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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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Supplement—
Amendment to the Rules under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912)—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 34.—The Hon'ble Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for nine months from or after the 26th January 1914, under articles 233, 280 and 311 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 35.—Mr. Alfred Raphael Wolhrom, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for one year from or after the 23rd January 1914, under articles 233, 280 and 311 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 36.—Mr. Charles D'Arcy Crofton, I.C.S., furlough without medical certificate for nine months from the 18th March 1914, under articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave sanctioned by the Government of India.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

No. 37.—The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Francis Webb Gillman, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue and to be Commissioner of Land Revenue during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Clegg, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 38.—Mr. Eric Alan Davis, I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to act as Collector of Madras, Protector of Emigrants, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No 39.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Gnanaprakasam Daniel of the Church of Sweden Mission, residing at Madura in the district of Madura, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

No. 40.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Percy Leon Cross to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district of Ganjam, *vice* the Rev. Gordon S. Wilkins who has left the district.

No. 41.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 26th December 1913.

No. 1656-F.E.—Mr C D'A. Crofton, I.C.S., Officiating Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 18th December 1913.

The services of Mr C. D'A. Crofton, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 18th March 1914.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 42.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 28th November 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 982.—Major Llewellyn Eddison Buckley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Captain Bernard Edward Malcolm to be Major, *vice* L. E. Buckley, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Captain William Watkin Phillips to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Captain Archibald Young Gibbs Campbell, o.t.m., to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Lieutenant Reginald Holland Law Lushington to be Captain, *vice* B. E. Malcolm, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Lieutenant David Thomas Chadwick to be Captain, *vice* W. W. Phillips, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Second Lieutenant Francis Loftus Cowley-Brown to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. H. L. Lushington, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Second Lieutenant Edward Fairless Barber to be Lieutenant, *vice* D. T. Chadwick, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Edward Oakes King to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Archibald Henry Morin to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Colin Warner Lacey to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1913.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 996.—Captain James Cochrane Bain resigns his commission. Dated the 18th October 1913.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 967.—Jemm Ironside Smith to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 31st October 1913.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 58.—Mr. Edmond Harvey Sullivan, Acting Superintendent of Police, Godavari district, combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from 14th April 1914, with permission to prefix the Easter Holidays thereto under articles 233, 260, 316 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 59.—Mr. Forbes Duncan Donald Anderson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kandukur subdivision, Nellore district, combined privilege leave and furlough for nine months from or after the 1st April 1914 under articles 280, 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

No. 60.—M.R.Ry. Tiruppanankadu Devaraja Mudaliyar Avargal, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Nellore district.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 61.—Mr. Claude Dundas James Carmichael, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, to act as Inspector-General of Police until further orders, in relief of the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Francis Webb Gillman, I.C.S., on other duty.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

No. 62.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department for the month of December 1913 are notified :—

With effect from 1st December 1913.

Mr. John Moore to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 10th December 1913.

Mr. Guy Henderson Bernays to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr. John Moore to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

No. 63.—Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which no appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Vengal Venugopala Chetti, District Judge of Ramnad.
M.R.Ry. Kallapalli William Rama Rao Garu, Additional District Munsif of Madura.

No. 64.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Vengal Venugopala Chetti, Sessions Judge of Ramnad.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Penumaraju Kamaraju Pantulu Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Kurnool.

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

No. 65.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 6 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Lakshmanaperumal Ramaswami Ayyar Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif of Calicut in the South Malabar district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be Principal District Munsif of Calicut.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

No. 66.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Lakshmi Narasimha Ayyar Narasimha Ayyar Avargal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 965 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

No. 67.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Gavlapati Bhaskara Rao Pantulu Garu to be a Special Magistrate for the

town of Anakapalle in the district of Vizagapatam and to confer upon him all the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the second class. He is further pleased to direct that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in the town of Anakapalle in the Vizagapatam district.

No. 68.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry Tatukudi Subrahmanya Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tenali, in the district of Guntur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·02 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a tank at Nallaballe village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta No. with survey or puramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu taluk, Nallaballe village.			
Grmr, S No. 211 B.	Yedigu Narukka . ..	North, S. No. 212 A; east, S No 212 B, south, S. No. 210 A; west, S. No. 210.	Acres. ·02

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SERVICES REPLACED.

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

No 4.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. deL. Faunce are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1914.

No 4.—Under the provisions of section 31 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67). His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 5.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vic., c. 67), by section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), and by Regulation 1 of the Regulations made under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George:—

Mr. Alexander Robertson Cumming.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

No. 30.—*Substitute* the following *for* Notification No. 23, dated 16th January 1914, printed on page 77 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

Under articles 243, 280 and 303 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. T. R. Barter, Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days from or after 8th April 1914 and furlough without medical certificate for five months and eleven days in continuation thereof.

No. 31.—In modification of Notification No. 320, dated 19th July 1913, published at page 1295 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd July 1913, Mr. F. C. L. Cowley-Brown, Principal of the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, will be declared to have been permitted to stay at Bangalore on duty from 14th March 1913 to 3rd April 1913 and to have been on privilege leave from 4th April 1913 to 17th April 1913.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1914.

No. 32.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered.—

Shaik Abrak Vapunhi Marikayar Usman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, on return from leave, to General duty, Madras.

PROMOTION AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 33.—The following promotions and reversions of Deputy Collectors are ordered in supersession of those ordered in Notifications Nos. 558 and 560, dated 9th December 1913, and No. 575, dated 12th December 1913, published at pages 1781 and 1784 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th December 1913 and 23rd December 1913 respectively—

Promotions of Deputy Collectors.

With effect from 16th September 1913 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. A. Pushpanatha Pillai Avargal, Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade:—

M.R Ry. Padueeri Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal, from the Seventh to the Sixth Grade.
M.R Ry. A. Ranganatham Mudaliar Avargal, from the Seventh Grade, acting, to the Seventh Grade, on probation.

Reversions of Deputy Collectors.

(1) With effect from 20th October 1913 consequent on the reversion from foreign service of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur J. Dharmaraoga Razu Garu, Deputy Collector Fifth Grade—

Mr. Joseph Alphonsus deSouzario, from the Fifth to the Sixth Grade
M.R.Ry. Padueeri Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal, from the Sixth to the Seventh Grade.
M.R Ry. A. Ranganatham Mudaliar Avargal, from the Seventh Grade, on probation, to the Seventh Grade acting.

(2) With effect from the date of the reversion from foreign service of M.R.Ry. P. Sitaramayya Garu, Deputy Collector, Third Grade—

M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Chettur Gopalan Nayar Avargal, from the Third to the Fourth Grade.
Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, from the Fourth to the Fifth Grade.
Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Bahadur, from the Fifth to the Sixth Grade.
M.R Ry. Pemmaraju Kamaraju Pantulu Garu, from the Sixth to the Seventh Grade
M.R.Ry. Chittoor Viswam Vadhyar Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, from the Seventh Grade, on probation, to the Seventh Grade, acting

Promotions of Deputy Collectors.

With effect from 6th December 1913 consequent on the appointment of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Raghavayya Garu, Deputy Collector, Second Grade, as Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement—

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Desiraju Krishnayya Pantulu Garu, from the Third to the Second Grade.
M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Chettur Gopalan Nayar Avargal, from the Fourth to the Third Grade.
Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, from the Fifth to the Fourth Grade
Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Bahadur, from the Sixth to the Fifth Grade.
M.R Ry. Pemmaraju Kamaraju Pantulu Garu, from the Seventh to the Sixth Grade.
M.R Ry. Chittoor Viswam Vadhyar Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, from the Seventh Grade, acting, to the Seventh Grade, on probation.

REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

No. 34.—The following reversions in the Madras Survey Department are ordered with effect from 24th November 1913 :—

(1) Mr. William Frederick Bateman, Deputy Director of Survey, fourth class, and Acting Deputy Director of Survey, second class, to act as Deputy Director of Survey, third class.

(2) Mr. Richard Henry Alan Johnston, Assistant Director of Survey, fourth class, and Acting Assistant Director of Survey, second class, to act as Assistant Director of Survey, third class.

(3) M.R Ry. Dharmavaram Seshacharlu Garu, Assistant Director of Survey, fifth class, and Acting Assistant Director, third class, to act as Assistant Director, fourth class.

(4) M.R.Ry. Tiruvai Aduvayyar Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Director of Survey, fifth class, and Acting Assistant Director, fourth class, to revert as Assistant Director of Survey fifth class.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

In notification No. 265, dated 17th May 1913, published at page 1082 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 17th June 1913,—

For the words "Khandam No 17", *read* "Khandam No. 19."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

No. 35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey of the second and fourth khandams of village No 186, Sarabojirajapuram in the Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district, under the provisions of the said Act.

No. 39.—Under section 6 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1899, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby cancels so much of the notification, dated 8th February 1879, published at pages 140-142 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th February 1879, as relates to the Kutlangadi ferry in the Wallavanad taluk, Malabar district, with effect from 1st April 1914.

Fort St. George, December 10, 1913.

No. 37.—His Excellency the Governor in Council declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that from the 7th January 1914 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be constituted a reserved forest :—

District.	Taluk.	Number of block.	Name of block	Boundaries
Coimbatore-Kollegal Forest division.	Kollegal ..	..	Madeswaramalai .	*North and east.*—Starting from a point in the centre of the Cauvery river opposite the west bank of Udathorai halla, at the junction of the north and east boundaries of the Chikkalur reserve, along the centre of the Cauvery river, identical with the district northern boundary between the Salem and Coimbatore districts, as far as opposite to a point (cairn No. 1) on the right bank of the Cauvery river which is twenty two chains up stream from the junction of the Cauvery river with Edavadi halla near Ugavilyam; thence due south across the Cauvery river to the aforesaid point cairn No. 1 on the right bank of the Cauvery river; thence south-south-east for five and a half chains to cairn No. 2; thence east-south-east for seven and a half chains to cairn No. 3 on the left bank of Thavadi halla; thence south-north-east along the left bank of the said halla to a point where it meets the Cauvery river on its right bank; thence at right angles across the Cauvery river to its centre; thence along the centre of the Cauvery river identical with the district boundary to a point opposite to the easternmost corner of survey No 47 of Goppattipalli; thence west across the Cauvery river to that corner; thence along the north sides of survey Nos 47 and 46; the east sides of survey Nos 25, 30, 33 and 34; the north sides of survey Nos 24 and 35; the west side of survey No. 6; the north sides of survey Nos 6, 36, 37, 38 and 39; the west sides of survey Nos 39, 40, 42 and 15; the south side of survey No 43; the west and south sides of survey Nos. 41 and 45; the north sides of survey Nos. 45 and 47 to the southernmost corner of the last-named field; all the fields on north-boundary portion to the Gopalapuram village, 1903 survey; thence a straight line due east to meet the district boundary at the centre of the Cauvery river; thence south-east along the centre of the Cauvery river identical with the district boundary between Salem and Coimbatore to a point in this river where the centre of the Palar river angle at; thence across the Cauvery river to the right bank of the Palar river at its junction with the Cauvery. *South.*—Thence westwards along the right bank of the Palar river to a point on that bank opposite to the point of ingress at the Marudi halla. *West.*—Thence across the Palar river to the right bank of the Marudi halla to meet the Todarimlu reserved forest boundary. Thence north-westwards along the eastern and northern boundaries of the said reserve as far as a point on Bommagaddai (cairn No. 33 of the Todarimlu Reserve) which is the southernmost corner of survey No. 127 at Boddimalur; thence along the south-east sides of survey Nos. 148, 114, 113, 112 and 111 to the easternmost corner of the last-named field, all of Boddimalur; thence along the south-east sides of survey Nos 147, 128, 336, 127 and 165, to the owner east corner of the last-named field; thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 166, 111, 113, 112 and 111 to the easternmost corner of the last-named field, all at Boddimalur; thence along the east side of survey No. 1 of Kavudahalli; thence along the east side of that field to meet the southernmost corner of survey No. 72 of Virappanayakanhalli; thence along the south sides of survey Nos 72 and 52 of the latter round villages to meet the southernmost angle at survey number 232 at Kavudahalli; thence along the south and east sides of survey Nos 232 and 117 of Kavudahalli as far as a point east of the easternmost angle at survey No 121 of Sattahalli; which point is the third village boundary stone on the northern boundary of survey No 117 of Kavudahalli running from and including the eastern-most angle of survey No. 124 of Sattahalli. All the surveyed fields referred to above are according to the 1901/03 Revenue Survey. Thence north west along the eastern and northern boundaries of Kavudahalli reserve, to its junctions with the southern boundary of Thakalur reserve on the western bank of the Udathorahalla; thence north-westwards along the western bank of the said halla, which is identical with the eastern boundary of the Chikkalur reserve to the starting point.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

A. The following villages have been demarcated out, and retained as enclosures within the reserve, free from conservation with access by the paths described :—

I. DANTAHALLI.

Area 918·13 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 116 (Enclosure No. N).

II. ONNEGUNI.

Area 488·67 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 117 (Enclosure No. O).

III. POONACHI.

Area 2,140·41 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1902 as village No. 118 (Enclosure No. P).

IV. PANDALMADAI.

Area 48·73 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 115 (Enclosure No. D)

V. VELLALMADAI.

Area 97·80 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 114 (Enclosure No. E).

VI. PARISALMATHAM.

Area 147·48 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1902 as village No. 120 (Enclosure No. U).

VII. VENNANAL.

Area 79·97 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1902 as village No. 120 (Enclosure No. T).

VIII. INDDUNATHUM.

Area 667·62 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 130 (Enclosure No. S).

IX. TOLASIKHAL.

Area 456·77 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 130 (Enclosure No. R).

X. MUDDUNAL.

Area 64·04 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 210 (Enclosure No. Q).

XI. DODDAHALLI OR MADDIWARAG.

Area 2 241·21 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 120 (Enclosure No. P).

XII. SUNNAMBAI.

Area 204·69 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 with a slight modification, *i.e.*, omitting the small triangular projecting bit on the west side of the village. Mapped as village No. 126 (Enclosure No. O).

XIII. KUMMATTOR.

Area 285·96 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 140 (Enclosure No. N).

XIV. TORKHAL.

Area 171·35 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 130 (Enclosure No. M).

XV. DODDANAL.

Area 713·69 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 120 (Enclosure No. L).

XVI. MANTALLI AND CHIDAMBARANAHALLI.

Area 2,199·11 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 and 1910 as village Nos. 124 and 123 respectively (Enclosure No. K).

XVII. KLACHINKAL.

Area 114·96 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 as village No. 141 with the western boundary revised to agree with survey of India sheet by omitting the triangular piece in the south-west and by including the small quadrilateral in the north-west.

XVIII. SUNNAMBAKERI OR LODDADAVARAKERI.

Area 453·83 acres and as mapped and surveyed by the Madras Revenue Survey in 1901 with a slight modification, *i.e.*, omitting the triangular projecting bit on south-east of the village. Mapped as village No. 123 (Enclosure No. J).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION FOR ENCLOSURES.

I. DANTAHALLI.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 73 of Dantahalli the line runs along the northern sides of survey Nos. 73, 20, 1, 5 and 6 to the north-east corner of the last-named field.

East.—Thence along the eastern sides of survey Nos. 11, 54, 56, 64, 67 and 68 to the south-east corner of the last-named field.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 83 and 49, and south-west sides of survey Nos. 69, 63, 70, 71, 28 and 28 to the westernmost corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence along the west and north sides of survey No. 28 and the west sides of 27, 21 and 73 to the starting point. All of Dantahalli village and pertaining to the 1901 Survey.

II. CHENGUDI.

North.—Starting from the north west corner of survey No. 1, the line runs along the north sides of survey Nos. 1, 58 and 57 to the north-east corner of the last-named field.

East.—Thence along the eastern sides of survey Nos. 57, 58, 53, 52, 51, 45, 44, and 43 to the south-east corner of the last-named field.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 43 and 41 to the westernmost corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 41 and 40, the south and west sides of survey No. 39, the west sides of survey Nos. 38, 37, 36 and 1 to the starting point.

All of Chengudi village and all pertaining to the 1901 survey.

III. PONNACHI.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 1 the line runs along the south sides of survey Nos. 1 and 86 to the north-east corner of the last-named field.

East.—Thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 86 and 85 to the south-east corner of the last-named field.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 85, 88, 78 and 86 to the south-west corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence along the west side of survey No. 86, the south and west sides of survey No. 4 and the west side of survey Nos. 88 and 1 to the starting point. All of Ponnachi and all pertaining to the 1902 survey.

IV. PANCHALLANAI.

North.—Starting from the westernmost corner of survey No. 1 along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 1 and 4 to the north-east corner of the last-named field.

East.—Thence along the eastern sides of survey Nos. 4 and 3 to the south-east corner of the last-named field.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 3 and 6 to the south-west corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 6 and 2 to the starting point. All of Panchallanai village and all pertaining to the 1901 survey.

V. BELLALANAI.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 1 the line runs along the northern boundary of that field to its north-east corner.

East.—Thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 1 and 6 to the south-east corner of the last-named field.

South.—Thence along the south side of that field to its western most corner.

West.—Thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 6 and 2 to the starting point. All of Bellalanai village and all pertaining to the survey of 1901.

VI. PARAMALNATHAM.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 2 the line runs along the north sides of survey Nos. 2 and 12 to the north-east corner of the last-named field.

East.—Thence along the eastern boundary of the same field to its south east corner.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 12 and 1 to the south-west corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence along the western boundary of survey No. 1 to the starting point. All of Paramalnatham village and all pertaining to survey of 1902.

VII. TEKKANAI.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 3 the line runs along the north sides of survey Nos. 3 and 4 to the eastern most corner of the last-named field.

East.—Thence along the eastern boundary of the same field to its south east corner.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 3 and 2 to the north-west corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence along the western boundary of survey No. 2 to the starting point. All of Tekkanai village and all pertaining to the 1901 Survey.

VIII. INDIRANATHAM

North.—Starting from the north west corner of survey No. 26 the line runs along the north sides of Survey Nos. 26 and 27 to the eastern most corner of the last-named field.

East.—Thence along the eastern boundary of the same field to its south east corner.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 27 and 26 to the south-west corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence along the west side of survey No. 26 to the starting point. All of Indiranatham village and all pertaining to survey of 1901.

IX. TOLAIKANAL.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 5 the line runs along the north sides of survey Nos. 5 and 27 to the north east corner of the last-named field.

East.—Thence along the eastern boundary of the same field to its south-east corner.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 26, 25 and 15 to the south-west corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 15 and 5 to the starting point. All of Tolaikanal village and all pertaining to the 1901 survey.

X. MADUKANAL.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 1, the line runs along its north side to its north-east corner.

East.—Thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 1, 8 and 13 to the southernmost corner of the last-named field.

South.—Thence along the south side of the same field to its south-west corner.

West.—Thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 13 and 1 to the starting point. All of Madukanai and all pertaining to the 1901 survey.

XI. DEVARMALLE OR MADHWARAS.

North, South, East and West.—The boundaries of this enclosure follow the limits of survey No. 164 of Madhwaras village as surveyed in 1901.

XII. KOMBAKKAL.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 12, the line runs along the north sides of survey Nos. 12 and 8 to the north east corner of the last named field.

East.—Thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 8, 6 and 3 to the southernmost corner of the last-named field.

South.—Thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 3, 11 and 12 to the south-west corner of the last-named field.

West.—Thence straight along the western boundary of field No. 12 to the starting point.

All of Kombakkal village and all pertaining to the 1901 survey as revised in 1913.

XIII. KOMBUTHU.

North, East and South.—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 22, the line runs along the north, east and south sides of that field to its south-west corner.

West.—Thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 22, 19, 4, 2 and 22 to the starting point.

All of Kombuthi village and all pertaining to the 1901 survey.

XIV. TEKKARI

North—Starting from the northernmost corner of survey No. 17, the line runs along its northern boundary to its north-east corner.

East—Thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 17 and 6 to the south-east corner of the last-named field.

South—Thence along the southern boundary of survey No. 6 to its south-west corner.

West—Thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 6, 7 and 17 to the starting point.

All of Tekkari village and all pertaining to the 1901 survey.

XV. DODDAGAL

North, East, South and West—The boundaries of this enclosure follow the limits of survey No. 56 of Doddagal village as mapped in the 1901 revenue survey.

XVI. MARTALLI AND DODDADEVARAHALLI.

North—Starting from the north west corner of survey No. 17 of Doddadevarahalli, the line runs along the north side of that field to its easternmost corner.

East—Thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 17 and 1 of the same village and the east side of survey No. 52 of Martalli village to the south-east corner of the last-named field.

South—Thence along the south side of the last-named field to its south west corner.

West—Thence along the west side of the same field and the west sides of survey Nos. 17, 3d, 3i, 14 and 17 of Doddadevarahalli village to the starting point.

Of the above fields, those relating to Doddadevarahalli pertain to the 1910 survey and those of Martalli to the 1901 survey.

XVII. ELACHIKORAI

North—Starting from the north-west corner of survey field No. 4 on the right bank of Elachikorai halla, the line runs along the north side of that field to its north-east corner.

East—Thence along the east side of the same field to its south-east corner.

South—Thence westwards along the south side of the same field to its south-west corner.

West—Thence northwards along the right bank of the halla and the west side of survey field number 5 to the starting point

All of number 121 Elachikorai village pertaining to 1901 revenue survey as revised in 1913.

XVIII. BITHARAHALLI OR DODDADEVARAHALLI.

North—Starting from the north-west corner of survey No. 1, the line runs along the north sides of survey Nos 1, 2 and 47 to the north-east corner of the last-named field.

East—Thence south-westwards along the east side of survey No. 47 to its south-east corner.

South—Thence along the south side of survey No 47 to its south-west corner.

West—Thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 47, 19, 18, 17, 12, 11 and 1 to the starting point. All of Doddadevarahalli village and all pertaining to the 1901 survey as revised in 1913

B.—The following public rights of ways have been allowed —

1. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Sajjanur Sopin to Arahgeri.*—This enters the reserve 8 chains, north-east of the junction of Kotrayachavi halla, with the Udukhorai halla, on the western boundary of the reserve and running first in a south-easterly and then south-erly direction for one mile and six furlongs leaves the reserve boundary 4 chains, west of cairn No. 56 of Madanharan malai and cairn No. 4 of the Gowdhalli reserve—I/XVIII.

2. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from the Cauvery river to Arahgeri.*—This enters the reserve from the Cauvery river, on the northern boundary of the reserve, at a point 40 chains, south east of the junction of Udukhorai halla with the Cauvery river, runs south by west for about two miles and three furlongs and leaves the reserve into the Kandhalli reserved forest at a point about 60 chains south-east of Arahgeri—I/I.

3 *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Dantahalli ferry on the Cauvery river to Arahgeri.*—This path enters the reserve at the junction of Gurjagali halla with the Cauvery river and running south-west for 4 miles and 4 furlongs in the western boundary of the reserve leaves it between cairns Nos. 31 and 32 corresponding to cairns Nos 10 and 9 of Kandhalli reserve—I/II.

4. *Foot and cattle path three yards wide from the Cauvery river (Dantahalli ferry) to Dantahalli.*—This enters the reserve from the Cauvery river, 3 chains, east of the junction of Gurjagali halla and the Cauvery river and running in a southerly direction for one mile and six furlongs leaves the reserve 2 chains east of the north-west corner of the Dantahalli enclosure—I/III.

5 *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Arahgeri to Dantahalli.*—This enters the reserve on its western boundary at cairn No. 31 and cairn No 12 of Kandhalli reserve, runs north-east for about three miles and three and a half furlongs and leaves it at the westernmost corner of the Dantahalli enclosure—I/XXVII.

6. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Dantahalli to Chengadi.*—This enters the reserve on the southern boundary of Dantahalli enclosure 7 chains north-west of its south-eastern corner, runs in a southerly direction for about 3 miles and 6½ furlongs and meets right of way No. I/XXIV 18 chains west of the Chengadi enclosure boundary—I/XXIX.

7. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Uganiyam ferry to Dantahalli.*—This enters the reserve, one chain south of cairn No. 1 at Uganiyam on the northern boundary of the reserve and running in a westerly direction for 0 miles and 4 furlongs enters the Dantahalli enclosure on its eastern boundary 28 chains south of its north-east corner—I/IV.

8. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Uganiyam ferry to Pennachi viâ Anthur.*—This enters the reserve on its northern boundary at Uganiyam ferry 8 chains west of cairn No. 3 and running in a southerly direction for about 0 miles and 1 furlong enters the Pennachi enclosure on its western boundary at a point which is 28 chains west by north of Anthur—I/V.

9 *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Uganiyam to Alambadi.*—This enters the reserve on its northern boundary at Uganiyam ferry 7 chains north-east by north of cairn No. 3 and running in an easterly direction more or less parallel with the Cauvery river for about 11 miles and 5 furlongs leaves the reserve at the Alambadi ferry—I/VI.

10. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from the Cauvery river to Pennachi viâ Panchalli and Kyjanal.*—This enters the reserve on its northern boundary at the Cauvery river bank 3 chains east of the junction of Karadikal halla with the Cauvery river and running southward leaves it into the Panchalhorai enclosure, on its north-west corner; it again enters the reserve at the south-west corner of the enclosure, then runs in a south-easterly direction and leaves it into the Kajjalhorai enclosure on its northern boundary 8 chains from its northern most corner; it again enters the reserve on the southern boundary of the enclosure 1½ chains south-east of its south-west corner and then running in a south-westerly direction enters the Pennachi enclosure on its eastern boundary at a point 12 chains south of its easternmost corner. The total length of the right of way is about 6 miles and 7 furlongs—I/VII.

12. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Alambadi ferry to Yelakiam (Gopinattam-Kanthali path.*—This enters the reserve at the Alambadi ferry three chains south of the junction of Gollyatha halla with the Cauvery river, runs in a south westerly direction and joins the Gopinattam-Kanthali path, right of way I/XIV, twenty chains east by north of the abandoned village of Yelakiam—I/VIII.

13. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Alambadi ferry to Togaiyam.*—This branches from the Alambadi-ferry-Yelakiam way at the Alambadi abandoned village, runs more or less parallel with the Cauvery river for about nine miles and four furlongs and enters the Gopinattam exclusion four chains west-north-west of cairn No. 13 on its north-east corner—I/XII.

14. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kuruthi to the Kuror-Dantahalli path.*—This enters the reserve at its western boundary seven chains north by west of cairn No. 60, runs in an easterly direction for about one mile and one furlong and Lingiakeri, Kuruthikai and joins the Kuror-Dantahalli path, I/XIV, inside the reserve seventeen chains south-east of Ethin Guddai—I/XXVI.

15. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kuror to Chingudi.*—This enters the reserve on its western boundary five chains south-east of cairn No. 17, runs in an easterly direction for two miles and six furlongs and enters the Chengudi enclosure twenty-three chains south of its north-west corner—I/XXIV.

16. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kuruthi to Dantahalli.*—This branches from path No. I/XXIV eleven chains east of its point of entrance into the reserve and eleven chains slightly south-east of cairn No. 35 on the western boundary, runs in a south-easterly direction for about two miles and a half furlongs and enters the Dantahalli enclosure on its western boundary at a point thirty-two chains from its south-west corner—I/XXI.

17. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kandahalli to Marvalli.*—This enters the reserve about three chains north-east of cairn No. 34 on its western boundary and runs in a south-easterly direction for about six miles entering the Marvalli enclosure on its eastern boundary about fifteen chains north-west of Pattammanayanan Gudi and about twenty chains south of Sidhanariyanaan Gudi—I/XIX.

18. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Settahalli to Bakkanahalli.*—This enters the reserve on its western boundary about fifteen chains north-east by east of cairn No. 45 and runs south for about two miles and four furlongs crossing the path No. I/XIV and enters the Bakkanahalli enclosure at its north-west corner—I/XXII.

19. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kuruthi-Kuthikeri.*—This branches from path No. I/XXII about seventeen chains south-east of cairn No. 44 and runs in a south-easterly direction for about two miles and six furlongs crossing the Devanandanhalla, thus passing through the abandoned village of Gurusanahalli, it crosses the Doddamadevan halla, and ends at way No. I/XIV and enters the Kuthikeri enclosure at its northernmost corner—I/XXIII.

20. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Chengudi to Pennachi.*—This enters the reserve at the eastern-most corner of Chengudi enclosure about forty-five chains east of Chengudi village and runs in a south-easterly direction for three miles and five furlongs and Jagadeswaraswami temple and enters the Pennachi enclosure on its western boundary about twenty chains north of its south-west corner—I/XXX.

21. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Chengudi to Maderswaran mala.*—This branches from path No. I/XXX at a distance of about five and a half furlongs from its entrance into the reserve from Chengudi enclosure and nineteen chains north-west of Sakavam deserted village and runs in a northerly direction for about four miles and six furlongs crossing path No. I/XIV at Uhagvathimmai; thus passing through Rangaswami Kovil Ganji Kottha Kovil, it enters the Devarahalli enclosure on its western boundary at Kuthikeriswara Gudi—I/XXXI.

22. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kuthikeri to Kanthali-Gopinattam path.*—This enters the reserve on the eastern boundary of the Kuthikeri enclosure 33 chains north north-east of its south-eastern most corner, runs north-east for about six furlongs and Maderswaraswami and joins the Gopinattam-Kanthali path inside the reserve at a point about 30 chains west by south of Kuthikeri—I/XXIV.

23. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Pennachi to Devarahalli.*—This enters the reserve on the southern boundary of the Pennachi enclosure 25 chains east by south of its south-west corner, Kandiswara Gudi, and runs in a southerly direction for about four miles and one furlong, and Uthapuram mala to where it crosses path No. I/XIV. It then crosses the Uthapuram halla and enters the Devarahalli enclosure on its southern boundary 27 chains west by south of Kodagal Guddi, Government trigonometrical station (height 3,478)—I/XXXII.

24. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kuror to Dasarahalli.*—This enters the reserve on the northern boundary of Pennachi enclosure about 35 chains south of Muvar hanali and runs in a southerly direction for about 4 miles and 6½ furlongs crossing the Uthipuram halla at a point where path I/XIV joins this path. It then leaves path I/XIV about ten chains south-east of the last mentioned point and then runs in a south-westerly direction, and Muthimadappana Gudi and enters the Devarahalli enclosure about 19 chains north-west of its easternmost corner—I/XXXIV.

25. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kuror to Indigunattam.*—This branches from I/XXXIV south of the temple of Muthimadappana Gudi and running in a south-easterly direction for about one mile and six furlongs enters the Indigunattam enclosure on its northern boundary 21 chains south-east by east of its north-west corner—I/XXV.

26. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Dasarahalli-Indigunattam path to Halsipur.*—This branches from No. I/XXXV, 30 chains south west of its starting point and runs south for about three furlongs enters the Devarahalli enclosure on its north-eastern side, eighteen chains north-west of its easternmost corner—I/XXXVI.

27. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Alambadi ferry to Kuror, hamlet of Pennachi.*—This branches from No. I/VIII at the abandoned hamlet of Nemadhalli and running in a north-easterly direction for about two miles and two furlongs enters the Pennachi enclosure on its southern boundary, fourteen chains west of its south-east corner at Chikkebeb-Gudi—I/XI.

28. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from the Alambadi-Yelakiam path to Kaliahalla.*—This branches from No. I/VIII at a point about 28 chains north of Nemadhalli well and about four chains from Gollatha halla. It runs in a northerly direction for about two and a half miles and enters the Bajjahanai enclosure on its southern boundary five chains west of its south-east corner—I/X

29. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Pennagaram to Gopinattam.*—This enters the reserve from the Cauvery river, twenty eight chains north-east by north of cairn No. 4 of the Gopinattam exclusion and runs in a south-westerly direction for about four furlongs and enters the Gopinattam exclusion about four chains west of cairn No. 5—I/XIII.

30. *The foot and the cattle path three yards wide from Alambadi to Panchalkad.*—This branches from No. I/VIII at Goliya. It runs in a northerly direction for about one and a half miles and enters the Panchalkanai enclosure on its eastern boundary about fifteen chains north east of the hamlet—I/IX

31. *The foot and the cattle path three yards wide from Kanthali to Marvadi and Kaliahal.*—This branches from No. I/XIX inside the reserve at a point about 34 chains north west of where it meets the Sarangatha halla and about 40 chains east of Hanli patta, and runs in a south-easterly direction for about two miles and enters the Marvalli enclosure on its eastern boundary about twelve chains west of the summit of Alhalli Guddai, where it crosses the Kavi halla—I/XX.

32. *The cart-track, five yards wide, from Marialli to Ramayanam.*—This enters the reserve from Marialli enclosure on its southern boundary about five chains east of its south-west corner and about 25 chains north-east of Ballavadi and runs south-west for about five furlongs leaving the reserve on the western boundary about 14 chains east of cairn No. 18—I/LXII.

33. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Bitharahalli to Mariali.*—This enters the reserve from Bitharahalli enclosure on its southern boundary six chains west of its south-east corner and runs south-east for about 4½ furlongs entering the Mariali enclosure on its northern boundary at a point thirty-one chains north-east by east of Alhalli Gudkal—I/LXI.

34. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Elachikeral to Bitharahalli.*—This branches from No I/LIX about thirty-six chains south of the south-west corner of the Elachikeral enclosure and runs westwards for about one mile entering the Bitharahalli enclosure on its eastern boundary at a point about twenty chains east of Bitharahalli village and about twenty-seven chains south-east of its north-east corner.—I/LX.

35. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Elachikeral to Mariali enclosure.*—This enters the reserve from Elachikeral enclosure on its southern boundary about seventeen chains from its south-east corner and runs southwards for about 1 mile and three furlongs and enters Mariali enclosure on its northern boundary about twenty-seven chains west of its north-east corner—I/LIX.

36. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kokkaberai to Elachikeral.*—This enters the reserve from Kokkaberai enclosure, on its northern boundary at a point about twenty-two chains east of its north-west corner and runs in a north-westerly direction for about 2 miles and 2½ furlongs joining path No I/LIX inside the reserve about twenty chains south of its point of entrance into the Elachikeral enclosure—I/LVIII.

37. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kokkaberai to Kudabur.*—This branches from No. I/LVIII about twenty-eight chains from its point of entrance into the reserve and running in a south westerly direction for about 3 miles and 1 furlong enters the Mariali enclosure on its eastern boundary at a point sixty-five chains south of its north-east corner—I/LVI.

38. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kokkaberai to Bitharahalli.*—This branches from No. I/LVI twenty-five chains north of Kuvabithaball Mariaweran Gudi and running westwards and crossing the path No. I/LIX enters Bitharahalli enclosure on its eastern boundary seventeen chains north of its south-east corner. The length of this foot-path is about 3 miles and 2 furlongs—I/LVII.

39. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kokkaberai to Alhalli* (a *branch of Kavadihalli, more not marked on survey of India map*).—This enters the reserve on the northern boundary of Kokkaberai enclosure about eight chains south-east of its northernmost corner and runs due north for about 1½ furlongs to the Alhalli north of Kokkaberai enclosure—I/LXV.

40. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kokkaberai to Mariali.*—This branches from path No. I/XLIX inside the reserve at a point about twenty-seven chains slightly north-east of 10th Gurkha mast trigonometrical height 3 568 and about thirty-two chains north west of Guthigai Madeweran Gudi, which is situated at the north-west corner of Tokeral enclosure and runs in a west-south westerly direction for about 2 miles and 4 furlongs entering the Mariali enclosure on its eastern boundary at a point about twenty-six chains north by west of the point where Perambombu halla crosses the Mariali enclosure boundary.—I/L.

41. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kokkaberai to Tokeral.*—This enters the reserve on the southern boundary of Kokkaberai enclosure at a point about twenty six chains south-east of its south-west corner and runs in a southerly direction for about 1 mile and 6 furlongs leaving the reserve on the northern boundary of Tokeral enclosure at its northernmost corner at Guthigai-Madeweran Gudi—I/LIX.

42. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Tokeral to Dodhasai.*—This enters the reserve from the southern boundary of Tokeral enclosure at its south-west corner and runs in a southerly direction for about 1 mile and half a furlong, Muniahwaran Gudi entering the Dodhasai enclosure on its eastern boundary about 18 chains south of its northernmost point—I/LII.

43. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kombatahi to Tokeral.*—This enters the reserve from the Kombatahi enclosure on its western boundary eighteen chains north of its south-west corner and runs in a westerly direction for about 6 furlongs entering the Tokeral enclosure on its eastern boundary about eleven chains south of its north east corner—I/LI

44. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Devarhalli to the Gopinattam-Kandali path.*—This branches from path No I/XXXI about twenty-three chains west-north-west of its point of entrance into the reserve for a Devarasalli enclosure at Kumbakwaran Gudi and runs in a north-westerly direction for about 1¼ miles and joins the path No I/XXXI at Gangholahavaru, then follows that path for about twenty-two chains north-wards, then branches west and crossing the Kokkaru halla meets path I/XLV (Gopinattam-Kandali) path at the wall, twenty chains west of Talakolam well—I/XLVII.

45. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Devarhalli to Kokkaberai.*—This branches from path No I/XXXI about three chains west of its point of entrance into the Devarhalli enclosure and runs in a westerly direction for about one mile and seven furlongs entering the Kokkaberai enclosure at its north east corner twenty five chains east of Kokkaberai hamlet—I/XLVI

46. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Kokkaberai to Kombatahi.*—This enters the reserve on the southern boundary of Kokkaberai enclosure about three chains west by north of its south-east corner and runs in a southerly direction for about one mile and one furlong entering the Kombatahi enclosure at its north-west corner—I/XLVIII

47. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Devarhalli to Kombatahi.*—This branches from path No. I/XXXI about three chains west of its point of entrance into the Devarhalli enclosure and runs in a south-westerly direction for about two miles and five furlongs, enters the Kombatahi enclosure on its northern boundary about twenty-two chains from its north-east corner—I/XLV.

48. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Halaiyur to Thalkeral.*—This enters the reserve from the southern boundary of Devarhalli enclosure fifty chains south-south west of Halaiyur village site and running southwards one mile and six chains to the Tolsankeral enclosure on its western side, thirty three chains south of its north-west corner—I/XLI.

49. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Halaiyur and Devarhalli to Malagasai.*—This enters the reserve from the southern boundary of Devarhalli enclosure about forty chains east-south-east of Mudeweran Gudi and runs in a southerly direction for one mile and five furlongs and enters the Malagasai enclosure on its western boundary about three and a half a chains south of its north-west corner.—I/XLII and I/XLIV.

50. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Devarhalli to Tolsankeral.*—This enters the reserve on the southern boundary of Devarhalli enclosure at a point about thirty-five chains south-east of Mudeshwaran Gudi and runs in a south-easterly direction for about one mile and one and a half furlongs entering the Tolsankeral enclosure on its western boundary about thirty-two chains north of its south-west corner and about five chains west of the hamlet of Tolsankeran—I/XLIII.

51. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Indigamattam to Marikola and Halaiyur.*—This branches from path No I/XXXIX thirteen chains west of its point of entrance into the Indigamattam enclosure and runs in a south-westerly direction for about 1 mile and 164 yards entering the Devarhalli enclosure on its southern boundary about thirty chains south-east of Halaiyur—I/XL.

52. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Indigamittam to Tekatheri.*—Thus enters the reserve on the western boundary of Indigamittam enclosure about twenty-two chains south of its northernmost corner and runs in a south westerly direction for about seven and a half furlongs entering the Tekatheri enclosure on its northern boundary at a point about twenty-five chains west of its north-east corner—I/XXIX.

53. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Tekkanni to Indigamittam.*—Thus enters the reserve from Tekkanni enclosure on its western boundary about six chains south of its south-west corner and runs south-west for about six furlongs entering the Indigamittam enclosure on its northern boundary at a point about seven chains west of its north-east corner—I/XXVI.

54. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Tekkanni to Parasalamittam.*—This enters the reserve from the southern boundary of Tekkanni enclosure about nineteen chains west of its south-east corner and runs in a north easterly direction for about one mile and fifty five yards entering the Parasalamittam enclosure on its western boundary about eight chains south of its westernmost corner—I/XXXVIII.

55. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Gopinattam to Kandhalli.*—This enters the reserve about three chains south of cairn No. 16 of the Gopinattam enclosure on the right bank of the Talakkiyatu halla and runs in a westerly direction for about seventeen miles more or less parallel with the Talakkiyatu halla via Kulakkam, abandoned village Uttipalai, crossing rights of way Nos. I/XXXII and I/XXXI at Bhagavathiamma shrine, thence down to Talakkiyatu halla thus more or less parallel with the Talakkiyatu halla crossing rights of way Nos. I/XXIII and I/XXII and finally leaves the reserve at a point about three chains south of cairn No. 30 on the western boundary of the reserve and about fifteen chains due east of Perumal Chetty Kern outside the reserve—I/XIV.

56. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Chengudi to the Gopinattam Kandhalli path I/XIV.*—This enters the reserve six chains east of the south-west corner at Chengudi enclosure and running southwards for about two miles and six odd half furlongs joins Gopinattam-Kandhalli path I/XIV 40 chains north west of Talakulam (inside the reserve)—I/XXXII.

57. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Ratherahalli to Gopinattam Kandhalli path.*—This enters the reserve from the northern boundary of Ratherahalli enclosure thirteen chains west of its north-east corner and running north-east for about six furlongs joins the Gopinattam Kandhalli path (I/XIV) inside the reserve forty-eight chains west-north-west of the junction of Ratherahalli halla with Dodda Madiwan halla—I/LXIII.

58. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Gopinattam to Parasalamittam.*—This enters the reserve at a point on the northern bank of the Talakkiyatu halla about five chains south of the Kerasamani shrine and about thirty chains south-east of the Gopinattam village and runs in a south-westerly direction for about three miles and two furlongs entering the Parasalamittam enclosure on its eastern boundary at a point about nine chains south of its north-east corner—I/XV.

59. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Gopinattam to Cauveripuram.*—This enters the reserve on the right bank of the Talakkiyatu halla at a point about sixty-seven chains south-south-east of the Gopinattam village and about fifteen chains south-west of the old Fort Chengapadikottai and runs in a south-westerly direction more or less parallel with the Cauvery river for about six miles and seven furlongs leaving the reserve at the northern bank of the Palar river about fifteen chains south-west of Kallurpatti—I/XVI.

60. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Dodhanai to Martalli.*—This enters the reserve from the western boundary of Dodhanai enclosure at a point about thirty-six chains north of its south-westernmost corner and runs in a south-westerly direction for about two miles and five and a half furlongs entering the Martalli enclosure on its eastern boundary at a point about forty-five chains south-east of Martalli village—I/LV.

61. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Tokrai to Martalli.*—This enters the reserve on the western boundary of Tokrai enclosure thirty-one chains north of its south west corner and running in a south westerly direction for about sixty chains joins the path I/L at a point on the saddle about thirty chains west of height three thousand one hundred and sixty-three feet and about fifteen chains east of height three thousand one hundred and twenty feet—I/LV.

62. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Dodhanai to the Palar river.*—This branches from path No. I/LIV about forty three chains from its point of entrance into the Dodhanai enclosure and about twelve chains north of Ejnam-Oddi and runs in a south westerly direction for about two miles and four furlongs and joins the path No. I/XVIII at a point about eight chains north east by east of the junction at Uppanur-Pallam with the Palar river—I/LIII.

63. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Cauveripuram to Mudagunai.*—This enters the reserve at a point about fifteen chains south-west by south of the junction of the Mudagunai halla with the Palar river and about fifteen chains south-east of Kannukuttimalai Doddi; it runs in a north-westerly direction for about four miles and half a furlong more or less parallel with Mudagunai halla and Basappan halla up to Indirasappangudi about ninety-seven chains due south of the south-west corner of Mudagunai enclosure; thence it runs north-west for about one mile and seven furlongs and enters the Mudagunai enclosure on its eastern boundary ten chains north of its southernmost corner—I/XVII.

64. *The foot and cattle path three yards wide from Cauveripuram to Martalli.*—This enters the reserve about twenty-two chains south west of the junction of Mudagunai halla with the Palar river and about seventeen chains south of Kannukuttimalai Doddi runs in a westerly direction more or less parallel with the Palar river for about three and a half miles and leaves the reserve on the left bank of the Palar river about ten chains north-east of Naickanur shettram. It re-enters the reserve across the Palar river at a point about thirty chains north-east where the Thattakarai Pallam joins the Palar. It then runs parallel with the Palar river in a westerly direction for about one mile and two furlongs, enters the bed of the Palar river and runs along it for about twenty chains and re-enters the reserve on the northern bank of the Palar. Then it runs parallel with the northern bank for about seven and a half furlongs where it leaves the reserve about five chains north of the junction of Uppanurpallam with the Palar river. It re-enters the reserve on the northern bank of the Palar river at a point about forty chains north-east at Majuli. Then it more or less runs parallel with the Palar river for about seven and a half furlongs and enters the Martalli halla. It then runs along the bed of that halla for about two chains and re-enters the reserve. It then runs in a north-westerly direction for about two miles and five furlongs more or less parallel with the Martalli halla and enters the Martalli enclosure at a point on its southern boundary about seventeen chains south by west of Paramaseshwaran Gudi (inside the enclosure)—I/XVIII.

C The following temples and shrines have been demarcated out and excluded as exclusions within the reserve free from restriction—

(*a*) *The temple of Siddeshwaran Gudi*—Situated 26 chains south-east of the abandoned village of Kambalanatha surrounded by a compound wall occupying a space of 35 cents with access to it by a path two yards wide for man only entering the reserve at cairn No. 80 of Madhuwanai halla and cairn No. 11 of Kandhalli reserve. It runs in an easterly direction to the temple—II/I.

(*b*) *The temple of Dhammasthavayan Gudi*—situated 25 chains east-south-east of Kandahalli village-is and occupying a space of two chains square with access by the Davis halla-Uganiyam path I/IV with a right on behalf of the worshippers at the temple to use the water of Kandhakeri situated about 10 chains south of the temple with access by a path two yards wide for man only running south for 10 chains from the temple to the tank—II/II.

(*c*) *The shrine Kadubidi Veerabhavaran Gudi*—situated on the Doral Hanai on the high ridge north-east of Pennathi Government Tregonometrical △ 4,626, 35 chains north of Pennathi Halla with a space of one cent square with access by a path two yards wide for man only branching from the path from the Cauvery river to Pennathi (I/VII), 65 chains south-north-east of its point of entrance into Pennathi enclosure and running along the high ridge north north-east for about two miles and two furlongs to the temple, Santhalhan Boli and Pappanati Kelia—II/VII.

(d) *The shrine of Rangaswamy Koil*, east of Ponnambi Kolluvalai situated fifty chains west of Panchalkanal hamlet with a space of one cent square with access by a path two yards wide for men only from the Panchalkanal enclosure five chains south-west of the Panchalkanal hamlet running in a south-easterly direction for six furlongs to the temple II/XVII.

(e) *The idols* in *Devarmudugupalam*—situated north of Devarmudugu Gudisi on the bank of the Devarmudugupallam with a space of half a chain square including the idols with access by a path two yards wide for men only branching from right of way I/XXI and running south for about one furlong to the idols—II/XXIX.

(f) *The temple of Muruganswami Koil in Lakkinipet hamlet*—situated four furlongs south of Chengudi enclosure and five chains north-west by north of Lakkaiyur and occupying a space of one cent square with access by a path two yards wide for men only entering the reserve on the southern boundary of Chengudi enclosure nineteen chains west of its south-east corner and running south for about forty-five chains to the temple and with the right to use the water of a well situated twelve chains east by south of the temple with access thereto by a path two yards wide for men only running east by south from the temple to the well—II/III.

(g) *The shrine of Jagadeeswaraswami*—situated on the west bank of Doddah halla on the path from Chengudi to Ponnambi with a space of one chain square including the shrine with access by the Chengudi-Ponnambi path—I/XXX—II/IV.

(h) *The shrine of Ranganatha Koil*—situated on the path (I/XXXI) from Chengudi to Madeswaramalai eighteen chains north of Gunjihalla Kere with a space of one chain square including the shrine together with a right on behalf of the worshippers to use the water of Gunjihalla situated on the same path with access by the path from Devarahli to the Gopinathan Kandalli path—II/XXIV.

(i) *The shrine of Adimadeswaran*—situated on the path (I/XXXIV) from Masur to Devarhalli fifteen chains south of Ponnambi enclosure and occupying a space of three chains south to south by two chains east to west including the shrine with a right on behalf of worshippers to use the water of Chikkamarua Kani situated north of the shrine with access to the Kere by the Masur-Devarhalli path and to the shrine by a path two yards wide for men only branching from that path and running east for about two chains to the temple—II/V.

(j) *The shrine of Perumalliswaran* (*marked as Ratnaswamy Gudi in the Survey of India map*) situated on the eastern slope of the Ponnambi Kolluvalai seventy-five chains almost due east of the easternmost corner of the Ponnambi enclosure with a space of one cent square with access by the path two yards wide for men only from the path from the Cauvery river to Ponnambi via Panchalkanal and Bejjalhanal (I/VII). It branches at a point about four chains south-east of the bifurcation of rights II/VII and I/VII at about forty-five chains east of the easternmost corner of the Ponnambi enclosure—II/VI.

(k) *The shrine of Muddukaruna Gudi east of Ponnambi Kolmalai*—situated twenty-one chains due west of Bejjalhanal with a space of one cent square with access by a path two yards wide for men only. The path enters the reserve on the western boundary of Bejjalhanal enclosure between cairns Nos. 11 and 12 of the enclosure, runs in a westerly direction down the face of the hill for about seventeen chains to the temple—II/IX.

(l) *The shrine of Mallikarjuna Koil*—situated on the Doddamadi Betta south-east of Nagadhalli with a space of one cent square with access (1) by a path two yards wide for men only branching near a well from the Yalahanka-Alada hadi pathway (I/VIII), about a quarter of a mile south of its junction with the path from Bejjalhanal (I/X) and running in a south-westerly direction via Alkarai Betta to the temple for a distance of about two miles and five furlongs and (2) by another path two yards wide for men only entering the reserve twelve chains south of the north-east corner of the Gopinathan extension and running west by north with a bend to the south at the end to the temple for a distance of about two miles and five furlongs—II/X.

(m) *The shrine of Narayanswami Koil south-east of Alamladi*—situated about eight chains south-west of Jambattai Doddi and about fifteen chains west of the Cauvery river on the path from Alamladi to Gopinatham (I/XII) and occupying a space of one chain square including the shrine with access to it by that path—II/XI.

(n) *The temple of Sakta Muriyamman Gudi*—situated west of the Marlalli enclosure thirty-three chains north-east by north of cairn No. 22 and about thirty chains north-west of the old fort in the enclosure and occupying a space of two chains square with access by a path two yards wide for men only branching from the Kaudhalli-Marlalli path (I/XIX) fourteen chains north of its point of entrance into the Marlalli enclosure and running south-north-east for about six chains to the temple—II/XXVIII.

(o) *The temple of Dasarappan Gudi*—situated fifty-four chains north-north-east of the north-west corner of Kokkabalal enclosure occupying a space of one cent square with access by a path two yards wide for men only branching from the Kokkabalal-Elachikeral path I/LVIII, thirty chains north by west of its point of entrance into the Kokkabalal enclosure and running in a northerly direction for about two and a half furlongs to the temple—II/XXV.

(p) *The shrine of Kambattiahi Muniswaran Gudi*—situated west of Kokkabalal enclosure within two chains of the Kambathalai Government Trigonometrical (2,655) and occupying a space of one chain square including the shrine with access by the right of way No (I/LVI)—II/XXVI.

(q) *The shrine of Mayandhandi*—situated fourteen chains east of the south-east corner of Kokkabalal enclosure and occupying a space of one chain square with access by a path two yards wide for men only branching from the Devarhalli-Kondutaki path (I/XLV) east-south-east of the temple and running east-north-east for about three furlongs to the shrine—II/XVIII.

(r) *The shrine of Kamalyan Koli Gudi or Kariyan Deva*—situated on the Kaveerian Betta malai (height 4,500) between Kondutaki and Devarhalli enclosures and occupying a space of one chain square with access to it by a path two yards wide for men only branching at a point from the Devarhalli-Kondutaki path (I/XLV) forty-two chains north-north-east of its point of entrance into the Kondutaki enclosure and running in a north-easterly direction for about four and a half furlongs to the temple—II/XVI.

(s) *The shrine of Sankaiya Muniswaru*—situated twenty-eight chains north-east of the north-east corner of Kondutaki enclosure with a space of one chain square with access by a foot-path two yards wide for men only entering the reserve twelve chains south by west of the north-east corner of the Kondutaki enclosure and running north-east for four furlongs to the temple—II/XVI.

(t) *The shrine of Sukkampli Veerappan* (*marked as Bali Mudappan Gudi in the Survey of India map*)—situated about seventeen chains north of the northernmost corner of Dodkanni enclosure and occupying a space of one chain square including the shrine with access by a path two yards wide for men only entering the reserve nine chains south by west of the above-mentioned corner of Dodkanni enclosure and running in a southerly direction past the shrine along the ridge for one mile and one furlong and joining the Dodkanni-Tekeral path at a point where it meets the southern boundary of the Tekeral enclosure—II/XXVII.

(u) *The shrine of Peddeva Koli Gudi*—situated hundred and fifty-two chains in a straight line south-south-east of the south-east corner of Kondutaki enclosure and occupying a space of one chain square with access by a path two yards wide for men only entering the reserve on the southern boundary of Kondutaki enclosure about fifteen chains west of its south-east corner and running south-south-east for about two miles and two and a half furlongs via Sankaumbichola to the temple—II/XV.

(v) *The shrine of Kalagama Swappa*—situated to the south of Devarhalli enclosure occupying a space of fifteen yards square with access by a path two yards wide for men only branching from the Ponnambi Muddukarumalai path I/XXXIII about two furlongs from the Devarhalli enclosure and running west for about one furlong to the shrine I/XXXII.

(w) *The shrine of Kadugal-Muniswarapalli*—situated north of Devarhalli enclosure on the top of Kadugal-Guddai and occupying a space of one chain square including the shrine with access by a path two yards wide for men only branching from the right of way (I/XXXIII) on the enclosure boundary and running eastwards up the hill for about two and a half furlongs to the temple—II/XXII.

(x) *The shrine of Mittanchippanyati*—situated north-east of Devarhalli enclosure forty-three chains north-east of the easternmost corner of the Madeswaramalai enclosure and occupying a space of one chain square including the shrine with access by the Masur-Devarhalli path—I/XXXIV—II/XXI.

(y) *The shrine of Aneali Muniswaranyati*—situated twenty-four chains east-south-east of the easternmost corner (Government Trigonometrical height 3,376) of the Devarhalli enclosure and occupying a space of one cent square including the shrine with access by a path two yards wide for men only entering the reserve on the eastern boundary of Devarhalli enclosure, thirty-six chains east by south of Halaipet village site and running north-east for about five and half furlongs to the temple—II/XX.

(c) *The shrine of Thyrukkaloli Gudu or Kurukkaloli*—situated on the Kambattaboli hill at Government Trigonometrical height 3,503, eight chains south-west of the south-west corner of the Indiganattam enclosure and occupying a space of one chain square including the shrine with access by a foot-path two yards wide for men only entering the reserve at the south-west corner of the Indiganattam enclosure and running south-west for about half a furlong to the shrine II, XCII.

(d) *The shrine of Ichhaeyya*—situated ninety-seven chains due south of the south-west corner of the Madagasal enclosure and on right of way No. I/XVII and occupying a space of one chain square with access by the aforesaid right of way—II/XVI.

(e) *Nagamalliol*—situated on a hillock called "Talaki Boyal" south-east of Tekkasai enclosure occupying a space of one chain square including the mole with access by a path two yards wide for men only entering the reserve on the eastern boundary of Tekkasai enclosure fifteen chains north of its south-east corner and running south-east by south for about two and a half furlongs to the temple and with a right on behalf of the worshippers to use the water of a tank situated adjoining the path to the temple—II/XVI.

B. The following wells have been declared to be and situated as exclusions within the reserve free from reservation.—

I. *Gankidam (well) or Gankidatta Veeni*—in situated, on the Chengadu Madawaramanlu path (I/XXXI) and adjoining it, eighteen chains south of Ranganayanai koyil with a space of 10 acres including the well with access by the said path. This will be demarcated at the expense of the Taluk Board, Kollegal—III/II.

II. *Talakadu (well)*—situated near the junction of the Kankurai hall with the Talakadu halla, on the path from Kaddalli to Gopinal road, right of way No. I/XIV, with a space of ten acres including the well with access by the said path. This will be demarcated at the expense of the taluk Board, Kollegal—III/II.

C. The following rights in ferries have been admitted.—

I.—Dattahalli ferry—IV/I.

II.—Pennaiki ferry otherwise known as Uganiyan ferry—IV/II.

III.—Ahobala ferry—IV/III.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1914.

No. 38.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act, 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force within the limits of the village of Melmalayanur in the Gingee taluk, South Arcot district, from the 15th February 1914 to 14th March 1914.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

No. 39.—Under section 17 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886 and in exercise of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council directs that from 1st April 1914 duty on intoxicating drugs shall be levied at the following rates in supersession of those prescribed in notification No. 655, dated the 19th December 1910, published on page 1895 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th December 1910:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Charas	.. ..	16	0	0	per seer of 80 tolas
Ganja ..	.. ..	10	0	0	
Bhang	.. ..	3	0	0	

Fort St. George, December 20, 1913.

No. 40.—Whereas the zamindari of Punganur has applied under section 32 (c) of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, for the application of section 26 of the said Act to the whole of the Punganur estate in the Chittoor district, His Excellency the Governor in Council, in the exercise of the power vested in him under section 32 of the said Act, hereby extends the provisions of section 26 of the said Act V of 1882 to the said estate.

Rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands within the Punganur estate.

No. 41.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 28 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies the following rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Punganur estate in the Chittoor district. These rules are subject to all rights now legally vested in individuals and communities.

I. Lands at the disposal of the estate will, for the purpose of these rules, be classed as follows:—

(a) Reserved land. | (b) Unreserved land.

II. Reserved land includes all lands notified under the next following rule III. All other land at the disposal of the estate is "unreserved land".

III. Subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue the Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any area within the said estate and may constitute it "reserved land." Upon the limits of any such area being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be unlawful for any person to fell, remove, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot, burn or strip off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damage any tree within such area or use, injure or remove any forest produce found thereon unless he is authorised to do so by the Estate Forest Officer or by some one duly authorised by him to grant such permission.

IV. On reserved lands no fresh clearing shall be made for cultivation or for any other purpose unless a patta or lease has first been obtained from the Forest officer.

V. On all unreserved lands in any village, the grazing of cattle, the cutting of grass, the collection of dry wood, thorns, leaves of trees and shrubs that are not reserved and the felling of trees other than those included in the list of reserved trees will be permitted free of charge, provided that the grass, wood, thorns, leaves of trees are required by the inhabitants of that or of neighbouring villages for *bona fide* agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be

held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused and in the case of disputes the Collector will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule

VI. The Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any areas within the reserved lands and may constitute them fuel or fodder reserves or grazing grounds, or may direct them to be placed under special fire protection. Upon the limits of any such area being notified in the District Gazette it shall be unlawful for any person wilfully or negligently to set fire to any trees, timber, grass or other forest produce or to kindle or to keep burning any fire to graze cattle or to permit cattle to trespass within such area except at such places and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Collector by notification in the District Gazette.

VII. Trees of the following species are reserved trees wherever found whether upon reserved or unreserved lands and such trees shall not ordinarily be felled or otherwise interfered with except on permit given by the forest or other authorized official of the estate on such conditions as may be notified from time to time by the Collector in the District Gazette. Subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue the Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, modify or add to the list of reserved trees from time to time as he thinks fit.

Botanical name	Telugu name.	English name.
1. Tectona grandis.	Teku.	Teak.
2. Santalum album.	Sreegandham.	Sandalwood.
3. Pterocarpus marsupium.	Yegi	...
4 Terminalia chebula.	Karakai	Myrabolum.
5. Dalbergia latifolia.	Ittegi Ibbidi.	Blackwood or rose wood.
6. Shorea Talura.	Jallari.	...
7. Phœnix sylvestris.	Etha	Date.
8. Tamarindus Indica.	Chinta.	Tamarind.
9. Mangifera Indica	Mamidi.	Mango.
10. Buchanania latifolia.	Sara.	...
11. Strychnos nux-vomica.	Mushti	Nux-vomica.
12. Pongamia glabra.	Kanuga.	...
13. Feronia Elephantum.	Elaga.	Wood apple.
14. Soymida febrifuga.	Somi.	Indian redwood or bastard cedar.
15. Strychnos potatorum.	Chilla.	Clearing nut.
16. Sapindus emarginatus.	Kakudu.	Soap nut.
17. Bassia longifolia and latifolia.	Ippa.	...
18. Terminalia tomentosa.	Enamthi.	...
19. Albizzia odoratissima.	Kondachigara.	...
20. Adina cordifolia.	Karada.	...
21. Melia Indica	Yepa.	...
22. Terminalia Arjuna	Tellamaddi.	...
23. Chloroxylon swietenia.	Billu.	Satinwood (Indian).
24. Hardwickia binata.	Naryepi Yepi.	...
25. Diospyros ebenum.	Nallamanu.	Ebony.
26. Terminalia paniculata.	Putimaddi.	...
27. Vitex altissima.	Nemiladugu.	...
28. Acacia arabica	Nalla tumma.	Indian gum.
29. Eugenia Jambolana.	Neredu.	Black plum.
30. Albizzia Lebbek.	Bagi.	Siris.
31. Diospyros melanoxylon	Thumki.	Ebony.
32. Acacia leucophlœa	Tellatumma.	White babul.
33. Pterocarpus tomentosa	Nagva.	...
34. Mimusops elengi	Pagada.	...
35. Acacia sundra.	Sundra.	...
36. Borassus flabelliformis.	Tati.	Palmyra.
37. Zizyphus jujuba	Regu.	...
38. Semecarpus Anacardium.	Jeedi.	Marking nut.
39. Phyllanthus Emblica.	Nelli.	...
40. Cassia fistula.	Rela.	...
41. Wrightia tinctoria.	Palavarsi.	...
42. Albizzia amara.	Chigara.	...
43. Alangium Lamarckii.	Oodaga.	...
44. Anogeissus latifolia.	Yelama.	...
45. Cassia auriculata.	Tangedu.	Tanner's cassia.

VIII. The felling, conversion or removal of trees and timber, the collection or removal of other forest produce and the use of pasturage on reserved land and, except as provided for in rule V, on unreserved land also, may be effected in one or other of the following ways, but in no other ways :—

(*a*) Departmentally, that is, by the officers of the Estate Forest Department having control over the produce or by persons acting under the immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officers;

(*b*) By persons holding permits duly issued by a forest officer or other authorised person. The fees payable for permits issued under clause (*b*) shall not exceed the rates for the time being

in force in Government land in the district. These rules will be notified from time to time in the District Gazette; and

(c) By any person holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the Forest officer or by any other officer duly authorised by him.

Note.—In this rule as well as in rule III above the term "Forest produce" should be so construed as not to exclude minerals including limestone, gravel, laterite, stone, earth or silt.

IX. The Collector may appoint by notification in the District Gazette any person or class of persons by name or by virtue of his or their office to issue or recover permits under the foregoing rules and may also prescribe the naka or places to which the timber or other forest produce shall be brought for examination and where permits shall be checked or recovered.

Permits must be obtained before any felling, conversion, collection or removal is commenced. Permit holders must comply with the regulations of the Forest Department and the conditions entered in the permit.

X. The Collector may notify in the District Gazette that no person shall boil catechu, distil wood oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved land except in such places as may be specially set apart for the purpose by the Forest officer.

XI. Any breach or infringement of any of the above rules shall render the offender liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or to both.

XII. Any power to select areas or issue notifications given by these rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires and any orders or notifications made or issued hereunder may be cancelled or modified by the authority making them.

XIII. In the above rules the words "Forest officer" mean Zamindar of Punganur or his Diwan and "Estate Forest officer" the Forest ranger appointed for the estate by the Collector.

No. 42.—Whereas by notification No. 41, dated 20th December 1913, published at pages 114-115 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th January 1914, the Governor in Council has under sections 26 and 32 (*c*) of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) made rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Punganur estate in the Chittoor district and whereas by rule XIII of the said rules the Zamindar or his Diwan has been appointed to discharge the functions of a Forest officer under those rules and whereas the Zamindar of the said estate has applied in writing under section 32 (*c*) of the Act that he or his Diwan should be empowered under sections 55 and 59 (*d*) of the Act to accept compensation for the breaches or infringements of the said rules which have been declared punishable under rule XI of those rules, His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 59 (*d*) of the Act empowers the Zamindar of Punganur estate in the Chittoor district or in his absence his Diwan to accept under section 55 compensation for offences punishable under the said rules under section 26 of the Act.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

No. 43.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act I of 1878 and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with his notification No. 514, dated 12th November 1912, on pages 1217–1221 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912, Part I, as amended by notifications No. 318, dated 12th March 1913, and No. 125, dated 18th March 1913.—

Insert the following as rule XXX :—

The following preparations are exempted from the operation of the Opium Act, and may, therefore, be possessed, transported, sold, imported and exported without restriction :—

1. Acarcotine or Narcotina (or Narcotine) and its derivatives.
2. Anodyne Pine Expectorant.
3. Anti-Emesis Mixture (Dr. Dearie's).
4. Apocodeine Hydrochloridum.
5. Apomorphine and its salts and preparations.
6. Astringent wash—compressed tablets for—containing $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphia acetate (Parke Davis & Co.).
7. Beecham's Cough Pills.
8. Boerhavia Odontalgic Essence.
9. Bow's Liniment
10. Brompton's Consumption and Cough Specific
11. Camphorodyne.
12. Cereoli Acidi Tannici et Opii.
13. Cereoli Iodoformi et morphinæ.
14. Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.
15. Chlor. Anodyne containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of morphia hydrochlor. per fluid ounce (Parke-Davis & Co.)
16. Chlorodyne (Liquor Chloroformi Compositus).
17. Chronic Dysentery Mixture (Dr. Dearie's).
18. Cedamine.
19. Codeine or Codeia and its salts and preparations.

20. Cotarnina.
21. Cotarnine Hydrochloridum or Stypticin.
22. Cotarnine Phthalas or Styptol.
23. Cough Mixture (Dr Duarte's).
24. Cryptopine.
25. Dover's Powder, *see* Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.
26. Elixir Pepsini et Bismuthi Comp.
27. Elixir Pini Compositum.
28. Emplastrum Opii.
29. Enema Opii
30. Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride, *see* Narcyl.
31. Ferrin, *see* Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica.
32. Glycerinum Acetomorphinæ.
33. Glycerinum Hordei Compositum.
34. Gnoscopine
35. Hanstus Apomorphinæ Compositus.
36. Hewlett, *see* Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho.
37. Hydrocotarnine.
38. Insufflatio Bismuthi et Morphinæ.
39. Kay's Linseed Compound.
40. Keating's Pectoral or Cough Lozenges.
41. Lanthopine
42. Le Maurier's Montalgic Essence.
43. Linimentum Opii.
44. Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum.
45. Lotio Plumbi Opio
46. Meconinæne.
47. Meconidine.
48. Meconii Perindidum.
49. Méconine
50. Mercurin chloride with potassium iodide compressed tablets No. 45 containing $\frac{1}{64}$ gr. of powdered opium (Parke Davis & Co.).
51. Mistura Apomorphinæ et Turbeni.
52. Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica, *vel* Liquor Ferris.
53. Mistura Bismuthi Composita cum Morphiæ.
54. Mistura Chloroformi Composita.
55. Mistura Cretæ Composita
56. Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho (Hewlett's).
57. Mistura Pepsini cum Bismutho (Ruxley).
58. Mistura Salicis Anodyna
59. Mistura Scillæ Composita.
60. Mistura Scillæ et Opii.
61. Morphinæ Meconas and its preparations (liquor, etc.)
62. Narceina or Narceine.
63. Narcotine, *see* Anarcotine.
64. Narcyl or Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride.
65. Nepenthe and its preparations.
66. Oleatum Morphinæ.
67. Opium Wool.
68. Papaverine.
69. Paregoric Elixir, *see* Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.
70. Paramin or Benzoyl Morphinæ Hydrochloride.
71. Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita.
72. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio.
73. Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
74. Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.
75. Pilula Saponis Compositæ.
76. Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ cum Urginea
77. Porphyroxin.
78. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
79. Protopine.
80. Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.
81. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, or Dover's Powder.
82. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
83. Pulvis Kino Compositus.
84. Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus.
85. Pulvis Opii Compositus.
86. Pulvis Plumbi cum Opio.
87. Rhœadine.
88. Sedative Lotion (Dr. Duarte's).
89. Solubes Plumbi et Opii.
90. St. Jacob's Oil
91. Styptone, *see* Cotarnine Hydrochloridum.
92. Styptol, *see* Cotarnine Phthalas.
93. Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.
94. Suppositoria Morphinæ.
95. Syrupus Camphoræ Compositus.
96. Syrup Picis Liq cum Apomorphine containing $\frac{1}{4}$ grain apomorphine per fluid ounce (Ferris & Co.).
97. Syrupus Apomorphinæ.

98. Tabellæ Apomorphinæ
99. Tabellæ Saponis Compositæ.
100. Tabletti Plumbi cum Opio.
101. Tabloid Hypodermic Ergotin et Morphinæ.
102. Thebaicum and its preparations
103. Thebaine.
104. Tinctura Antiperiodica.
105. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita or Paregoric Elixir.
106. Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Composita.
107. Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.
108. Tinctura Opii Crocata.
109. Tinctura Opii Deodorata.
110. Tritopine.
111. Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.
112. Unguentum Myrabolani cum Opio.
113. Unguentum Opii.
114. Urethral Injection (Dr. Duarte's).
115. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
116. Xanthaline.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 44.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

FAMINE.

Delhi, the 15th January 1914.

No. 44-C.—With reference to Rule 3, Clause (*b*) of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Government of the United Provinces have appointed the Honourable Mr. W. H. Cobb, I.C.S., Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust in place of the Honourable Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., resigned

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.)

TROPHIES TO BE PRESENTED FOR EXHIBITS OF COTTON GROWN IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL COTTON, FIBRES AND OTHER TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.

Delhi, the 17th January 1914.

No 488-515-316.

RESOLUTION.—In continuation of Resolution No. 5088—2112-1, dated the 30th June 1913, the following information regarding trophies which will be presented, for exhibits of cotton grown in the British Empire, at the First International Cotton, Fibres and other Tropical Agricultural Products and allied Industries Exhibition to be held in London from the 26th June to the 9th July 1914 is published for general information.

The President's Trophy for Cotton presented by Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.

1. For the best sample of any new or improved British-grown cotton of any description which has been established by the grower within the last ten years on a large scale, and has furnished at least three successive crops.

2. Two samples, each of about 14 lbs., to be submitted, one to be ginned, and the other unginned.

3. The sample to be accompanied by a statement, certified by a Government Official or other independent authority as to (1) origin of seed, (2) method of establishment and cultivation, (3) acreage of land on which the cotton is at present grown by the competitor and the yield per acre, (4) amount of such cotton exported during each of the last two years, and (5) that the sample submitted is fairly representative of the crop.

All samples must be delivered, *carriage paid*, to the Competition Section of the Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., not later than the 15th June 1914.

Samples will be exhibited by number only, which will correspond with the name of the Competitor and the particulars from his entry form, as published in the list of Competitors.

While the Directors of the Exhibition will take every care to protect exhibits, they will not be responsible for loss or damage from any cause

The Judges' decision shall be final and no appeal will be recognised.

The following style of entry should be legibly written or typed on one side of the paper only.

To THE AWARDS COMMITTEE,—

I/We desire to enter for the President's Trophy for Cotton, and agree to abide by the Rules and Conditions covering the Competition.

Name of Company, Firm
or individual_____

Full Address_____

Entries close 1st June 1914.

1. Origin of seed.
2. Method of establishment and cultivation.
3. Acreage of land on which the cotton is at present grown by the Competitor and the yield per acre.
4. Amount of such cotton exported during each of the last two years.
5. The sample submitted is fairly representative of an average crop.

I_____

(*See Rule* 3.)

certify that the above statements of_____ are true to the best of my belief and knowledge.

_____

_____

_____

Full particulars must be supplied; see conditions 1, 2 and 3 on previous page.

Entries will close on 1st June 1914, with

THE AWARDS COMMITTEE,
Care of A. STAINES MANDERS,
Exhibition Offices,
79, Chancery Lane (Holborn), London, W.C.

COMPETITIONS FOR COTTON ARRANGED BY THE BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Who have presented the following Prizes:

A.—Silver Trophy.

1. For the best general exhibit of various varieties of cotton shown by any Government Department of Agriculture of any British Colony or Protectorate or of Egypt or the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, such exhibit to have been grown during 1913 or 1914 on any farm or farms under Government supervision.

2. Two samples of about 14 lbs. of each variety to be submitted, one to be ginned and the other unginned.

3. Each sample to represent the product of at least one acre.

4. The exhibit must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Director of Agriculture or other responsible Government Officials and stating.

(*a*) The origin of the seed.
(*b*) That the samples have been produced during the year 1913 or 1914.
(*c*) The amount of acreage under each variety of cotton.
(*d*) The total amount of seed cotton and lint produced on each plot.

5. The exhibit shall be judged by the British Cotton Growing Association whose decision shall be final.

B.—Three Silver Cups

1. Namely one each for the West Indies, Nyasaland and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for the best type of cotton grown on any farm or plantation during the year 1913 or 1914.

2. Each exhibitor may show one or more varieties providing that not less than 3 acres shall have been planted of each variety.

3. Two samples each of about 14 lbs. of each variety to be submitted, one to be ginned and the other unginned.

4. Each sample to be accompanied by a statement certified by a Government Official or other independent authority as to—

(*a*) Origin of seed.

(*b*) Acreage of land on which the sample has been grown and the yield per acre of seed cotton and lint during the year 1913 or 1914.

(*c*) That the sample submitted is fairly representative of the crop.

5. The exhibits shall be judged by the British Cotton Growing Association whose decision shall be final.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The competitions are open only to countries exhibiting in the general section of the Exhibition.

Space and installation for the competitions is provided by the Management of the Exhibition, free of charge to the Competitors.

Entries close on June 1st, 1914, and should be lodged with

THE AWARDS COMMITTEE,
Care of A. Staines Manders,
Exhibition Offices,
75, Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.

Samples for competition *must not* be sent to the above address, but to the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N.

Samples for competition may be sent with the general exhibit of the country, or direct to the Exhibition, and should be addressed—

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION COMPETITION,
Care of The Awards Committee,
Royal Agricultural Hall,
London, N.

Carriage must be paid to the Buildings.

Name of Competitor should be attached to the samples, as well as being written on the outside of the packages

Samples should reach the Exhibition Building by the 10th June 1914.

All cotton must be removed within three days after the close of the Exhibition by the exhibitor or his representative.

No entrance fee shall be charged.

The decision of the judges is final.

Entries should be made by registered post, and should be legibly written or typed in the following form:—

I/We desire to enter for the British Cotton Growing Association's Cotton Trophy, and agree to conform to the Rules of the Competition.

Name of Company, Firm or Individual_____

Signature_____

State if for section A or B_____

Official Statement must be attached to each entry

Full address_____

Date_____

Entries close 1st June 1914.

N.B.—All samples must be forwarded carriage paid and must reach the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., not later than the 10th June 1914.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a village shevadi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Cocanada taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Cocanada taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, tharu or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Godavary District, Cocanada taluk, Kuraya village			
Village-site No. 329 with compound walls.	Chaganti Subbarayudu ..	North and east, site of Chaganti Subbarayudu; south, site of the Local Fund school building; west, street.	ACRE. ·03

Fort St. George, January 23, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a bodi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Kuttantara village			
Inam, manai, wet, S. No. 176-2.	M. S. Ry. Kakarlapudi Ramachandrarau Garu.	North, S. No. 95-2; east, S. No. 176-2; south, S. No. 177; west, S. No. 176-2.	ACRE. ·04

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a sandalwood godown by the Forest department at Kakarasampolaiyam, hamlet of Pudupalaiyam, Tiruvannamalai taluk; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
North Arcot district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Kakarasampolaiyam village, hamlet of Pudupalaiyam.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 27 A-2.	Venkatarama Reddi	North and east, S. No. 27 B-3, south and west, S. No. 27 A-2.	ACRE. ·16

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·20 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a bodi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Mandapeta village.			
Jarayiti, wet, No. 1056 D.	Mayuta Venkamma	North, No. 1056 C; east, No. 1057; south, No. 1045, west, No. 1056 D.	ACRE. ·02
Jarayiti, wet, No. 1056 C.	Kalla Venkayya	North, No. 936, east, No. 1057; south, No. 1056 D; west, No. 1056 C.	·02
Inam, wet, No. 936..	Danturi Venkamma, Venkamma, wife of Subbayya, and Gudupalli Ramamurti, son of Chalamma.	North, No. 935; east, No. 936; south, No. 1055, west, No. 937	·10
Do. No. 935..	Yerravilli Sitaramayya ..	North, No. 934; east, No. 935; south, Nos. 936, 937 and 938; west, No. 939.	·05
		Total ..	·20

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village-site for the Malas at Yallur village, Sirvel taluk, Kurnool district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Koilkuntla, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Koilkuntla, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool district, Sirvel taluk, Yallur village.			
Unenfranchised temple service inam, dry, S. No. 378.	Manager of Nookalamma Eswaraswami temple.	North, No. 378, east, No. 378, south No. 379; west, No 374	ACS. 1·42

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·73 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a new diversion under Palakodu branch channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Pakamuru village.			
Inam, wet, No. 227 ..	Durbha Venkata Sastri ..	North, No. 228; east, Nos. 225-2 and 227; south, No. 227; west, No. 228	ACRE. ·02
Jeroyiti, wet, No. 226-2	Bulusu Balli Ammi and Damari Taiayya.	North, No. 227; east, No. 226-2, south, No. 226-1, west, No. 225-1.	·20
Do. No. 225-1.	Chintati Ammayi	North, No. 225-2; east, No 226-1; south, No. 222-2, west, No. 226-1.	·11
Do. No. 222 B-2.	(1) Kovvuri Sattireddi, (2) Adeyya, (3) Musalayya alias Sattireddi. 4) Ramireddi, (5) Satyanarayanamurti, (6) Chinnammireddi, Nos. (3) to (6) being minors, brother and guardian Sattireddi.	North, No. 225, east, No 222 B-2; south, Nos. 223 and 222-2 A, west, No 222 B-2.	·16
Do. No 222 A-2.	Gattula Subbigadu and Venkappagadu.	North, No. 226 B-2; east, No. 223 A-2, south, No. 223, west, No. 222 B-2.	·02
Barber service inam, wet, No. 223.	Tenepa Ayyagadu	North, No 222-2, east, No. 223, south, No. 219, west, No. 222.	·09
		Total ..	·73

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·04 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Madakatra Fish-curing yard; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Malabar district, Kurumbranad taluk, Chombai in Kalpur amsam.		
			ACS.
Garden, syntwari, S No. 145-3 B	Jannel Kelarath Ehmpiliayi Kulappan Nambiar; occupier, Kadavath Mumu Kannan.	North, S. No. 115-3 A; east, S. No 145-2; south, S. No. 73-2; west, S. No. 150-2.	·96
Do. No. 150-2 ..	Do. do	North, S. No. 150-1; east, S. No. 145-2 B; south and west, foreshore.	·06
		Total ..	1·04

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village-site extension; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Sadhupalli village.		
			ACS.
Dry, S No. 333-1 ..	Nallakula Venkatappadu ..	North, No 328; east, No. 332; south, No. 335; west, No. 333-2	·41
Do. No. 335 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 333-1; east, No. 332, south and west, No. 334.	·34
		Total ..	1·48

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·00 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village-site of Annavaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Bhimavaram taluk, Annavaram village		
			ACS.
Govt., settlement, wet, No. 103-2 D.	Vaddaraju Somaraju and Vaddaraju Venkatraju.	North, No. 108-2 C; east, No 109; south, No. 109-2 E; west, No. 108 B	·28
Do. No. 109.	Vegesna Somaraju, Vegesna Venkatrayu and Vegesna China Venkatraju, son of China Somaraju.	North, No. 109; east, No. 118; south, No. 120-1; west, No. 108.	72
		Total ..	1·00

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Jy. Secretary to Government

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1914.

With effect from the 4th May 1913.

M.R.Ry. Annavasala Ramaswami Ayyar Subbaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, permanent.

TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, January 23, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Udipi Venkata Rao Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, from the West Coast division, IV Circle, to the II Circle.

M.R.Ry. Kattengari, Narayana Hobbar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary, from the Kistna Western division, II Circle, to the IV Circle.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

Fort St. George, January 19, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Salamancheri Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is declared to have passed on the 19th December 1913 the professional examination prescribed in G.O. No. 893 W., dated 13th July 1911.

HONORARY RANK OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

Under paragraph 92, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, M.R.Ry. Aiya Rajam Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

S. D. PEARS,
Offg. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 5, 1914.

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI WESTERN DELTA DURING 1914.

Name of canal.	Date of		Remarks.
	Closing.	Re-opening.	
Main canal	1st May 1914	21st May 1914	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of opening 6 P.M.
Junction canal	Do.	Do.	
Ellora canal	15th April 1914	Do.	
Venkatah and Weyyeru canal	2nd May 1914	Do.	
Old Weyyeru canal	Do	Do	
Undi canal	Do.	Do	
Gostanadi and Vaipar canal	Do.	3rd June 1914	
Attili canal	Do.	31st May 1914	
Narsapur canal	Do.	Do.	
Bank canal	Do.	Do.	
Kaharaparru canal	Do	Do	
	Do.	Do.	

Note—1. The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until about 48 hours after re-opening.

2. Supply to the drinking-water tanks will be arranged as usual before closure.

Fort St George, January 10, 1914.

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI DELTA DURING 1914.

Name of canal.	Date of Closing.	Date of Re-opening.	Remarks.
Godavari Eastern Division			
Main canal	1st May 1914 ..	1st June 1914 ..	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of re-opening 6 P.M.
Bank canal	Do ..	Do. ..	
Coconada canal	Do ..	Do. ..	
Mandapeta canal	Do. ..	Do ..	
Cosinga canal	Do ..	Do. ..	
Injeram canal	Do ..	Do. ..	
Samalkota canal	Do. ..	Do ..	
Godavari Conservancy Division			
Main canal	15th April 1914 ..	15th May 1914 ..	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of re-opening 6 P.M.
Gannavaram canal	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Bank canal	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Ballakurra canal	Do ..	Do. ..	
Attalapur canal	Do. ..	Do. ..	
Bondamanlanka canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Godavari Northern Division.			
Dummagudem canal	15th March 1914 ..	10th June 1914.	

N.B.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until 48 hours after re-opening.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Offg Joint Secy to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a Public Works Department Inspection bungalow; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Cochin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta-kattu, with survey or puramak number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar District, Cochin taluk, Cochin village.			
Dry, S. No. 32-7 ..	Owner, Timothy Joseph; occupier, Timothy Joseph	North, S. No 32-6, west, road, S No 33; south, S No 32-8, west, S. No 183-2	CENTS 38
Do. No 183-2 ..	Do. do	North, S. No. 183-1; east, S. No. 32-7, south, S. No 183-3; west, ors.	
		Total ..	38

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of new Police lines at Valappadi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem District, Attur taluk, Sirsur Valarpadi village			
Dry, No. 126/2 E	Arumachala Goundan	North and east, No. 126/2 A, south, No. 123-1; west, No. 126-3.	ACRE. ·24

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·80 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing quarters for the additional Police force at Kotagiri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Kotagiri village			
Govt., dry, S No. 2. 460 A-2	District Board, the Nilgiris ..	North, E. No. B. 460 A-1; east, E. No. B 462; south, S. Nos E 461-2 A & E. 461-3 B; west, S. No. B 460 A-1	ACRE. ·47
Do. No. E 461-2 B	Do.	North, S. No. B. 460 A 2; east, S No B 462-3; south, S. No. B. 479; west, S No E 461-2 A	·27
Do. No. B 461-3.	Do ..	North, S. No. D. 461-2 E; east S. No. B 462; south, S. No B 479, west, S. No. E. 461-3 B.	06
		Total ..	80

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing huts for constables of the Calicut Reserve Police; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Kuripattiyam desam, Kunhi garam.			
Garden, portion of S. No. 24/1	Owner and occupier, Puthentheruveth Kunhikurumban.	North and east, E No. 24-1; south, S. No. 25; west, S. No. 24-4.	CENTS. 18

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·21 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the police constables and Sub-Inspector; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Kandukur village.			
Dry, S. No. 365 ..	Pedamarthani Kondayya, Chinnah Kotayya and Venkataswami.	North, S. Nos. 350 and 367; east, S. Nos. 611 and 612; south, village-site; west, S. No. 364.	ACS. 1·21

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, January 19, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for strengthening the Coleroon left bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Pallampadagam village.			
Govt., dry, No. 132 A-1	Arunachala Ayyar and Sundara Ayyar.	North, S. No. 132 A-2; east, S. No. 150; south, S. Nos. 150 and 164; west, S. Nos. 164 and 132 A-2.	ACRS. 10

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·21 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diverting the Kilvembakkam tank surplus into the Virdhachalam river for improvements to the channel supplying Pallar large tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Arkonam taluk, Kilvembakkam village.			
Eyatvari, dry, S. No. 1-2 E	Narayanaswami Naykan	North, S. No. 1-2 A; east, Tirumalpur limits; south, S. No. 1-2 C; west, S. No. 2	ACS. 1·21

Fort St. George, January 17, 1914.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 39·13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvements and repairs to Kariyanur tank and supply channel; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or pulmath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Trichinopoly district, Perambalur taluk, Kariyanur village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 28-1	Iran and Ramaa ..	North, S.F. No. 27; east, S.F. No. 29-3; south, S.F. No. 29-2 west, S.F. No. 33-A.	1·40
Do. No. 28-2.	Navida Chinnan, Sengam, Pachabayyan Kandi and S.M. Pachabayyan	North, S.F. No. 28-3, east, S.F. No. 29-5; south-east west, S.F. No. 29-2.	·25
Do. No. 28-3	Ayyamperumal and Matha Padiyachi.	North, S.F. No. 27; east S.F. No. 28-4, south, S.F. No. 28-2; west, S.F. No. 28-1.	·12
Do. No. 28-4	Ammani, Muttammal mother and guardian of P. Sellamuthu Udaiyan.	North, S.F. No. 28-6; east, S.F. Nos. 27 and 54, south, S.F. No. 54, west, S.F. Nos. 29-2 and 28-5	5·43
Do. No. 28-6.	Navida Chinnan and four others as per S.F. No. 28-2	North and east S.F. No. 29-2; south, S.F. No. 28-5, west, S.F. No. 28-7.	·39
Do. No. 28-7.	Sella Pillai ..	North, S.F. No. 29-2; east, S.F. No. 28-6; south, S.F. No. 29-1; west S.F. No. 29-2.	·62
Inam, dry, S.F. No. 29-1.	N. Sellamuthu Udaiyan, Pushpavanayagam, S. Sellamuthu Udaiyan, Sellammal, P. Sellamuthu Udaiyan, P. Sellamuthu Udaiyan, Sellapperumal Udaiyan and L. Muthuswami Udaiyan	North, S.F. Nos. 29-2 and 29-7; east, S.F. No. 29-3, south, S.F. No. 54; west, S.F. Nos. 28 and 36.	1·87
Do. No. 29-2	Talvari Sengan, Alagan, Muttu, Mangan and Abaikkan Ramaa Chetti.	North, S.F. Nos. 30, 30-A, 31-2, 29-1, 29-2 and 29-3, east, S.F. No. 29-4; south, S.F. Nos. 28-6, 28-7, 28-5 and 29-1; west, S.F. Nos. 31-2, 28-2 and 36-3.	9·02
Do. No. 29-3 (unenfranchised artisan)	Blacksmith inam; Palaniyandi Asari and Sabhan Asari.	North and east, S.F. No. 29-2, south, S.F. No. 28-2, west, S.F. No. 28-2.	·40
Govt., dry S.F. No. 30.	Ammanathu ..	North, portion of S.F. No. 30; east, S.F. Nos. 30-A and 29-2; south and west, S.F. No. 31-2	·39
Inam, dry, S.F. No. 31-2 (unenfranchised religious service).	Kannuswami Gurukkal, Trustee of Tattoni Iswara Swami ..	North S.F. Nos. 30 and 31-1; east, S.F. Nos. 30 and 29-2; south, S.F. No. 28-2; west, S.F. No. 28-3	3·07
Govt., dry, S. No. 32-A.	Kannuswami Gurukkal, Manager of Sellamuthu Temple.	North, S.F. No. 33-B; east, S.F. No. 28-1; south, S.F. No. 29-2; west, S.F. No. 30.	1·00
Do. No. 36-2	Iswara Sellamuthu Udaiyan ..	North, portion of S.F. Nos. 36-2 and 31-2; east, S.F. No. 29-2 south, S.F. Nos. 36-3, 38-3 and 37, west, S.F. No. 43-1.	3·82
Do. No. 36-3.	Ammani and Arayi	North, S.F. No. 36-2; east, S.F. Nos. 29-1 and 29-2; south and west S.F. No. 38.	·71
Inam, dry, S. No. 37 (unenfranchised artisan).	Carpenter's inam, Palaniyandi Asari.	North and east, S.F. No. 29-2; south, S.F. Nos. 38 and 39; west, S.F. No. 40-2.	1·36
Govt., dry, S.F. No. 39.	Kulandai Udaiyan .	North, S.F. No. 37; east, S.F. No. 66; south, S.F. No. 64, west, S.F. Nos. 40-1 and 40-2	1·62
Do. No. 40-1	Do. .	South, S.F. Nos. 40-A and 40-B, west, S.F. No. 38; south and west S.F. No. 34.	·29
Do. No. 40-2 A	Sellapperumal Udaiyan	North, S.F. No. 40-b; east, S.F. Nos. 37 and 39, south, S.F. No. 40-1, west, S.F. No. 40-2 B.	·63
Do. No. 40-2 B	Subbaraya Udaiyan	North, S.F. No. 40-B; east S.F. No. 40-2 A, south, S.F. No. 40-1; west, S.F. Nos. 40-3 A and 40-3 B	·40
Govt., dry, S.F. No. 40-3 A.	S. Muthuswami Udaiyan ..	North, S.F. No. 40-5; east, S.F. No. 40-2 B; south, S.F. No. 40-3 B, west, S.F. No. 40-4	·70
Do. No. 40-4.	Kandi Sellapperumal .	North, S.F. No. 40-5; east S.F. Nos. 40-3 A and 40-3 B, south, S.F. No. 54; west, S.F. Nos. 54 and 41-3 A.	1·14
Govt., dry, No. 41-3-A	Sellammal, Subbaraya Udaiyan and Muthuswami Udaiyan	North, portion of S.F. No. 41-3 A; east, S.F. Nos. 40-4 and 40-5, south, S.F. No. 54, west, S.F. No. 41-3 B.	·65
Do. No. 41-3 B.	Do. do.	North, portion of S.F. No. 41-3 B, east, S.F. No. 41-3 A, south, S.F. No. 54; west, S.F. No. 41-4.	·10
Do. No. 41-4 ..	Navida Chinnan and four others as per S.F. No. 28-2.	North, portion of S.F. No. 41-4, east, S.F. No. 41-3 B, south, S.F. No. 54, west, S.F. No. 41-5.	·07

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Perambalur taluk, Kariyanur village—cont.			
Govt., dry No. 41 5 ..	Mavida Pantchal ..	North, S.F. Nos 41-2 A and 41-3 B 2, east, S.F. No 41-4; south, S.F. No 54, west, S.F. No. 52.	acs. ·31
Do. No. 51 .	Tippa Sahib, Hava Sahib and Mir Mahamood Sahib.	North, S F. Nos 78-1 and 49 B; east, S F. No 49 A; south, S F. No. 77; west, S.F. No 78-5	·89
Do. do. ..	Mukt-ul-din Sahib	Do. do do.	·95
Do. No. 53 ..	Kutti Muthu	North and east, S.F. No. 52; south, S.F No. 55; west, portions of S F Nos. 53 and 75	·42
Do. No. 61-2 A.	Subbammal, mother and guardian of Gopalan.	North, S F. No 55; east, S F Nos 54 and 57-2; south, S F. Nos 57-1 and 57-2; west, portions of S.F Nos 60-1 A and 56-2.	·79
Do. No. 61-2 A.	Sellappermal Udaiyan ..	North, S.F. Nos 60-2 and 61-1; east, S F. No. 54; south, S.F. No. 61-3; west, S F. No. 61-2 B	·96
Do. No. 61-1	Do ..	North, S.F. No. 54; east, S.F. No. 55, south, S F. No 61-2 A; west, S.F. No. 60-2.	·44
Do. No. 61-2.	Do. ..	North, S F. Nos. 61-2 A and 61-2 B; east and south, S F. No 64; west, S F No. 62.	1 11
		Total ..	39·74

Fort St. George, January 23, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·95 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the reconstruction of Udumalpad anicut, Dhone taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Dhone, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool district, Dhone taluk, Dhone village.			
Dry, S. No. 274, enfranchised service inam	Orabitam Rala Subbayya Vedantin.	North, S. No. 267; east, S. Nos. 273 and 273; south, S. No. 276; west, S. No 266.	acs. ·41
Dry, S. No. 273, unenfranchised service inam	Mangala Chinna Venkatapathi.	North, S. No. 275; east, S. No. 272; south, S. No 283; west, S Nos. 274 and 276	·17
Dry, S No. 271 B, unenfranchised service inam	Mangala Pedda Venkatapathi .	North, S No. 282; east, S. No. 271 A; south, S. No. 284; west, S. No. 272	·13
Dry, S No 294 B, unenfranchised service inam	Begum Kamudu of Nasanur, Kurnool taluk	North, S. No. 301; east, S. No. 295; south, S. No. 293; west, S. No. 294 A.	·28
		Total ..	·99

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·92 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tenali-Repalli Railway line in Vemur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from as per pymbeke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owners or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Vemur village.			
		Permanent holdings.	
Govt., wet, S. No. 24 B-2.	Kanneganti Subbayya and Kanneganti Kondayya.	North, S Nos. 22 and 23, east, S. No 24 B-3, south S. Nos. 19 and 18, west, S. No. 24 B 1	·78
Govt, dry, (revenue wet), S. No 23 C.	Muttavarapu Lingalu ..	North and east, S No 22 B; south, S. No 24, west, S. No. 22.	·81
Do. No. 22 C.	Muttavarapu Lingalu and Muttavarapu Krishnayya.	North, S No 22 B, east, S Nos. 23 and 24, south, S. Nos. 24 and 22 D, west, S Nos. 3.	·76
Dry 0·20 Revenue wet. 0·56			
0·76			
Govt, wet, S. No. 7 C.	Muttavarapu Lingalu	North, S No. 7-B; east, S. No 8; south, S No. 7 D; west, Jampani	·44
Do. No. 8-2 E-2.	Kanneganti Kotayya	North, S. No 2-2 B-2, east, S No 2 C; south, S. Nos. 8-2 B-4 and 4-2 B-5; west, S. Nos 8-2 A-1 and 7.	·24
Do. No. 8-2 A-1	Kanneganti Ashamma	North and east, S No. 8-2 B 4; south, S. No. 8-2 A-2; west, S. No. 7	·10
Do. No. 8 3 C-2.	Kanneganti Kotayya	North, S No 8-3 C-2; east, S. No 8-3 F-3, south, S. No. 8-3 C-4, west, S. No. 8-2 E-2	·10
Govt., dry, (revenue wet), S No. 8-3 F-3.	Do.	North, S No. 8-3 F-2; east, S. No. 8-3 I-3; south, S. No 8-3 F-4; west, S No. 8-3 C-3	·09
Do. No. 8-3 I-3.	Gummadi Santamma ..	North, S. No 8-3 I-2; east, S. No. 22; south, S. No. 8-3 I-4; west, S. No 8-3 F.	·31
		Total permanent land ..	3·02
		Temporary holdings.	
Govt., wet, S. No. 24 B-3.	Kanneganti Subbayya, Kanneganti Kondayya and Kanneganti Syamasekha.	North, S No. 23; east, S. No. 24 B-4; south, S. No. 18; west, S No. 24 B-2.	·43
Govt, dry, (revenue wet), No 23 E	Muttavarapu Lingalu and Kanneganti China Kotayya.	North and east, S. No. 23 A, south, S. No. 24; west, S. Nos. 22 and 23 C	·38
Do. No. 22 B	Muttavarapu Lingalu and Muttavarapu Krishnayya.	North, S No 23 A, east, S. No. 23; south, S No 22 C, west, S. No 8	·42
Do. No 7 B.	Muttavarapu Lingalu ..	North, S. No 7 A, east S. No 8; south, S No 7 C; west, Jampani.	·26
Do. No. 7 D.	Do. ..	North, S No. 7 C; east, S. No. 8; south, S. No. 7 E, west, Jampani.	·17
Govt., wet, No. 8-2 A 2	Kanneganti Ashamma ..	North, S. No. 8-2 A 1, east, S No 2 2 B; south, S. No 8-2 A 3, west, S. No. 7.	·03
Do. No 8-2 B 4	Kanneganti Kotayya ..	North, S. No. 8-2 D 2, east, S. No. 8-2 B; south, S. No. 8-2 B 5; west, S. No. 8-2 A.	·31
Do No. 8-2 D 2.	Mandalapu Rajamma ..	North, S. No. 8 2 D 1; east and south, S. No. 8-2 B; west, S. No. 7.	·02
Do. No. 8-2 B 2.	Kanneganti Kotayya ..	North, S No. 8-2 B 1, east, S. No. 8-3 G; south, S No 8-2 B 3, west, S. Nos. 7 and 8 3 D 2.	·14
Do No. 8-3 G 2.	Do. ..	North, S. No. 8-3 G 1; east, S. No 8-3 F; south, S. No. 8-3 G 3, west, S No 8-2 B.	·06
Govt., dry, No. 8-3 F 2.	Do. ..	North, S No. 8-3 F 1, east, S No 8-3 F, south, S. No. 8 3 I; west, S. No 8-3 G 2	·09
Do. No. 8-3 I 2	Gummadi Santamma	North, S. No. 8-3 I 1; east, S. No. 22, south, S No 8-3 I 3; west, S. No. 83 F	·17
		Total temporary land ..	1·93
		Grand Total ..	4·95

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9·38 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Tenali-Repalli Railway in Chinaravur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormanboke with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Chinaravur village.	
			acs.
Govt., wet, D. No. 2 A-3.	Akkala China Naganna, Akkala Peda Naganna Bhatta Pedaswami and Bhatta Chinaswami.	North, S. No. 2 A-4; east, S. No. 2 B-3; south, S. No. 2 A-2; west, Pirapad.	·23
Do. No. 2 B-2.	Akkala Peda Naganna and Bhatta Chinaswami	North, S. No. 2 B-2; east, S. No. 2, south, S. No. 6; west, S. No. 2 A-3	·54
Do. No. 3 C-1.	Jaladi Venkanna	North and east, S. No. 3 C-2, south, S. No. 3 B-2; west, S. No. 2.	·02
Do. No. 3 B-2.	Gudavarthi Venkanna	North, S. No. 3 C-1, east, S. No. 6 B-1; south, S. No. 60; west, S. No. 3 B-3	·95
Inam, wet, D. No. 6 A-1	The manager for the time being of Sreesomeswaraswami temple.	North, S. No. 6; east, S. No. 6 B-3; south and east, S. No. 6 A-2.	·10
Inam, dry, D. No. 6 B-1.	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 6; south, S. No. 6 B-2, west, S. No. 6 A-1.	·08
Govt., dry, D. No. 64-1 A-2.	Pokkanna Kotumbarayudu's wife Chinamamayi alias Lakshmayamma.	North, S. No. 64-1 A-1, east, S. No 64-1 B, south, S. No. 78; west, S. No. 64-1 B-2.	·73
Govt., wet, D. No. 64-2 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 64-2 A, east, S. No. 77; south, S Nos 77 and 76, west, S No 64-2 A 2	·07
Govt., dry, No. 78-1 A-1.	Do do.	North, S. No. 64; east, S. No 78-2 A-1; south, S No 78-1 A 2; west, No. 78-1 A-3.	·02
Govt, wet, No. 78-2 A-1.	Do do.	North, S. No. 64; east, S. No 77; south, S. No. 78-2 B-1, west, S. No. 78-2 A-2	·09
Do. No. 78-2 B-1	Konda Dasaratha Ramayya ..	North, S. No 78-2 A-1, east, S. No. 77; south S. No. 78-2 B-2, west, S No. 78-2 B-2	·01
		Total, permanent land ..	3·99
		Temporary land.	
Govt., wet, D. No. 2 A-4	Same as D. No 2 A-3 ..	North, S. No 2 A-5; east, S. No. 1 B-3, south, S. No. 2 A 3, west, Pirapad.	·57
Do. No. 6 A-2.	Do. ..	North and east, S. No. 7 A-3; south, S. No. 6; west, S. No. 2 A 1 and Pirapad.	·46
Do. No. 2 B-3.	Akkala Peda Naganna and Bhatta Chinaswami	North, S. N 6 B-4; east, S. No 3; south, S. No. 2 B-2; west, S. No. 2 A-4	·44
Do No. 2 B-1.	Akkala Peda Naganna ..	North and east, S. No. 2 B-2, south, S. No 6; west, S. No. 2 A-3.	·01
Govt. dry, D. No. 3 A-1.	Jaladi Venkanna ..	South, S. No. 3 A-3; east, No. 60, south, S. No. 3 B-1, west, S. No. 2.	·10
Govt. wet, D. No. 6 C-2	Do. ..	North, S. No 3 C-2, east, S No. 6 A-1; south, S. No. 3 B-1, east, S. No. 2.	·03
Do. D. No. 3 B 1.	Gudavarthi Venkanna ..	North, S Nos 6 C-2 and 6 A-2; east, S No. 60; south and west, S. No 3 B-2.	·10
Do. D. No. 3 B-3.	Do. ..	North, S Nos 6 B-2; east, S. No. 60; south, S. No. 2 B-4; west, S. No. 3.	·05
Inam, wet, D. No. 6 A 3.	The manager for the time being of Someswaraswami temple ..	North, S Nos 6 A-1 and 6 B-2; east, S No. 6; south and west, S. No. 6 A-3.	·71
Inam, dry, D. No. 6-B -2	Do. do.	North S No. 6 B-1; east, S. No 6; south and west, S. No. 6 A-2.	·02
Govt, dry, D. No. 64-1 A-1.	Pokkanari Chinammmay alias Lakshmayamma, widow of late Kotumbarayudu.	North, S. No. 63; east, S. No. 64 2 A; south, S No. 64-1 A 6; west, S. No. 64-1 B-1	·30
Govt, wet, No. 64-2 A.	Do. do.	North, S. Nos. 63 and 64, east, S. No. 77; south, S. No. 64-2 B, west, S. No 64-1 A.	·53
Govt., dry, No. 78-1 B-1	Konda Dasaratha Ramayya ..	North, S No. 78-1 A-3; east, S. No. 78-2 B-2; south, S. No. 78-1 B-2, west, S. No. 78-1 C-2.	·22
Do No. 78-1 A-2	Same as 64 A-2	North, S. No. 78-1 A-1, east, S. No. 78 2 A-2; south, S. No 78-1 B-3; west, S No. 78-1 C-2,	·11
Govt., wet, D. No. 78-2 A-2	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 78-2 A-1; south, S. No 78-2 B-2, west, S. No 78-1 A-2	·03
Do. D. No 78-2 B-2	Konda Dasaratha Ramayya ..	North, S. Nos 78-2 A-2 and 78-1 B-1, east, S. No. 77; south, S. No. 78-2 B-3; west, S. No. 78-1 B-1.	·09
Govt. dry, D. No. 63 A-2	Sanka Punnaiah	North, S. No 63 A-1; east, S. No 63; south, S. No. 64, west, S. No. 63 B-2.	·28
		Total, temporary land ..	2·93
		Total, permanent land ..	3·99
		Grand total ..	6 92

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·81 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the South Indian Railway bank and for road diversion; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE.
North Arcot district, Arkonam taluk, Palur village.			
Government, wet, S. No. 407-1 A.	Tallur Muniappa Nayudu	North, S No. 408-1; east, S No. 407-1 B; south, S. No. 407-2 A, west, S No 1018.	·4
Do. No. 407-2 A.	Rangaswami Mudali, son of Ayyasami Mudali.	North, S No. 407-1 A; east and south, S No. 407-2 B, west, S No. 1018.	·3
Do. No 408-1	Visalakshi Ammal	North, S. No. 409 1 A; east, S No. 408-2, south, S No. 407-1 A; west, S No. 1018.	·5
Do. No. 409-1 A.	Tallur Muniyappa Nayudu ..	North, S No. 410-1 A; east, S No 409-1 B; south, S. No. 409-2 A; west, S. No. 1018.	·4
Do. No. 409-2 A.	Mullani Kuppaswami Nayudu ..	North, S No 409-1 A; east, S No. 409-2 b; south, S. No. 408-1; west, S. No 1018	·7
Do. No. 4010-2 A.	Muniswami Nayudu, son of Ramaswami Nayudu.	North, S. No. 415-2 A; east, S No. 410-2 B; south, S. No. 410-1 b; west, S. No. 410-1 A.	·3
Do. No. 416-2 A.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 416-1 a; east, S. No 416-2 b, south, S. No. 410-2 a; west, S. No. 1018.	·1
Do. No. 416-1 A.	Mullani Kuppaswami Nayudu ..	North, limits of Sendamangalam village; east, S. No. 415 1 b, south, S. No. 414-2 A; west, S. No. 1018.	·1
		Total ..	·76
Sendamangalam village.			
Government, dry, S. No 28-1 A.	Manicka Mudali, Kadirvelu Mudali and Perumpa Mudali	North, S. No 15; east, S No. 15-1 B, south, S No. 15-2 B; west, S. No. 16-2 A.	·4
Do. No. 28-2 A.	A Pachappa Mudali and C. Munuswami Mudali	North, S. No 28-1 A, east, S No 28-2 B; south, S. No 28-3 A, west, S. No. 28	·2
Do. No. 28-3 A.	Tiru Murugappa Mudali, Sadai Andi Mudali, Muttumurappa Mudali, Nagappa Mudali and Munappa Mudali, minor guardian mother Lakshmammal.	North, S. No 28-3 A, east, S No 28-3 C; south, S No 28-3 a, west S No. 29.	·2
Do No. 28-3 B.	Do. do	North, S. No. 29; east, S. No 28-3 C; south, S No 28 11 A; west, S. No. 29.	20
Do. No. 28-11 A.	Periathambi Mudali, Tiru Murugappa Mudali, Ku Mannaru Mudali, A. Pachappa Mudali, Govindaraja Mudali and Pa. Subraya Mudali.	North, S No 28-3 B, east, S No. 28-11 B; south, S No. 29-1 A, west, S. No. 29	·1
Do. No. 29-1 A.	Saravana Mudali, Ku. Samiuatha Mudali, Venkatachala Mudali and Ma. Andiappa Mudali.	North, S No. 28-21 A; west S. No. 29-1 B, south, S No. 29-2 A; west, S No 29.	·1
Do. No. 29-2 A.	Pa. Ganapathi Mudali	North, S No. 29-1 A, east, S No 29 2 B, south, S No. 98; west, S No 29	·19
		Total ..	·15
		Grand Total ..	·81

S. D PEARS,
Offg. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 17 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating distributaries from the main channels of the Harapuram tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or painnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs
Nellore District, Kanigiri taluk, Nidigintam village.			
A.—Distributary of No. 1 Channel.			
Ryotwari, dry, No. 6-2.	Chitimilachenrayu Chinakondayya.	North, No. 7 C, east, No. 13-C; south, No. 26; west, No. 6-1.	0·37
Do. No. 6-4.	Do.	North and east, No. 27; south, No. 4; west, No. 6-4.	0·18
Inam, No. 26-1 B ..	Do.	North, No. 5, east, No. 25-1 C; south, No. 27; west, No. 6.	0·42
Ryotwari, No. 27-1 ..	Do.	North, No. 28; east, No. 27-2; south and west, No. 3.	0·15
Inam, No. 6-11 ..	Kinara Yanadi and Chenna Subbayya, Sesshanna and Ramayya Yadda Yerraveda Peruru Gurvaiah.	North, No. 5-1; east, No. 5-1 C; south, Doddi-Chintala; west, No. 6-14.	0·91
		Total ..	1·55
Doddakintada village.			
B.—Distributary of No. 11 Channel.			
Ryotwari, dry, No. 381 A-1 B	Kotapati Venkatareddi ..	North, No. 381 B, east, No. 381 A-C; south, No. 378; west, No. 381 A-1 A.	3·47
Do. No. 378-2.	Tadigundala China Venkatayya.	North, No. 381 B; east, No. 376-3; south, No. 152; west, No. 378-1.	0·26
Do. No. 379-1.	Do	North, No. 378; east, No. 376-2, south, No. 152; west, No. 378.	0·21
Do. No. 152-2.	Do	North, No. 378; east, No. 152-3; south, No. 153; west, No. 152-2.	0·21
Do No. 153-2.	Do	North, No. 154; east, No. 153-2, south, No. 154; west, No. 153-1.	0·16
Do. No. 155-1.	Do	North and east, No. 155-3; south, No. 153; west, No. 154	0·02
Do. No. 383-2.	Kandula Pedarasaiah	North, No. 154; east, No. 383-3; south, No. 164, west, No. 383-1	·33
Inam, No. 163-1 ..	Talakapalli Rangaiah ..	North and east, No. 163-2; south, No. 170, west, No. 169.	·07
Ryotwari, No. 169-2 B.	Kandula Kondiah	North, No. 154; east, No. 163; south and west, No. 169-2 A.	·02
Do. No. 169-2 C.	Do.	North, east and south, No. 170; west, No. 169-3 A	·01
Do No. 170-3.	Do.	North, No. 163, east, No. 170-4; south, No. 180; west, No. 169.	·44
Do. No. 180-1 B.	Do. .. .	North, No. 180-1 C; east, No. 179; south, No. 180 1 A; west, No 170.	·78
Inam, No 179-1 B ..	Do.	North, No 179-2 B, east, No. 179-1 C; south, No 174; west, No. 179-1 A	·12
Ryotwari, No 179-2 B	Do.	North, No 180; east, No. 179 2 C; south, No 179-1 B; west, No. 179-2 E.	·38
Do, No. 179-2 D.	Do.	North, No. 179-1 E; east No 179-2 E; south, No. 174, west, No. 179-1 A.	·03
Do. No. 174-2 ..	Tadigundala Narasayya ..	North, No. 174, east, No 174-3, south, No 173; west No 171-1	·13
Do. No 173-2 ..	Rattala Kondaiah	North, No 174, east, No. 173-3; south, No. 201; west, No. 174-1.	26
		Total ..	3·27
C.—Distributary under No. 11 Channel.			
Ryotwari, dry, No. 372-A 2	Tadigundala China Venkatayya	North No 372-A 1; east, No. 371, south, No 374-A; west, No 372-B.	·65
Do No 371-1 ..	Sani Kamma Lingayya, Pitchayya Dhulakurti Subbayya and Ramaiah.	North and east, No. 377-2, south, No. 374-A, west, No. 372-A.	·33
Do. No. 374-A 2.	Tadigundala China Venkatayya	North, No. 374-A 1, east, No. 360; south and west, No 374-A 3	·15
Do. No. 360-4 ..	Gangapalli Sreeramayya ..	North, No 360-1; east, No. 359 south, No. 360 3; west, No. 211-A.	·40
Do. No. 359-2 ..	Marumreddi Venkatappa ..	North, No 359-1; east, No. 351; south, No 359 3; west, No. 360	·14

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Kanigiri taluk, Doddichintala village—cont.		
	C.—Distributary under No. 11 Channel—*cont.*		
			Acs.
Inam, No. 367-2	Kammara Pichanna	North, No 367-1; east, No 362; south, No. 357-2, west, No. 369.	·20
Ryotwari, No. 362-2.	Singampalli Velugondiah ..	North, No 362-1, east, No. 363; south, No. 362-2; west, No 357.	·13
Do. No. 363-2 ..	Do. ..	North, No 363-1; east, No. 646; south, No. 363-2, west, No. 362.	·21
Do. No. 430-2 .	Kotapati Akkayya	North, No. 430-1, east No. 620; south, No. 430-3; west, No. 355.	·24
Do. No. 620-2 ..	Kotapati Venkatayya	North, No 620-1; east No. 418; south, No. 620-2; west, No. 430.	·36
Do. No. 418-2 .	Kotapati Chinnabbi, Venkatayya and Lakshmayya.	North, No. 418-1, east, No. 618, south, No. 526; west, No. 427.	·62
Do. No. 418-2 ..	Chentelacherruvo Reddayya ..	North No 418-1; east, No. 417; south, No. 418-3, west, No. 419.	·29
Do. No 417-2 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 417-1, east, No. 401; south, No. 417-3; west, No. 418.	·11
		Total ..	2·61
	A.—Distributary of No. II, Channel.		
Ryotwari, dry No 386 A-2	Kotapati Chinnabbi, Venkatayya and Lakshmayya.	North, No. 386 A-1; east, No. 383 C; south, No. 388 A and B; west, No. 381 B	·20
Do. No. 388 C-2	Sannemma Lingayya, Pichayya, Dantaburth Subbiah and Easwiah	North, No. 385 C-1; east, No. 390, south, No. 388 C and B, west, No 389 A.	·46
Inam, dry, No 390-2	Bathali Subbiah	North, No. 390-1; east, No. 392; south, No. 390-2; west, No. 388 C.	·24
Ryotwari, No. 391-2 .	Badam Venkatanarasimham ..	North, No. 391-1; east, No. 394, south, No. 391-2, west, No 390.	·09
Do. No 394-1 .	Badam Subbayya	North, No 394-1; east, No. 393; south, No. 394-3, west, No. 393	·21
Do. No. 394 4 ..	Do.	North, No 394-5; east, No. 393; south, No. 394-2; west, No. 393.	·11
Do. No. 393-1 B	Kotapati Chinnabbi Ramayya and Narasayya.	North. No 393-1 A; east, No 394; south, No. 393-1 C; west, No. 394	·99
Do. No. 393-1 E.	Do. do.	North, No. 393-1 A, east, No. 393-2 A; south, No. 393-1 D; west, No. 393-1 A.	·10
Do. No 393-1 F.	Do. do.	North, No. 393-1 A; east, No. 393; south, No. 393-2 B; west, No. 393-1 A.	·08
Do. No 393-2 B	Badam Subbayya	North, No 393-1 F; east, No. 393 2 A, south, No 393-1 E, west, No. 393-1 A.	·08
Do. No. 392-3	Badam Venkatanarasimham ..	North, No 392-2; east, No. 399; south, No. 392-4; west, No. 392-1	·05
		Total ..	1·48
	Hanyeram villages.		
	B.—Distributary of No. I Channel		
Ryotwari, dry, No. 30 C-2.	Maddireddi Anhayya, Govinda and Lakshmi.	North and east, No. 30-3; south, No. 31; west, No. 30 C-1.	·46
Inam, No. 34-1 B ..	Bava Papayya and Koudi Chendrayya	North, No. 31; east, No. 34-1 B; south, No. 34-2 B; west, No. 34-1 A.	·17
Do. No. 34-2 B ..	Pydipati Lakshminarayana ..	North, No. 34-1 B; east, No. 34-2 C, south, No. 40, west, No 34-2 A.	·44
Do No 40-2 ..	Kesari Venkatappa's son Narayya, Pakkayyagam, Narayya and Venkatadri Malakondayya.	North, No. 34; east, No. 40-3; south, No. 43; west, No. 40-1.	·56
Ryotwari, No. 47-2 A.	Yerramreddi Malakondayya ..	North, No 47-1; east, No. 47-2 B; south, No 47-3; west, Doddi Chintala.	·02
Do. No. 47-3 A.	Do. ..	North, No. 47-2 A, east, No. 47-3 B, south and west, Doddi Chintala.	·03
		Total ..	1·39
	Doddichintala village.		
	E.—Distributary of No. I Channel.		
Ryotwari, No. 402-2.	Badam Venkatanarasimlam ..	North, Hanyeram; east, No. 402 2; south, No 403; west, No. 402-1.	·08
Do. No. 403-2 ..	Badam Venkatanarasimlam, Doddireddi Narayya and Pocadla Lakshmayya.	North, No. 402; east, No. 403-3; south, No. 404; west, No. 403-1.	·42
Do. No. 405-2 ..	Chentelacherruvo Kondayya, Reddayya and Kotayya	North, No 404; east, No. 405-3, south, No. 461, west, No. 405-1.	·13
		Total ..	·63
		Grand Total ..	12·17

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 20th and 27th January 1914, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No and date.	Subject
		1914.	
1	Public ..	No. 51, Jan. 13 ..	Emigration—Cuba.—Requesting all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to give wide publicity to the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Emigration), No 282-258-42, dated 20th December 1913, warning emigrants of the risks they run in proceeding to Cuba in search of labour, and directing the republication of the resolution in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the district gazettes. [1 s.]
2	Financial ..	No. 46, Jan. 17 ..	Compensation for dearness of food.—Sanctioning the grant of — to all whole-time servants of Government on rival establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 35 per mensem and to State prisoners up to the end of January 1914 in all districts except Vizagapatam, and permitting heads of departments and officers in these districts to raise the pay of the menials falling within the scope of G.O. No. 442, Financial, dated 8th October 1910, up to an amount not exceeding that of the grain compensation allowance which would be admissible to them had they been wholetime pensionable servants. [1 s.]
		1913.	
3	Revenue ..	No. 3734, Dec. 18.	Recording the report on the introduction of resettlement in the Bayanboli taluk, Cuddapah district. [2 as.]
4	Educational ..	No. 1220, Dec 20	Grant.—Sanctioning a — of Rs. 10,000 to the Municipal Council of Palghat towards the cost of certain improvements to the Victoria College. [1 s.]
5	Do.	No 1222, Dec. 20.	Engineering College.—Passing orders on the proposals of the Principal of the —, Madras, for the revision of the existing arrangements for the practical training of engineering and upper subordinate students [1 s.]
6	Do	No 1230, Dec. 22	Grant.—Sanctioning a — of Rs. 15,000 to the District Board of Godavari towards the cost of construction of a building for the Board High School, Amalapur. [1 s.]
7	Do.	No. 1243, Dec. 24.	Government School of Commerce, Calicut.—Sanctioning the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to re-open the special commercial training class in the — for a period of ten months from 1st July 1914 and to employ an additional assistant on Rs. 60 per mensem for the purpose. [1 s.]
		1914.	
8	Legislative ..	No. 4, Jan. 3 ..	Finance Committee.—Stating that the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has been elected as a member of the —, *vice* the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M Ramachendra Rao, resigned. [1 s.]
		1913.	
9	Local and Municipal.	No. 2260 L., Dec. 18.	Boards.—Approving, with effect from 1st April 1914, the proposals of the Taluk Board of Cheyyar and the District Board of North Arcot to constitute the villages of Abdullapuram, Dusi, Vegal, Mamandur and a portion of Nazeemangalam into a union and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St George and the North Arcot District Gazettes. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. C. HORNE,
Jt. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [Price, 8 *pies.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Fort St George, January 17, 1914.

The following resolution of the Government of India is republished for general information :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1914.

No. 43—71—13.

RESOLUTION.

The following information relative to the International Rubber Congress and Exhibition which will be held at Batavia (Java) in September 1914 is published for general information.

The Government of India have decided not to participate in the Exhibition.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT BATAVIA (JAVA) SEPTEMBER 1914

An International Rubber Congress and Exhibition will be held at Batavia (Java) in 1914, the importance of which is not under-estimated in view of the fact that 760,000 acres are planted with rubber in the Netherlands East Indies and that 2,249 tons of rubber were exported from the Indies in 1911. It is therefore obvious that the Dutch eastern possessions occupy an important position on the list of rubber producing countries of the tropical East.

The excellent collection of exhibits from the Netherlands East Indies at the International Rubber Exhibitions held in London in 1906 and 1911 are sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to make the Batavia Congress and Exhibition a success.

The Congress and Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Netherlands East Indian Government. H. R. H. The Prince Consort of the Netherlands has honoured the undertaking with his Patronage, and the valuable support of His Excellency the Governor General and of His Honour the Director of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, is assured. The international importance of the congress and exhibition needs but little explanation. The amount of foreign capital invested in rubber-estates in the Netherlands East Indies amounts to £18,500,000 of which £14,322,490 British, £138,000 German, £360,000 American, and £2,500,000 Belgian.

The Congress will be of incalculable importance to all concerned with rubber-growing in the tropical East, as the views of well-known authorities on vital questions will most certainly throw light on many matters of consequence. Both Congress and Exhibition will be unique inasmuch as, being held in a rubber-producing country, rubber-yielding species will be planted in the Exhibition grounds, and rubber-estates in the vicinity of Batavia and elsewhere in the Indies can be visited.

Batavia, the capital of Java, is most favourably situated for the Congress and Exhibition. It is connected by regular steam-ship lines with Europe and all the important ports of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, India, Ceylon and other parts of the East.

The Municipality of Batavia has, in view of the great importance of the Exhibition, granted the loan of a large plot of land in the centre of the upper town, Weltevreden, within a few minutes' distance from the hotels, railway stations, and trams.

A very active interest is being taken in the undertaking by His Honour the Director of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, the agricultural associations in the Netherlands Indies and all important commercial houses which have rubber interests. This decidedly augurs well for its success.

The object of the CONGRESS, which will be held from the 7th to the 12th September 1914 is the study of the scientific, economical, technical and commercial questions, which concern the rubber culture and industry. Well known authorities will be invited to contribute dissertations and the subjects which are best suited for the purpose will after they have been reported upon, be brought into debate during the Congress. At the conclusion of the Congress the dissertations, the reports thereon and the reports of the debates will be printed.

A Congress Committee is charged with the preliminary arrangements in connection with the Congress, which will be divided into 8 sections, viz.:

1. Botany and Zoology,	5. Working policy, etc.,
2. Climate and soil,	6. Synthetic rubber,
3. Culture and crop,	7. Commerce, and
4. Preparation, etc.,	8. Publications.

The Secretary of the Committee, Dr J. J. VAN HAZT, Buitenzorg (Java), will willingly supply any information desired concerning the Congress, a definite programme of which will shortly be issued.

The object of the EXHIBITION, which will be held from the 8th September to the 10th October 1914, is to show how the culture and preparation of rubber is conducted in the principal producing countries, so as to obtain an idea how this is done in various parts of the globe. The necessary attention will also be devoted to wild rubber species.

A separate Committee to the Congress Committee is charged with the preliminary arrangements in connection with the Exhibition, all correspondence concerning which should be addressed to the Secretary General.

In order that those interested may become acquainted with manufactured rubber-goods, an exhibition of these will also be held. The manufactured goods exhibited may be offered for sale.

Prizes and diplomas, a list of which will be published later, will be offered. Governments, corporations, associations and private persons or firms will be permitted to offer special prizes for exhibits or, after consultation with the Committee, form special competitions in connection with the culture and preparation of rubber and to lay down, if desired, special conditions regarding such competitions.

The Jury will be international.

Applications for space should be made to the Secretary-General before February 1st, 1914. The application should mention the number of square metres floor area or wall area required.

Space will be allotted by the Committee.

Exhibitors will be permitted to erect their own buildings for the exposition of exhibits. The place and design of such buildings will however have to be approved of by the Committee.

No charge will be made for exhibits which will not occupy more than 5 sq/are metres, excepting for tools and machinery, for which the tariff is 10 guilders per square metre wall area and 25 guilders per square metre floor area. For exhibits likely to occupy more than five square metres wall area or floor area there is a special tariff, which will be sent post free on application.

Agreements will be made with the railway companies and steamship lines for cheap freight-rates, particulars of which can be obtained on application from the Secretary-General. Costs of transport are for account of the exhibitors. The Committee will attend, on request, to the receipt, transport to the Exhibition grounds and unpacking of exhibits, but will not accept any responsibility for damage which the goods may suffer during transport.

The Committee will also attend to the protection of the exhibits during the days of the Exhibition is open and will insure them free of charge against fire and burglary for the value declared by the exhibitors. The Government of the Netherlands Indies will exempt exhibits from the payment of customs duties.

All machinery for which motive power is required should be at the Exhibition grounds on or before July 10th, 1914. The Committee will take the necessary measures so that the erection of the machinery can be commenced on that date. The building material required will be on the spot, providing it is applied for before March 21st, 1914. All other exhibits must be on the spot on or before August 1st, 1914. Live plants and perishable goods can be received until September 1st, 1914.

Exhibitors are advised to attend personally to the arrangement of their exhibits within the space allotted to them. In the event of their not being able to do this, the Committee will attend to it free of charge. For the erection of machinery the services of an expert will be available, if required, for account however and at the responsibility of the exhibitors, who will be called upon to pay the cost of the building material used for the foundations.

PATRON:

His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands, Duke of Mecklenburg.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS:

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
His Excellency the Minister for the Colonies.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies.

GOVERNMENT-COMMISSIONER

H. J. Lovink, Director of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

HONORARY MEMBERS:

D. F. W. van Rees, Vice-President of the High Council of the Netherlands Indies.
G. C. E. van Daalen, Military Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Indies.
F. Pinke, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Indies.
G. J. Stoel, Colonial Secretary of the Netherlands Indies.
J. van Dam, LL.D., President of the High Court of Justice of the Netherlands Indies.

H. J. E. Wenckebach, Director of the Department of Government Works.
H. Bijtenjdar, Resident of Batavia.
H. 's Jacob, LL.D., President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Batavia.
A. F. Marmelstein, President of the Netherlands Trading Company, Batavia.
G. Vissering, LL.D., President of the Netherlands Bank, Amsterdam.
E. A. Zeilinga, President of the Java Bank, Batavia.
C. Canne, President of the Municipal Council of Batavia.
M. C. Brandes, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Samarang.
M. J. P. Huacke, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Padang.
H. C. de Groot, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Makassar.
Consul of the U.S. of North America: B. S. Rairden, Batavia.
Consul of Austria-Hungary: E. H. Th. Quelhorst, Batavia.
Vice-Consul of Belgium: van Schendel, Batavia.
Consul of Great Britain and Ireland: R. W. Dalrymple, Batavia.
Consul-General of China: Su Jo Teho, Batavia.
Consul of Denmark: L. M. J. van Sluyters, Batavia.
Consul-General of France: M. Guerrite, Batavia.
Consul-General of Germany: Dr. J. Lettenhaur, Batavia.
Vice-Consul of Italy: W. van Haasden, Batavia.
Consul of Japan: S. Ukita, Batavia.
Consul-General of Norway: Jhr. A. A. A. Ploos van Amstel, Batavia.
Consul of Portugal: A. E. J. Blas, Batavia.
Consul of Russia: German Consulate General, Batavia.
Consul of Siam: W. B. Ramage, Batavia.
Vice-Consul of Spain: Th. R. Hasmann, Batavia.
Consul of Sweden: Th. R. Hasmann, Batavia.
Consul of Switzerland: A. E. J. Enss, Batavia.
Consul-General of Turkey: Refet Bey, Batavia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President: J. G. H. de Voogt, Retired Major-General of Engineers, Batavia.
Vice-President: Dr. W. R. Tromp de Haas, Director of the Government Gutta-percha Estate at Tjipetir and of the Government Rubber Estate at Langsa—Buitenzorg.

Members:

T. Ottolander, President of the Netherlands Indies Agricultural Syndicate, Badjoewangi.
A. F. Marmelstein, President of the Netherlands Trading Company, Batavia.
E. A. Zeilinga, President of the Java Bank, Batavia.
A. Th. L. Salverda, Chief Conservator of Forests in the Netherlands Indies, Buitenzorg.
E. de Kruyff, Chief of the Division Commerce and Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Buitenzorg.
Dr. C. J. J. van Hall, Chief of the Division Plant Diseases of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Buitenzorg.
Secretary. The Secretary-General.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Chairman: J. G. H. de Voogt.
Secretary: Dr. C. J. J. van Hall.

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

Chairman. T. Ottolander.
Secretary: The Secretary-General.

EXCURSIONS COMMITTEE.

Chairman: A. Th. L. Salverda.

RECEPTION AND AMUSEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Chairman: E. A. Zeilinga.
Secretary: The Secretary-General.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman: A. F. Marmelstein.

ADDRESSES.

For correspondence concerning the *Congress*:
Dr. C. J. J. van Hall, Secretary of the Congress-Committee, Buitenzorg (Java).
For correspondence on *financial matters*:
A. F. Marmelstein, Esq., Chairman of the Financial Committee, Batavia (Java).
For correspondence on all *other subjects*:
The Secretary-General of the International Rubber Congress and Exhibition, Batavia 1914, Weltevreden (Java).

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1913 ഡിസംബർ 23-ാം.

നമ്പർ 921.—1913 ലെ (1913 ലെ 5) ഉൽകൃഷ്ടത കുടിയാരോഗ്യ സംരക്ഷണ ആക്ട് 24-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നൽകപ്പെട്ട അധികാരപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ 1913 ഡിസംബർ 24-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് I-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 1105 മുതൽ 1108 വരെ പേജുകളിൽ ആദ്യപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഭേദം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ഭേദം.

IX-ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു ശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്നത് IX-A എന്ന ചട്ടമായി ചേർക്കുക :—

"ഈ ആക്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കൊക്ക്യൂറി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ആക്ട്യൂറിയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാൻ നിർവ്വാഹകസഭാപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ അധികാരപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായാൽ ആക്ട്യൂറി പ്രവൃത്തി പരിചയമുള്ളവനായ ആളായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു."

ഡബ്ലു. ഒ. ഹാമൺ,
സ്റ്റുഡന്റ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS; PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 4] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914 [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 142.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Surasani Venkata Purushottama Jagannadha Gopal Rao Bahadur Garu to be a member of the District Board of Kistna.

No. 143.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by rule 14 for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Ayyam Perumal Udayar Chengamala Udayar Avargal to be a member of the Taluk Board of Tirukkoyilur in the South Arcot district.

No. 144.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Mahadeva Nilakanta Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tanjore.

No. 145.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vanniya Konar Ramu Konar Vanniya Konar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura.

No. 146.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Chitaka Sanjiva Rao Nayudu Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bunipatam.

No. 147.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Manjeri Appaswami Ayyar Tyagaraja Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

No. 148.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Methi Alagiriswami Chettiyar Subbaiyan Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Dindigul.

No. 149.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Maulvee Yusuf Mohammad Shams-ud-din Tarawanar Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palamcottah.

No. 150.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Sina Vana Nallaperumal Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tuticorin.

No. 151.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of Mr. Charles Michie Smith, C.I.E., as Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Kodaikanal.

No. 152.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves the appointment by election, of M.R.Ry. Mittadodla Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu as Chairman of the municipality of Ongole.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 154.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sarukalattur Pichu Ayyar Natesa Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Kuriyadithareaithem Rama Mudaliyar Venkatachala Mudaliyar Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Tanjore District Board by the Negapatam Taluk Board.

No. 154.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Narayana Rao Venkata Rao Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Hosur Taluk Board in the district of Salem.

No. 155.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Durvari Venkatesvarulu Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the district of Godavari.

No. 156.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Maddipati Venkata Ramanna Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the district of Godavari.

No. 157.—The President, District Board, Ganjam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 16(c) of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Sabhavis Venkatanarasa Pantulu Garu to be a member of the Gumsur Taluk Board.

No. 158.—The President, District Board, Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 16(c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram to be a member of the Polavaram Taluk Board.

No. 159.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 16(c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. T. Chinnaswami Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Palghat Taluk Board.

No. 160.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 16(c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Kondranji Karimban Chetti Avargal to be a member of the Wynaad Taluk Board.

No. 161.—The President, District Board, South Canara, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 16(c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Sojur Raghunathayya Avargal to be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 162.—V. Venugopal, a peon in the office of the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Educational and Legislative Departments, having been convicted in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Georgetown, Madras, of the offence of causing grievous hurt and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, has been dismissed from public service and his future employment under Government is prohibited.

No. 163.—Under sections 5 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that survey Nos. 9 to 17, 25, 36 to 64, 80 to 132, 135 to 141 and 162 to 169 of the village of Tirukkattuppalli, survey Nos. 1 to 7, 120 to 133, 136 to 201, 206, 208 to 231, 259, 274 278, 353 to 374 and 425 to 431 of the village of Palamaneri, survey Nos. 1, 2, 13, 19 to 23, 30, 31, 111 to 114, 121 to 168 and 187 of the village of Umbathuvali and survey Nos. 337 to 341 of the village of Alamelmangapuram, all of the Tanjore taluk in the Tanjore district, shall be constituted into a union to be known as the Tirukkattuppalli Union and to direct that the provisions of the said Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in the said union from the 1st day of April 1914 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat of the said union shall, for the time being, be fifteen.

No. 164.—Under sub section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 0·06 of an acre out of 0·81 of an acre of land in survey dry No. 435 A-1 in the Proddatur village of the Proddatur taluk in the Cuddapah district specified in notification No. 1783, published at page 642 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th November 1913, as required for constructing a school building at Proddatur.

No. 165.—Under clause (i) of section 744 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in rules 14 and 21 of the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 497 at pages 290-308 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th April 1909, as modified by the notifications noted in the margin :—

No. 26 published at page 6 of Part I-A, dated 3rd January 1911.
No. 1949 published at page 123 of Part I-A, dated 5th December 1911.
No. 183 published at page 65 of Part I-A, dated 30th January 1912.
No. 682 published at page 276 of Part I-A, dated 16th April 1912.
No. 889 published at page 309 of Part I-A, dated 6th May 1913.
No. 1813 published at page 697 of Part I-A, dated 9th December 1913.

(1) In the last sentence of rule 14 *insert* " or if for any other reason the election proves abortive " after the words " under rule 18 ".

(2) In clause (iii) of rule 21 *insert* " or if for any other reason the election proves abortive " after the words " if no nomination at all is received ".

No. 166.—The following draft order relating to the Padmanabha Ayyar's endowment in Karur of a Government promissory-note of two hundred rupees is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after the 15th of March 1914.

Draft order.

Whereas the daughter of the Late M.R.Ry. T. Padmanabha Ayyar, Karur, has under section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, requested that the provisions of the said Act be applied to the Padmanabha Ayyar's endowment consisting of a Government promissory-note of the value of Rs. 200, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him under sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, hereby directs that the said fund shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, and with the concurrence of the said applicant hereby appoints the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Karur for the time being to administer the same in accordance with the scheme appended to this notification.

Scheme.

The endowment shall be known as "Padmanabha Ayyar's endowment" and the prize as "the Padmanabha Ayyar Sanskrit Prize."

2. The interest accruing from the endowment shall be paid annually to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Karur, for the time being who has the sole power to utilise it for awarding an annual prize to the pupil of the highest class in the Municipal High School, Karur, who shows the highest proficiency in Sanskrit.

The form which the prize shall take and other details are left solely to the judgment of the Chairman.

No. 167.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of, 1811 of an acre of land in Sthalampatteral village in Madura mentioned in the Madura district specified in notification No. 223 published at page 68 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th February 1911, as required for opening a direct communication from East Veli Vidhi to Manichalai road in the Madura municipality.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No 168.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5,832 sq. ft. be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a direct communication from East Veli Vidhi to Manichalai road in the Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner complete.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Madura district, Madura taluk, Sthalampatteral village.	
			Sq. ft.
Dry, T.S. No. 1708-3 and R.S. No. 200-21 Y.	Vidi Selumuni and Jamba Narayanaswami.	North, portion of T.S. No. 1708-3; east, T.S. No. 1704-4, south, portion of T.S. No. 1708-3; west, lane.	3024
Dry, T.S. No. 1704-4 and R.S. No. 80.	Teppai C. M. Sesha Ayyar ...	North, portion of T.S. No. 1704-4; east, lane, south, portion of T.S. No. 1704-4, west, T.S. No. 1708-3.	3264
Dry, T.S. No. 1704-1 and R.S. No. 80.	Teppai C. M. Nagaswami Ayyar.	North, portion of T.S. No. 1704-1; east, T.S. No. 1743, south, portion of T.S. No. 1704-1, west, lane.	792
Dry, T.S. No. 1743 and R.S. No. 81 A & B	Sathiya Alagiriswami Nayudu, Alagiriswami Nayudu, Sathiya Ramaswami Nayudu, Sathiya Venkatachala Nayudu and Sathiya Krishnaswami Nayudu.	North, portion of T.S. No. 1743; east, road; south, portion of T.S. No. 1743, west, portion of T.S. No. 1704-1.	1,430
Dry T.S. No. 1800 and R.S. No. 240 21 X.	M. Sayid Ibrahim Sahib ...	North, east and south, portion of T.S. No. 1800, west, street	1,440
Do.	Do. ...	North, portion of T.S. No. 1800, east, T.S. No. 1799; south, bunding, west, T.S. No. 1800.	816
Dry, T.S. No. 1800 and R.S. No. 240-21 Y.	Chanda Mian Sahib	North, T.S. No. 1548, east, street, south, house; west, T.S. No. 1799	450
		Total ...	5,832

No. 169.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 cent be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for connecting the Mariamneshwar temple road with the Aziznillin road; and under sections 3 and 7, the special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 106, Cudla Manor village.		
Garden, S. No. 1620-C.	Rayat B. ..	North, S. No. 1614 A, east and south, S. No. 1613 E; west, S. No. 1611.	Cent. 4

No. 170.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·48 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for latrines in Calingapatam union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ganjam district, Chicacole taluk, Calingapatam village		Acs
Wet, S. No. 475-2 B.	Kappili Sundramma ..	North, S. Nos. 476 A and 476; east, S. No. 475-2; south, S. No. 484; west, S. No. 476-1 A.	·73
Do. No. 476-2 A.	Chowdari Krishayya ..	North, S. Nos. 410, 408, and 405; east, S. No. 475-4; south, S. No. 475-2 B; west, S. No. 476-1	·73
		Total ..	1·46

No. 174.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7 grounds and 396 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the construction of a model school in Rama Nayakkan street; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk, Purasawalkam village		Grs. sq. ft.
Dry, R S No. 313 ..	Papati Sundaram Chetti ..	North, R S No. 314; east, R S No. 309; south, R S. No. 312; west, R S. No. 167	2 699
Do. No. 314 ..	Subbarayulu Nayudu and Narayanswami Nayudu.	North, R S No. 316; east, R S No. 308; south, R S No. 313; west, R S. No. 447.	2 603
Do. No. 316 ..	Munikka Nayakkar, Kandaswami Nayakkar, Ramaswami Nayakkar and Duraiswami Nayakkar.	North, R S No. 318; east, R S. No. 303; south, R S. No. 314; west, R S. No. 447.	3 1,394
		Total ..	7 grounds and 396 sq. ft.

No. 172.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 grounds and 1,795 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a model-school near Azia Mulk Street, Thousand Lights; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras District, Madras taluk, Tsangamiahem village.			
Dry, R S No. 44-1 A-1 (part).	Muhammad Abd-ul-haq Sahib ..	North and east, R S No. 44-1 A-1 (other part); south, R S. No. 44-1 A-2; west, R.S. No. 41.	11 grounds and 1795 sq. ft.

No. 173.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 22 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for the construction of a school for girls and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Siddhavattam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Siddhavattam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Rudral taluk, Rudral village.			
Village site, poramboke, Survey No. 1182.	Pinjala Ramkrishnaiya, Vattipalle Eswarayya, Karanam Kondayya and Shaikh Madar Sahib.	North, Irrigation channel of Nagalcheruvu in survey No. 1183; east, house of Nadim Sahib, Shaikh Hasan Sahib and backyard of Vattipalle Eswarayya in Survey No. 1182, south, backyard of Rajaraju, Kondayya, Thumalapenta Subbayya and Chenchamma in Survey No. 1182; west, vacant land.	ACRE. 22

No. 174.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing of a school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Alur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Alur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Alur taluk, Nemakal village.			
Govt., dry, S No. 705 A.	Kamma Lakshmappa and Venkatramayya.	North, S. No. 705 B; east, S. No. 702, south and west, S. No. 706 H.	ACRE. 1

No. 175.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a well at Karkal; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Karkal taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Karkal taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Karkal taluk, No. 110, Karkal village.			
Wet, S. No. 143-22 B.	Sayad Hasan Saiba	North, east and south, S. No. 143-22-A; west, S. No. 143-21.	CENT. 1

No. 176.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·95 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Mohammadan boys' school at Fakir Tokya; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Vizagapatam taluk, Fakir Tokya village.			
Zamin-dari jeroyati, dry, S. No. 94-2.	Trustee of the Vizianagram estate; Shaikh Mastan and his son Qasim of Fakir Tokya.	North, remaining portion of S. No. 94-2; east, village house-site of No. 95, south and west, Karmannapalem boundary land.	ACRE ·95

No. 177.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·57 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the road from the Telaprole bridge to meet the Bezwada-Perekid road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Gannavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Gannavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Nuzvid taluk, Ampapuram village.			
Makhana dry, No. 161 B.	Kotagiri Venkata Rama Rayadim Garu and Venkata Subbarayudu Garu.	North, No. 161 A; east, No. 153; south, No. 161 C; west, No. 160.	ACS. R. P. 3 33
Do. No. 161 B.	Do.	North, No. 162 A; east, south and west, No. 161.	·02
			3·35
Enfranchised wetti service inam, No. 161 B.	Vuyyuru Seepalli Mathaiah, Jampani Chintaiah and Chevutapalli Vuyyurugadu.	North, No. 153 A; east and south, No. 153 C; west No. 161.	·22
		Total ..	3 57

No. 178.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 ground and 2,291 square feet be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Khaas Bough Street, Triplicane, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the City of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk, Triplicane village.		
			Grd. sf.
Dry, R.S. No. 2776-1 (one part).	M Venkatarayanjulu Nayudu and Rakhakrishna Nayudu (minors) by their guardian and agent and guardian Mr. B. Chitti Babu Nayudu (owners of land alone).	North, R.S. No. 2753; east, R.S. No. 2754; south, R.S. No. 2776-1-D, other part; west, R.S. No. 862.	0 1,394
Dry, R.S. No. 2776-1 (another part)	Owners of superstructures on the land 1 Rahmankhan Sahib, 2 Fathima Begum alias Perri Begum, by Mohammad Razaq, her husband and 3 Hajirunnissa Begum (one part).	North, R.S. No. 2753; east, R.S. No. 2754; south R.S. No. 2776-1 D, other part; west, R.S. No. 2760.	1 897
	Rahmankhan Sahib, 2 Fathima Begum alias Perri Begum, 3 Ayeshajan, brother of the above Nos. 2 and 3 represented by Mohammad Razaq.		
	Kappa Rao		
	Krishnaji Rao		
	Rahiman Bi		
			1 2,291

No. 179.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·71 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the market at Kottavalasa, Srungavarapukota taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Srungavarapukota taluk, Kottavalasa village.		
			Acs.
Zamindari, village-site, poramboke, S. No. 85.	Trustee of the Vizianagram Estate	North, remaining portion of S. No. 85, east, Bengal-Nagpur Railway compound; south and west, remaining portion of S. No. 85.	0·76
Do	Trustee of the Vizianagram Estate and Rama Appalswami of Kottavalasa.	Do. do.	0·75
Do.	(1) Trustee of the Vizianagram Estate, (2) Yedda Somigadu, (3) Ezra Appigadu, (4) Penta Daligadu, (5) Poinma Yerri, (6) Batchali Appi, Pyda and Atchi, daughter's daughters of No. (3), (7) Penta Parudu, (8) Pedaga Virigadu, (9) Batchali Somigadu, (10) Ezra Mohi, (11) Ezra Appigadu, (12) Karri Paradesi, (13) Vedisala Atchi and (14) Vedisala Rangari.	North, Gedda; east, Bengal-Nagpur Railway compound, south and west, remaining portion of S. No. 85.	0·9
		Total ..	1·71

No. 180.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing an elementary school house at Kelar in the municipality of Mangalore; and, under sections 3 and 7, the special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara District, Mangalore taluk, No. 107, Mangalore deu village.			
Garden, S. No. 316 B.	Rayappa Nayak, pattadar; Mukunali, occupier.	North, S. No. 311; east, S. No. 326; south, S. No. 316 A; west, S. No. 312.	cents. 50

No. 181.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 063 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a conservancy lane connecting the Chetti street with the Rajentotham lane in the Mayaveram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayaveram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayaveram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore District, Mayaveram taluk, Mayaveram village.			
Inam, dry, T.S. No. 180.	Receiver, Palace Estate, Tanjore.	North and east, T.S. No. 180, inam dry, south, T.S. No. 260, Palankatteri; west, T.S. No. 261, dry.	acres. ·006
Ryotwari, dry, T.S. No. 261.	Ramaswami Padayachi and Nagamutta Padayachi, Ramaswami Pallan, mortgagee.	North, T.S. No. 181; east, T.S. No. 180; south, T.S. No. 260; west, Chetti street.	·057
		Total	·063

No. 182.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local fund quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Narasaraopet taluk, Muralipudi village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 178 B.	Adivi Subbamma	North, S. No. 188, Jonka; east, S. No. 178 A; south, S. No. 178 C; west, S. No. 178 D.	acs. 1·00
Do. No. 178 C.	Pujayara, Tadikamalla Venkatayudu son of Kesavulu and Gantapalliveri Polida Subbayya; pattadar without enjoyment, Thummalapenta Satayya.	North, S. No. 178 B; east and south, S. No. 178 A; west, S. No. 178 D.	3·05
		Total	4·05

No. 183.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a ferry shed at Hungar katta in Udipi taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Udipi taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Udipi taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Udipi taluk, Kaikudru village.			
Garden, S. No. 73-1 C-1.	Shankaraubramanyand and five others, malgeniday, Vyasdeva Hebbar.	North, S. No. 73-1 B (road); east and south, S. No. 73-1 C; west, S. No. 73-13.	CENT. 1

No. 184.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .7 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building a school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Alur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Alur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Alur taluk, Kibbanur village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 217 C-2.	Govind Reddi	North, S. No. 217 C-1; east, S. No. 115; south, S. No. 217 C-3; west, S. No. 217 B-1.	ACRE. .7

No. 186.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .077 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a street in Dharmavaram village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Head-quarters division, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Head-quarters Division, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Srungavarapukota taluk, Dharmavaram village			
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 257 B	Trustee, Vizianagram estate; Lagada Narayana.	North, east and south, cocoanut tope; west, local fund road	ACRE .010
Do.	Trustee, Vizianagram estate; Lagada Satyanarayana being minor, mother and guardian Ramayyamma.	North, cocoanut tope; east, S. No. 257 A; south and west, cocoanut tope.	.030
Poramboke village-site, S. No. 257 A.	Sri Perumbudari Peda Appalacharyulu and Tirumalamambi.	North, vacant house-site of Perumbudari Peda Appalacharyulu and Tirumalamamba; east, street; south, vacant house site of Perumbudari Peda Appalacharyulu and Tirumalamamba; west, cocoanut tope	.030
Do.	Varada Ganga Nayudu, son of Taraka Nayudu, Peda Satyanarayana being minor, brother and guardian Ganga Nayudu.	North and east, road; south, road and house-site of Bobbili Appadu; west, vacant house-site of Bobbili Appadu	.007
		Total ..	.077

No. 186.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building a board school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Sherakkan Tirumanur village.			
Nattam poramboke ..	Tirumanur devastanam trustees Alagu Pillai, Ramalingam Pillai, Govindam Pillai and Periyatambi Padayachi.	North, vacant land and police station; east, public path; south, vacant land; west, Government kharadi.	CENTS. 6

No. 187.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·34 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground for the Muhammadan community; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Puttur division, Nagari village.			
Dry, patmash Nos. 89-91.	Cherukuur Krishnaswami Nayudu and his younger brother Ramaswami Nayudu.	North, Local Fund Road, Nagari-Nedlyam road, patmash Nos. 92-93; east, Kandaswami Nayudu's garden, patmash Nos. 89-91, south and west, patta land of Ramaswami Nayudu and Krishnaswami Nayudu and patmash Nos. 89-91.	ACRS. 34

No. 188.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·39 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for road quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovilpatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovilpatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Kovilpatti taluk, Kayatar village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 1-A.	A. Subrahmanya Pillai and 14 others, viz., A. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, A. Kanthuzathi-kaba Pillai, A. Gomathi-nayagam Pillai, S. Annasahiam Pillai, S. Gomathi-nayagam Pillai, S. Ramaswami Pillai, M. Virabadra Pillai, Paramaparamal Pillai, Kanthan Pillai Somanna Pillai, Subbayya Pillai, M. Manja Nambiya Pillai, Shanmukha-thammal and Somasthammal.	North, S. Nos. 2 A and 1, east, S. No. 6; south, S. No. 613, road; west, S. No. 2 A.	ACS. R. P. 1·39
Pannikulam village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 225-1.	Shanmukhakone and two others, viz., Subbiahmukhakone and Mukhakone	North, portion of S. No. 225-1; east, S. No. 237; south, Kadambur road; west, portion of S. No. 225-1.	1 0
		Total ..	2·39

No. 189.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·27 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local fund quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS.
Guntur district, Narasaraopet taluk, Gangavaram village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 134 A-A.	Kilampalli Reddi and Kilampalli Ramaswami.	North, No 134 C; east, No. 135 A & B; south, Nos. 132 & 139; west, No. 131 E.	2·12
Do. No. 133 A-B.	Kilampalli Ramayya	North, Nos. 134 C and 137; east, No. 133; south, No. 139; west, No. 133 A-A.	0·15
		Total ..	3·27

No. 190.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the dangerous corner at the junction of the Hadfield and Club roads in the Ootacamund municipality; and under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			CENTS.
The Nilgiri district, Ootacamund taluk, Ootacamund village			
Part of C. No. 162 (Stonedge property).	Messrs. A. R. Haji Fakir Muhammad Sait & Sons	North, Club road; east, Hadfield road; south and west, C. No 262.	3½

No. 191.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring one acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a new board elementary school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE.
Coimbatore district, Udumalpet taluk, Dali village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 24 B.	Muley.ndi Ettappa Nayakan. Venkatapathi	North, No. 23 A, east and south, No 24 A; west, No. 664	1

No. 192.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·91 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road from Bathulapuram to Kothakota; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor District, Madanapalle taluk, Madimayanipalle village.			
Vetti inam, S. No. 103 B.	Varamuddiga Kadirigadu and Varamuddiga Gangadu.	North, S. No. 104; east, S. No. 103 C; south, S. No. 99; west, S. No. 103 A.	Acs. 1 91

No. 193.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking water well at Tittangulam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokn, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Koilpatti taluk, Tittangulam village.			
Mettam perambokn, S. No. 101.	Karuppayya Tevan	North and east, street, south, Mutta Tevan vacant nathem; west, lane	CENTS. 6

No. 194.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 352$\frac{11}{16}$ square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of new road No. 5 in the Adoni municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokn, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Adoni village.			
Village-site perambokn, H. No. 1403.	Makuba Fakhruddin Sahib ..	North, new road No. 5 and H. No. 1401; east, H. Nos. 1405 and 1406, south, H. No. 1406; west, H. No. 1404 and open space.	SQ. YDS. 102$\frac{3}{4}$
Do. No. 1404.	Mattam	North, new road No. 5; east and south, H. No. 1405; west, H. No. 1401.	49$\frac{1}{2}$
Do. No. 1401.	Nandyal Nabi Sahib	North, new road No. 5; east, H. No. 1404; south, H. No. 1406; west, open space.	86$\frac{3}{4}$
Do. No. 1413.	Imam Bi	North, open space; east and south, H. No. 1414; west, open space and H. No. 1399.	89$\frac{1}{2}$
Do. No. 1399.	Bellary Kalian Shaikh Sahib ..	North, open space, east, H. Nos. 1413 and 1398; south and west, open space.	86$\frac{1}{4}$
		Total ..	352$\frac{11}{16}$

W. FRANCIS,
Jt. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

No. 17-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Mutagendapalli in the Hosur taluk of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Venkataramanaswami car festival and the usual cattle fair is permitted to be held at that place:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the holding of the cattle fair and also the pilgrimage to the said festival from the 2nd to 15th February 1914, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 18-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kottgiodu in the Bellary taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Dodda Basaveswaraswami festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 7th to 15th March 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 19-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 15-P., published on pages 41—46 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th January 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—Plague-infected Areas.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Madakasira	Chettram.
		Madakasira.
		Ballahalli.
Bellary	Bellary	Gottiganur.
		Kudatini.
		Yemmiganuru.
	Hadagalli	Bachigondanahalli.
		Basarakodu.
		Hanumagondanahalli.
		Siganahalli.
	Harpanahalli	Chigatari.
	Hospet	Veddu.
	Sandur State	Konapur.
	Siruguppa	Kanchanaguddam.
		Siruguppa.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi	Mettupalaiyam.
	Coimbatore	Coimbatore
		Ettimadai.
		Genapati.
		Kalappatti.
		Kavundanpalaiyam.
		Kaniyamattur.
		Kurichahi.
		Madvarayapuram.
		Oranthukuppai.
		Pichanaeor.
		Puluvapatti.
		Saveripalaiyam.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
		Settipalaiyam.
		Singanallur.
		Sirumadampatti.
		Somampalaiyam.
		Tirumalayampalaiyam.
		Uppilipalaiyam.
		Vadavalli.
		Vellakkinaru.
		Vellalur.
		Virakeralam.
Coimbatore —cont.		Anuppatti.
		Kadambadi.
		Kannampalaiyam.
		Karadivari.
		Mallakavundanpalaiyam.
	Palladam	Oddarpalaiyam.
		Pappampatti.
		Paruvay.
		Purandampalaiyam.
		Selakkarichchal.
Nilgiris, The	Coonoor	Coonoor.
		Hubbal.
		Keti.
		Wellington Cantonment.
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam	Chinna Damalcheruvu.
		Devalapuram.
		Kadavalam.
		Labbaimookkappam.
		Mulnuranji.
		Melvayattiookkappam.
		Olakachi.
		Tuttippattu.
		Udayendram.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Arcot—*cont.*	Kangundi ..	Ramanayakkampatta.	North Arcot—*cont.*	Vellore—*cont.*	Govindambadi.
	Tiruppattur.	Chinnasamudram.			Kannadikoppam.
		Kodiyur.			Pallikondai.
		Konihobi.			
		Periyagaram.			
		Periya Kannalappatti.	Salem ..	Hosur	Hosur.
		Sankarapuram.			Moruppalli.
		Tiruppattur.		Krishnagiri	Chinnamattarapatti.
		Vakkanampatti.			Kalinayampalli.
		Vaniyambadi			
	Vellore ..	Agaram.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore
		Ambur.	Tanjore ..	Negapatam.	Negapatam.
		Asanampatta.			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	III. Bengal.	Town— Calcutta.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) District— Surat. (b) Towns and ports— Bhiwndi. Bombay. Bulsar. Surat. Thana. (c) Agency— Surat.	IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Gaya. Patna.
	2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Poona. Satara. (b) Town— Poona.	V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Gujranwalla. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Ludhiana. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (b) Station— Kalka. Patiala.
	3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. (b) Towns and ports— Rabi. Panvel. Revdanda		
	4. *Sind*— Town and port— Karachi.	VI. Burma.	(a) Districts— Bassein. Bhamo. Henzada. Insein.
	5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Baroda State. Bhor State. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country. Satara Agency.		

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. Burma —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Katha. Maubin. Meiktila. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Thayawaddy. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.	VII. The United Provinces —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Nainí Tal. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Allahabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur.
VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Balia. Banda. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Fatehpur. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Haidoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Lucknow.	VIII. Hyderabad State	District— Raichur.
		IX. Rajputana.	States— Alwar Bharatpur Jaipur.
		X. Central India.	State— Bhopal.
		XI. North-West *Frontier Province.	Peshawar City.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mayuram.	Tadiyalur.	Bargur.	Negapatam.
Madukarai.	Hosur.	Periyakandili.	Negapatam Beach.
Podanur.	Kulumangalam.	Periyagaram.	Valippalayam.
Singanallur.	Kakankarai.	Tiruppattur.	Nagore.
Coimbatore.	Kandikuppam.	Sikkil	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kartori.	Coonoor.	Wellington.	Aravankadu.	Keti.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Dasaji.	Patchur.	Vinnamangalam.	Gudiyattam.
Gudupalli.	Jalarpet.	Ambur.	Kavanur.
Koppam	Kattandapatti.	Mailpatti.	Virinhipuram.
Malanur.	Vaniyambadi.	Valattur.	Latteri.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 632-P., dated 31st May 1900.

Fort St. George, January 19, 1914.

No. 20-*P.*—Whereas there is plague at Kampli in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary district, and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the ensuing Sri Pampapati car festival from the 5th to 12th February 1914, inclusive, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold within the Bellary district for the station of Daroji on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back

Fort St. George, January 21, 1914.

No. 21-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Melmalaiyanur and in the villages around it in the Gingee taluk of the South Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Tanjore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit Melmalaiyanur or the villages around it on the occasion of the ensuing Angalamman festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or cattle fair from the 16th February to 14th March 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts

All persons proceeding to the said festival or cattle fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 22-*P.*—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar No. 6868—San. 64-13-4 (General), dated 13th January 1914, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from plague-infected areas at the fairs and festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897 :—

Sri Markandeswareswami jatra at Vakkaleri, Kolar taluk, Kolar district, from 5th to 15th February 1914.

Eralappa jatra at Vemarasi, Kolar taluk, Kolar district, from 28th March to 10th April 1914.

Sri Parameswaraswami jatra at Seethi, Kolar taluk, Kolar district, from 26th March to 5th April 1914.

Sri Bhoga Nandiswareswami jatra and car festival at Nandi, Chikballapur taluk, Kolar district, from 23rd February to 3rd March 1914.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No. 14-*P.*—The following notification of the Cochin Darbar, dated the 27th December 1913, is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other parts and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from this and other plague-infected parts are allowed to attend the Ekadesi festival and fair at Thiruvilwamala in the Talapilli taluk of the Cochin State on Friday, the 8th Kumbhom 1089 corresponding to 20th February 1914, and the four succeeding days, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation I of 1072 that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Ekadesi festival and fair at Thiruvilwamala is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3 Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 23, 1914.

No. 9.—Mr. Alan Gordon Harper, to be temporary Professor of Botany, Presidency College, with effect from 29th December 1913, during the absence of Mr. P. F. Fyson on leave or until further orders.

Fort St George, January 27, 1914.

No 10.—Mr Edgar William Middlemast, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras, on return from leave, to act as Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Stone on leave or until further orders.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment :—

M.R.Ry. D. Vasudeva Rao, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Hospet, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Karnool Range, sub, *pro tem.* in the probationary class, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. Sayanna Sastri transferred—to join expeditiously.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Saidapet, to act as Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Saidapet Range, in the probationary class, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. G. Daniel on other duty or until further orders—to join forthwith.

(2) The appointment of M.R.Ry. D. Gnanaprakasam, M.A., L.T., as Acting Second Assistant of the Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet, in the *order* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, which was notified in Part I-B of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment :—

M.R.Ry. M.S. Venkatachala Ayyar, First Assistant, Medal Section of the Government Training School, Ootacamund, and Sub. *pro tem*, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Dharmapuri, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dharmapuri Range (temporary), in the probationary class on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem—to join expeditiously.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment :—

M.R.Ry. Gopinatha Panigrahi, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Surada (Hill), to act as Temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Parlakimedi Range, in the probationary class on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. Buchiramu Ayya on other duty until further orders—to join expeditiously.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. A. Narayana Ayyar, Demonstrator, Madras Christian College, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Srirangam Range, in the probationary class on a salary of Rs 75 per mensem, *vice* M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar on other duty or until further orders—to join expeditiously.

(2) M.R.Ry. D. P. Varadaraja Ayyangar, Third Assistant, Government Central High School, Mercara (on leave), to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Salem Range, in the probationary class, *vice* M.R.Ry. J. C. Chunappa transferred—to join on the expiry of his present leave.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st January 1914

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 1st January 1914 :—

(1) M.R.Ry. T. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mayavaram Range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools (temporary), Ramnad district, to be Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mannargudi Range, without prejudice to his present temporary appointment.

(2) M.R.Ry. L. Venkatasubba Ayyar, Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mannargudi Range, acting in the Mayavaram Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools of the latter range, *vice* No. (1).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, MANGALORE.

(1) M.R.Ry. T. Mangesha Rao, to be Headmaster in the *order* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, sub. *pro tem* in the IV class (Rs. 125) without prejudice to his substantive appointment as Headmaster of the Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore—to join on relief from the post of Third Assistant, Government College, Mangalore.

HINDU ELEMENTARY TRAINING SCHOOL.

(2) M.R.Ry. Katakar Rama Rao, Second Assistant, to be Headmaster, sub. *pro tem.*, in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, probationary class (Rs. 75), *vice* No. (1) on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief from the Bellary Range.

(3) M.R.Ry. M. Babu, Headmaster of the Model section, to be Second Assistant, Training section, in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, sub. *pro tem.*, in the probationary class (Rs. 75), *vice* No. (2).

* * * * *

(4) The appointment of M.R.Ry. K. N. Visweswara Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Udipi Range as Sub. *pro tem.* Headmaster of the Secondary Training School, Mangalore, on Rs. 200 which was notified in Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th January 1914, is hereby cancelled.

(5) The appointment of M.R.Ry. U. Mangesha Rao, Sub. *pro tem.* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mangalore, as Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Udipi Range, which was notified in Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th January 1914, is also cancelled.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 22nd January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

CONFIRMATION.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to confirm Mr. M. S. H. Thompson as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Salem district, with effect from the 19th December 1911 and without prejudice to his present appointment as Acting Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools.

He will also be considered to have been permanently promoted to class II (Rs. 175) of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools with effect from 1st April 1912.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 23rd January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1914.

MUSIC—ADVANCED GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following are prescribed for the ensuing examination in Music Advanced Grade:—

(a) With reference to paragraph 3 (a) of the Syllabus.—To analyse one movement (to be selected by the candidate) of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, Op. 64 from the *full score*.

(b) With reference to paragraph 3 (b) of the Syllabus.—Chief Composers of Concertos, naming the principal instruments and giving dates, with a list of most famous works.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written tests* in connection with the next Government Technical Examinations in the following subjects, according to the grade or grades specified opposite to each, will be held on the 20th April next and subsequent days *the Oral and Practical tests being conducted either before or after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

[For information as to the conditions of admission, candidates are referred to the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, and to the Commissioner's "Notice regarding permission to appear" published in the issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1913 and 6th and 13th January 1914.]

Civil Engineering

Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Building Drawing and Estimating ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Earthwork and Roadmaking ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Bridgework	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Surveying and levelling	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Applied Mechanics	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Mensuration	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Carpentry	Do. ..	Do. ..	..

Mechanical Engineering.

Machine Construction	Elementary.	Intermediate ..	....
Machine Drawing	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Steam and the Steam-engine ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Fitter's work	Do. ..	Do. ..	....

Electrical Engineering.

Practical Telegraphy	Elementary.	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	....	Do ..	Do.
Electro-Metallurgy	....	Do ..	Do.

Physical Science.

Heat	....	Intermediate ..	....
Light	....	Do. ..	....
Electricity and Magnetism ..	Elementary.	Do. ..	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Organic Chemistry	....	Do. ..	Do.
Metallurgy	....	....	Do.
Physiography	Elementary.	Intermediate ..	....
Photography	....	Do. ..	....

Geology

Geology	....	Intermediate ..	....
Mineralogy	....	Do. ..	....

Biology.

General Biology	....	Intermediate ..	....
Animal Physiology	Elementary.	....	....
Botany	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	....

Sanitary Science.

Hygiene	Elementary	....	....
General Biology (special)	....	Intermediate ..	....

Pharmacy.

Botany (special)*	....	Intermediate ..	....
Inorganic Chemistry (special) ..	....	Do. ..	....
Materia Medica	....	Do. ..	....
Practical Pharmacy	....	Do. ..	....
Special Laboratory Course ..	....	Do. ..	....
Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	....	Do. ..	....

Agriculture.

Agriculture	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	....
Horticulture	....	Do ..	....
Economic Entomology	....	Do ..	....
Tobacco	....	Do. ..	....

N.B.—Under G.O. No. 815, Educational, dated 14th December 1903, the Forestry tests, *viz.*, Intermediate and Advanced, have been abolished.

Veterinary Science.

Veterinary Science	Elementary ..	....	Advanced.

Commerce.

Book-keeping	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Theory and Practice of Commerce	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Banking	Do. ..	Do. ..	....
Commercial Geography	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced
Shorthand (English) † (a) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Vernacular Shorthand (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Annuities and Life Insurance ..	.... ..	Do ..	....
Type-writing ‡ (a)	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Advanced.

* Candidates coming up in Botany (special) should state in their applications whether they bring up this subject as one of the subjects required for the Diploma for Chemists and Druggists.

† Candidates coming up in Shorthand (on the Pitman's System) should adopt the System according to the 20th Century Edition. Candidates will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer, they must bring with them their own type-writers for this purpose.

‡ Candidates coming up in Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writer—the Remington, Yost, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong, Standard Folding, Simplex Visible or L. C. Smith & Bros machine. The candidates will be examined in batches, not at least every four candidates for the *Elementary* grade, at least every three candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least every two candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

(a) The Elementary examinations in Shorthand and Type-writing will be conducted according to the syllabuses revised up to 17th June 1905.

2 The following are the centres at which the *Written* examination will be held in the above subjects:—

Amalapuram.	Kurnool.	Rajahmundry.
Arni.	Madras	Ramachandrapur.
Bangalore.	Madura.	Razole (*for* Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).
Bapatla.	Mangalore.	Salem
Bellary.	Masulipatam.	Tanjore.
Bezwada.	Mysore	Tinnevelly.
Bhadrachalam.	Narsapur.	Tirupati.
Calicut.	Nazareth.	Trichinopoly.
Chicacole.	Nellore.	Trichur.
Cocanada.	Ootacamund.	Trivendrum.
Coimbatore.	Palghat.	Vellore.
Conjeeveram.	Palkonda (*for* Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).	Vizagapatam.
Cuddalore.	Peddapur.	
Ernakulam.	Pudukkottai.	
Guntur.		
Kumbakonam.		

N.B.—Should the number of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of *thirty*, the candidates that selected that centre must be prepared to proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Timely notice will be given to the candidates concerned.

3. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application, which must invariably be the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides, or should it not be a centre, the place nearest to it where the examination is held. A candidate appearing for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application must be prepared to have his examination annulled.

4. In addition to the above centres, the Commissioner will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the *Written* examination in any of the subjects mentioned at any other place, if he is satisfied that not fewer than *thirty* candidates are likely to offer themselves for examination, and it is advisable to make such place a centre. Applications for the inclusion of such place or places in the list of centres should be made to the Commissioner through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 20th January. Ordinarily, however, only one place will be constituted a centre for each district.

5. The oral and practical examinations in such subjects as require them will be held at those places only where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations

N.B.—*To guard against disappointment in the case of such of the Oral and Practical examinations as may be held before the Written examination, candidates are recommended to refer to Part I.B of the Fort St. George Gazette, from time to time.*

6. Candidates whose examinations, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for at any place must, *at their own expense*, proceed to Madras or to the nearest centre where they are held in the subjects in which they appear.

7. Heads of institutions are requested to see, before the certificate at the foot of the application is signed by them, that their institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in the *Technical* subjects and for the grades in them brought up by their *pupils*.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised *for General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for any of the Technical examinations:

8. All pupils coming up from the same institution must select the same centre, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution, no applications of any *private* candidates being enclosed with these applications.

9 Each candidate must, wherever the syllabus requires it, submit, *before the 31st January*, the necessary drawings, plans surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works." Each of the drawings, etc., submitted must have entered on it the name of the candidate, the subject and grade of examination for which he appears and the course at which he appears, and must be certified to be his own unaided work by the head of the institution or office to which he belongs, by an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of Supervisor, by a District Board Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, or by an Engineer of any Railway Company.

Candidates are specially warned that no certified works will be valued by examiners unless the certificate of authorship is in each case quite satisfactory and specifies clearly the period of time occupied in the execution of each work and unless the examiners are satisfied as to the identity and qualifications of the persons granting the certificates. Further, if any suspicion attaches to any certified works submitted by pupils from Technical Schools, the Commissioner will be compelled to recommend to the Director of Public Instruction the withdrawal of the department-2 privileges enjoyed by the schools. Private candidates, whose certified works are in any way suspected by the examiners, will be liable to have their examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a separate roll for each subject and for each grade (*i.e.*, the drawings, etc., for a number of subjects should not be rolled up together), and that the drawings, etc., of a number of candidates should not be

sent in one and the same roll. *Also, on the outside of such roll for each subject, each candidate should enter the following particulars in ink*:—

(1) Name of candidate,
(2) Place of examination,
(3) Subject,
(4) Grade, and
(5) Total number of drawings in each roll.

As the application has to be kept in the office and as the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the examiners, the application itself should be sent in a *separate* cover and *not rolled up* with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, must submit fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will on no account be returned.

10. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms so that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st January, after which date no applications will be received.* Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and come up for different grades.

11. Candidates in the mufassal should obtain the required application forms from the Treasury at the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates in Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States should obtain the same from the Honourable the Resident's Treasury. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambaukam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mufassal requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

12. The following is the scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examinations:—

	Elementary.	Intermediate.	Advanced.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For each subject	3	5	10

N.B.—No candidate will be permitted to come up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

13. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application, which must in every case reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st January. *On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office orders. No application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's Office by the date prescribed.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fees should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to headmasters on application.*

14. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it*

☞ Candidates are warned that the application itself *should not be enclosed* with any drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works" that may be sent, but should be submitted in a *separate* cover

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambaukam,
Madras, S.W.

N.B.—Candidates are cautioned to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an *addressed post card to their respective applications.* The post card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

15. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* in their applications and give their *addresses in full* also; if "Other Hindus" they should state in column 8 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahman Caste Hindus", or "Panchamas." Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

NOTE.—*The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them should accurately be stated—in full—in column 10 of their applications.*

16. *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fees, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination and that they can, if necessary, proceed, at their own expense, beyond*

the limits of the examination centre selected by them, for the purpose of undergoing the written, or the oral and practical examinations.

17. Candidates for the Intermediate or Advanced examinations whose names have already been published in the Gazette as having passed a particular stage or stages in subjects in which the examination is divided into stages, or as having passed the Intermediate (late Preliminary), where the examination is of two grades—Intermediate and Advanced—must in their applications cite the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

18. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the Written examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, beginning each day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon except in the case of the examinations on the 20th and 21st April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table. *Candidates will not be allowed to come up in more than one of the subjects bracketed together for the same time on the same day, or for more than one grade of examination in the same subject in the same year.*

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question-papers for the respective grades.]

Days.	Time	Subjects.
1914.		
Monday, 20th April ..	7 A.M. (c).	Surveying and Levelling (E.I. A.*) 3 3 3
	11 A.M. (a).	Machine Drawing (E. I. A.). 3 4 6
	12–10 P.M. (b)	Type-writing (E.) 4–½
Tuesday, 21st April ..	7 A.M. (a).	Surveying and Levelling (A.). 2
	9 A.M. (c).	Applied Mechanics (A.). 6
	10–40 A.M. (b)	Type-writing (I.). 4+2
	1–10 P.M. (b).	Type-writing (A.) 4+3
	12 noon (c).	Bridge-work (S. I.). 3+3 3+3
Wednesday, 22nd April ..	Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.I.A.); Practical Telegraphy (E.I.A.); Photography (I.), Shorthand — English or Vernacular (A.—*vide* time-table on the next page) 2 3 3 3 3 3 5
	Afternoon ..	Applied mechanics (E.I.A.); Practical Telegraphy (I.A.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (E.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 2 3 3 5 5
Thursday, 23rd April ..	Forenoon ..	Earthwork and Road-making (E.I.), Heat (I.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 2 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Mensuration (E.I.); Light (I.), Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 2 3 3
Friday, 24th April ..	Forenoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); Carpentry (I.), Book-keeping (E.I.A.), Electricity and Magnetism (E.I.A.) 2 3 3 3 3 6
	Afternoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); Fitter's work (I.); Book-keeping (I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (A.), Organic Chemistry (I.A.). 2 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 5
Saturday, 25th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (E. I.A.*); Machine Construction (E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (E.I.S.A); Telecon (I.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E.I.A.). 11+4 3+3 3 3 5 3 3 3 2 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (I.A.†); Machine Construction (E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (A.), Physiography (E.I.), Theory and Practice of Commerce (I.A.) 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Monday, 27th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (A.‡); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E.I.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.); Agriculture (E.I.); Banking (E.I.). 3 3 3 4 3 3 1 2 2 2
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.*A.*); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A.‡); Steam and the Steam engine (E.I.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.); Botany (E.I.S.), Economic Entomology (I.); Commercial Geography (A.). 3 3 5 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 1 3

Vide footnotes on the next page.

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
1914.	Forenoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.A.‡); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.)‡; Electro-Metallurgy (I.A.); Metallurgy (A); Geology (I); General Biology (I.S.), Hygiene (E); Materia Medica (I.); Horticulture (I); Veterinary Science (E.A.—First stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.I.A.), Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).
Tuesday, 29th April ..	Afternoon ..	Building-Drawing and Estimating (I.[A.‡]), Steam and the Steam-engine (A.‡); Metallurgy (A.), Mineralogy (I), Animal Physiology (E.); Veterinary Science (A.—Second stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (I.A.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).

E.=Elementary I.=Intermediate. A.=Advanced. S.=Special.
* Second paper. † Second paper continued. ‡ The same paper continued. § First paper. ‖ First paper continued.
(a) Hour of commencement of examination.
(b) No candidate in Type-writing coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not take place until after 20 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-30 A.M., 8 A.M. and 10 A.M., respectively, if the candidates have to be examined in batches.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and in Fitter's work and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy, Special Laboratory course and Practical Dispensing will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SHORTHAND (ENGLISH OR VERNACULAR) EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
	Wednesday, 22nd April 1914.		
10-30 A.M. to 10-40 A.M. ..	Advanced	First paper ..	Dictation.
10-40 A.M. to 1 P.M. (c) ..	Do.	Do. ..	Transcription of the same
2-15 P.M. to 3-30 P.M. ..	Elementary	Do. ..	Dictation.
3-30 P.M. to 3-40 P.M. (d) ..	Do.	Do. ..	Transcription of the same.
3-40 P.M. to 4-50 P.M. (d) ..	Do.	Second paper ..	Paper on principles.
	Thursday, 23rd April 1914.		
10-2d A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Intermediate ..	First paper ..	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 12-15 P.M. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcription of the same.
10-45 A.M. to 1-45 P.M. ..	Advanced ..	Second paper ..	Dictation and Elementary matter.
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Do.
2-30 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Advanced	Third paper ..	Dictation.
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Do.	Do. ..	Condensation of the same.
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M.	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Paper on principles.

(c) 10-30 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. in the case of Vernacular Shorthand.
(d) 2-30 P.M. to 4 P.M. do
(e) 4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M. do.

19. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations, and to the syllabuses for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies either of the syllabuses or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

20. *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractices of any kind is liable to have his examination cancelled and also to be refused leave for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(By order,)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL DISPENSING (FOR COMPOUNDERS)—DECEMBER 1913.

Notice regarding Issue of Certificates.

Candidates who passed in Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)—Intermediate Grade at the Government Technical Examinations held in December last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st February next *and for three months only from that date.*

2. All candidates except such of them as were examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered opposite to their names in the pass-list are situated; and those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in the subject.

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 9th May next will be required, under G O No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. The application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* No. 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 9th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

TYPE-WRITING.

With reference to the notes to the syllabuses in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in type-writing, it is hereby notified that the Stearns Visible type-writer may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SHORTHAND (ELEMENTARY GRADE) AND TYPE-WRITING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

It is hereby notified that the syllabuses for Shorthand and Type-writing have been revised in the case of the *Elementary* grade. The revised syllabuses have been published on page 868 in Part I-B of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd December 1913, and copies of them will shortly be on sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras. *The revised syllabuses will come into force at the examinations to be held in April 1916.*

The Elementary examination in Shorthand and Type-writing to be held in April 1914 will be conducted according to the syllabuses [revised up to 17th June 1906] now in force.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

VERNACULAR SHORTHAND (TAMIL, TELUGU, MALAYALAM AND CANARESE).

It is hereby notified that the examination in Vernacular Shorthand (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades) will be held for the first time in April next. The syllabuses have been published on page 869 in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd December 1913, under Government Notification No. 172, Educational, dated the 16th December 1913; copies of the syllabuses will shortly be on sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras.

(By order).

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

"SHORTHAND (ENGLISH OR VERNACULAR) AND TYPE-WRITING."

VERNACULAR SHORTHAND (TAMIL, TELUGU, MALAYALAM AND CANARESE).

It is hereby notified that the examination in *Vernacular* Shorthand will be held for the first time in March 1915. The course of study will be notified in due course.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS.

The Syndicate of the Madras University invites applications for the following Professorships in the University :—

(1) A University Professorship of Dravidian Philology.

(2) A University Professorship of Comparative Philology, with special reference to Sanskrit and the Sanskritic languages of Southern India, including Urdu.

These appointments will be each for a term of five years, the term being renewable, on a salary of Rs. 9,000 (£600) each *per annum*. These two Professors may be required to deliver courses of lectures and any work calculated to further the advanced study of the languages with which they are concerned will fall within the sphere of their legitimate duties.

All Professors will be required to devote their whole time to the duties of their offices, and not to absent themselves from their duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

Applications from candidates for the appointments should be sent in by March 1, 1914, addressed to the undersigned.

The selected candidates will be required to bind themselves by agreements, the details of which will be settled later.

The University will be prepared to pay each selected candidate from abroad a single first-class passage to Madras.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 7th January 1914.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Government Scholarship to England.

I. Applications for the above scholarship, which will be placed at the disposal of this University in the year 1914, will be received by the Registrar up to 15th March 1914. Applicants should furnish all necessary information specified in the following rules for the selection of candidates for the scholarship :—

(1) That the scholarship be open to all Bachelors and Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Masters of Law, Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine and Bachelors of Engineering of the University, who are under the prescribed limit of age on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made.

(2) That application for scholarship must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th March.

(3) That each candidate be required to furnish along with his application proofs that he satisfied all the conditions laid down by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 1/45-57, Home Department, dated 12th February 1896, as amended by a subsequent resolution recorded in Madras G.O. No. 589, Educational, dated 19th September 1896.

N B —The conditions are—

(i) that the candidate is a native of India within the meaning of the statute;

(ii) that he is under 22 years of age on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; the Government of India have raised the age limit to 25 years in the case of Medical Graduates of the Madras University and to 23 years in the case of persons holding other degrees, viz., those of M.A., B.L., M.L., and B.E. (See G.O. No. 146, Educational, dated 13th March 1911);

(iii) that he has the consent of his family (i.e., of his father if alive, if deceased of his guardian) to proceed to England;

(iv) that his conduct has been good;

(v) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(vi) the physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study he will have to follow in England.

(4) That the scholar shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate, who will, in their turn, be guided by the opinion of the Professors and Examiners.

The scholar selected shall be provided with a free passage to and from England.

II. The attention of intending applicants is drawn to the rules framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Indian Government scholars in England published in Volume II of the Madras University Calendar for 1913, pages 105 to 108.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 10th January 1914.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS, 1913-1914.

It is hereby notified that "Laghupaniniyam" has been omitted from the lists of text-books prescribed under Group III for the above examinations.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 16th January 1914.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR WATER-WORKS FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that under G.O No. 1438-M, dated 6th August 1912, an examination for certificate of competency for water-works fitters will be held in the Public Works Workshops and Stores near Seven Wells, Madras, in the month of April 1914.

The exact date of the examination will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* early in March 1914

Particulars required regarding the examination can be obtained on application to the undersigned

Office of Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 20th January 1914.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

VACCINATORS' CLASS.

A class for the training of vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, on Monday the 2nd March 1914. The course will extend over a period of five weeks and the class will be limited to 50 students.

2. Candidates' desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, before the 15th February 1914 and must forward the following certificates with the application :—

(i) of good conduct,
(ii) of physical fitness,
(iii) of possessing the qualification of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Assistant-Surgeon.

Note.—Candidates who have appeared for the above examinations may apply for admission pending the publication of the results.

(iv) of having—

(a) passed the Matriculation examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as first language, or
(b) obtained completed Secondary School-leaving certificates issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidates possess sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects, or
(c) passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of article 1 of the Public Service Notification

3. A fee of Rs. 25 should be paid by each student on his admission to the class.

4. Selected candidates who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences will be refused admission. In no circumstances shall a selected candidate be entitled to a refund of the fees paid for admission to the class.

Office of the Director, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy,
6th January 1914

J. W. CORNWALL, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Director.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, JULY 1914–1916.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1914–1915 in the Collegiate department (L.T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per mensem is Rs. 15.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned :—

		Collegiate department. Rs.
Masters of Arts		20
Europeans and Eurasians	Masters	35
	Mistresses	25
Muhammadans		20
Panchamas		20

3. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

5. The *term* fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6. Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B.A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he has selected.

8. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th March 1914 and must be made on printed forms, for which application should be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
19th January 1914.

R. W. ROSS
Ag. Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

1. Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Secondary Training School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

2. The period of training will be two years, except in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the late F.A. Examination of the Madras University or have taken the course (or any one of these examinations in a College.

3. Rates of stipends :—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend is Rs. 10 per mensem.

(*N.B.*—Special rates subject to the following maxima may be sanctioned.)

Stipendiaries of higher qualifications than Matriculates		12
Europeans and Eurasians	Masters	30
	Mistresses	20
Muhammadans		12
Panchamas		12

4. With regard to the admission of students into the Teachers' College, the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that teachers employed in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded Districts excluding Cuddapah, shall be trained in the Training School, Rajahmundry.

5. The Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary Department.

Persons holding such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, as are accepted by the Principal, will also be admitted.

6. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are, paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

7. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

8. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs 20

9. Brahmans and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College Hostels.

10 Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates, the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

11. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

12. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th March 1914 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principals.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.
21st January 1914

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—MARCH 1914.

REVISED.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION.

Days.	Date.	Time From	Time To	Subjects.
		Secondary Grade		
Monday	16th March 1914	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Organization and Discipline.
		2 P.M.	4 P.M.	Teaching—1. General Principles.
Tuesday	17th " "	10 A.M.	12-30 P.M.	Teaching—2. Special Methods.
Wednesday	18th " "	10 A.M.	.....	Elocution
Thursday	19th " "	10 A.M.	.....	Blackboard work.
		Elementary Grade		
Monday	16th March 1914	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Arithmetic for mistresses and Arithmetic and Experimental Geometry for masters.
		2 P.M.	4 P.M.	First Language.
Tuesday	17th " "	10 A.M.	12-30 P.M.	Nature study—First paper
		2 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	Nature study—Second paper.
Wednesday	18th " "	10 A.M.	12 noon	Geography.
		12-15 P.M.	2-15 P.M.	Chess for males. Second Language—English-Optional subject.
		4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	Kindergarten Occupations and Training.
Thursday	19th " "	10 A.M.	.....	Blackboard work
		2 P.M.	.....	Elocution and Drill for masters and Calisthenics for mistresses
Friday	20th " "	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Needlework for mistresses.
		2 P.M.	4 P.M.	

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 19th January 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

NOTIFICATION.

This office notification, dated the 17th January 1914, inviting applications for admission into Training schools and published in the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th January 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle,
Tanjore, 24th January 1914.

R. A. HART,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

ERRATA

For "April 1914" occurring in paragraph 1 of this office notification, dated 17th December 1913, published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated January 9th and the successive issues, please *substitute* "July 1914".

For "1st February 1914" occurring in paragraph 12 of the same notification, please *substitute* "1st May 1914".

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle

Bellary, 21st January 1914

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained teachers of the secondary grade for employment in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs 20 per mensem.

Information on the following points should be furnished in the application:—

(1) Full name and address; (2) Age; (3) Copies of testimonials if any; (4) Whether he has had previous experience as a teacher and if so, where, with dates; (5) Vernacular languages known.

Central Jail, Coimbatore,
3rd January 1914.

J. P. CAMERON, Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Temporary Assistant in the Model School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. Applicants should hold Trained Teachers' Certificates of the Secondary Grade and their vernacular should be Telugu. Copies of testimonials should accompany the application, which should contain particulars regarding the following points:—

(1) Name; (2) Last previous appointment with salary; (3) Age; (4) Caste or race; (5) Whether vaccinated or not; (6) Highest examination passed with class and year; (7) Where trained; (8) Vernaculars known.

Selected candidate will be expected to join the appointment forthwith.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
6th January 1913.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal

WANTED for the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, a special Assistant with suitable general education qualifications and knowledge of commercial subjects, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 from 6th July 1914. The appointment is temporary for ten months. Applications should contain particulars regarding age, general and special qualifications, and reach the undersigned by the 10th March next, with copies of testimonials, if any.

The Govt. School of Commerce,
Calicut, 14th January 1914.

S. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
Headmaster.

WANTED immediately for employment in the Model School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, FOUR ASSISTANTS one on Rs. 35 and three on Rs. 25 each. None but trained and certificated teachers of the Secondary Grade need apply. Applications which should furnish the following particulars may be sent to the address of the Principal as early as possible:—

(1) Name; (2) Last appointment with salary; (3) Age; (4) Where trained; (5) Languages known.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
17th January 1914.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

WANTED *immediately* a Type-writing clerk for the Teachers' College, Saidapet, on a salary of Rs 20 per mensem. The vacancy is at present temporary for one year, but it is likely to become permanent. Applicants should have passed the tests prescribed for the public service and the Government Technical Examination in Type-writing, Elementary grade. They should be below 25 years of age unless they are already in Government service. Applications should be made in the hand-writing of the candidates and should be submitted to the undersigned at a very early date. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
27th January 1914.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [Price, 6 *pie.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1913.

The following candidates are declared to have passed fully the Government Technical Examinations in Tailoring, having passed in all the three sections of the examination as hereunder specified.

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined
		TAILORING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		(1) TROUSERS.	
		First Class.	
1	742	Velu *alias* Chidambaram	Chingleput.
	743	Nagadu	Do.
		(2) BODY GARMENTS.	
		First Class.	
1	742	Velu *alias* Chidambaram	Chingleput.
	743	Nagadu	Do.
		(3) CUTTING.	
		First Class.	
1	742	Velu *alias* Chidambaram	Chingleput
	743	Nagadu	Do

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined
		TAILORING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		(1) TROUSERS	
		FIRST CLASS	
1	744	J. Rama Rao	Chingleput.
		(2) BODY GARMENTS.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	744	J. Rama Rao	Chingleput.
		(3) CUTTING.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	744	J. Rama Rao	Chingleput.
		TAILORING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		(1) TROUSERS	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	2241	M. Tiruvengadam Pillai	Salem.
		(2) BODY GARMENTS.	
		FIRST CLASS	
1	2241	M. Tiruvengadam Pillai	Salem.
		(3) CUTTING.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	2241	M. Tiruvengadam Pillai	Salem.

The following candidate is declared to have passed in the section under which her name appears. She will have to pass in the remaining sections to complete the Elementary Technical Examination in Tailoring and render herself eligible for a certificate.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined
		TAILORING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)	
		(1) TROUSERS.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	2377	Mariya Jacob	Calicut.

(By order.)

Office of the Govt. for Government Examinations,
Madras, 16th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [Price, 4 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, JANUARY 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in January 1914 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.

1	25	S. K. Hariharа Ayyar	Madras
2	4	M. R. Sibramani	Do.
3	1	Kanagala Venkatasubba Rao	Do.
4	29	Pandi Venkatarayudu	Do.
	41	V. Madhavan Pillai	Do.
6	5	K. D. Rudani	Do.
7	36	Vadarangam Srinivasa Sastri	Do.
	44	Nayani Venkata Subba Rao	Do.
	61	V. Rama Ayyar	Do.
10	52	Bindado Bernard Pinto	Do.
11	69	V. V. Krishna Ayyangar	Do.
12	5	A. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	67	S. Sundaresan	Do.

Second Class.

	2	Tattamangalam G. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Madras.
	3	P. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar	Do.
	6	K. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	10	P. Mahalinga Ayyar	Do.
	11	Cheravuri Venkata Chalapati	Do.
	12	C. R. Seshadri	Do.
	11	R. Nagaraja Rao	Do.
	15	Komaragiri Madhava Rao	Do.
	16	Bedarhalata Narasimha Rao	Do.
	17	Nandagiri Lakshmi Narasinga Rao	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	18	M. V. Srinivasan	Madras.
	19	Koduvayur N. Seshu Ayyar	Do.
	20	Perumbulam P. Duraiswami Ayyar	Do.
	21	K. Padmanabha Ayyar	Do.
	23	Koduvayur V. Sankaranarayanan	Do.
	24	R. Sunderaraja Ayyangar	Do.
	25	Pearl Subba Rao	Do.
	26	Thalayur N. Sundararajam	Do.
	30	S. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	31	Hasan Rangaswami Ayyangar	Do.
	32	K. Janardana Ayyar	Do.
	35	Kalpathi S. Vaidyanatham	Do.
	39	Kariyan O. Narayanan	Do.
	40	T. R. Kochukrishna Menon	Do.
	43	Koppada Nanaya	Do.
	45	T. Ramanuja Pillai	Do.
	46	R. Chandrasekhara Mudali	Do.
	48	Srivilliputtur M. Govindarajulu Nayudu	Do.
	49	A. Kutti Sankaran Nayar	Do.
	54	B. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	59	Antony J. Dawson	Do.
	63	K. P. Natesa Ayyar	Do.
	64	Dakparti Satyanarayana	Do.
	65	Kota Anjaneyulu	Do.
	69	Kesari Sriramamurti	Do.
	70	Conjeeveram Penagayani Mudali	Do.

HYGIENE (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	29	S. K. Harihara Ayyar	Madras.
2	49	A. Kutti Sankaran Nayar	Do.
3	4	M. R. Sitaraman	Do.
4	21	K. Padmanabha Ayyar	Do.
	32	K. Janardana Ayyar	Do.
6	19	Koduvayur N. Seshu Ayyar	Do.
	52	Bindado Bernard Pinto	Do.
8	75	Poddada Venkata Krishna Rao	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	1	Kangala Venkata Subba Rao	Madras.
	2	Tattamangalam G. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	3	P. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar	Do.
	5	K. D. Hadani	Do.
	6	K. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	7	Goburu Lakshman Rao	Do.
	8	A. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	9	B. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
	10	P. Mahalinga Ayyar	Do.
	12	C. R. Seshadri	Do.
	13	Kasichanula Lakshmanarayana	Do.
	14	B. Nagaraja Rao	Do.
	15	Komaragiri Madhava Rao	Do.
	16	Bedadhakota Narasimha Rao	Do.
	17	Nandegiri Lakshmi Narasinga Rao	Do.
	18	M. V. Srinivasan	Do.
	20	Perumbulam P. Duraiswami Ayyar	Do.
	22	K. G. Krishnamurti	Do.
	23	Koduvayur V. Sankaranarayanan	Do.
	24	R. Sunderaraja Ayyangar	Do.
	25	Pearl Subba Rao	Do.
	27	Narani K. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	28	Thalayur N. Sundararajam	Do.
	29	Pandi Venkatarayudu	Do.
	30	S. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	31	Hasan Rangaswami Ayyangar	Do.
	33	K. S. Venkataramu Ayyar	Do.
	35	Kalpathi S. Vaidyanathan	Do.
	38	Vadasangam Srinivasa Sastri	Do.
	40	T. R. Kochukrishna Menon	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		HYGIENE (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
41		V. Madhavan Pillai	Madras.
43		Kuppanda Nanaya	Do.
44		Nayani Venkata Subba Rao	Do.
45		P. Ramanuja Pillai	Do.
46		B. Chandrasekhara Mudali	Do.
48		Srivilliputtur M. Govindarayalu Nayudu	Do.
50		T. K. Varughese	Do.
51		C. Jacob John	Do.
53		B. M. Ayyappa	Do.
59		Antony J. Dawson	Do.
71		G. S. Ramachandran	Do.
73		M. K. Krishnaswami	Do.
74		Guru Lakshmanayana	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, 12nd January 1914.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [Price 9 as 6p.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JUDICIAL.

Appointments.—The following appointments have been made by the Honourable the Chief Justice :—

M.R Ry. K. Chengalvaroya Ayyar, Assistant Interpreter of the High Court, Original Side, to act as Deputy Interpreter of the High Court, (Original Side, during the employment of M.R Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar on other duty

M R.Ry. S. Lakshmana Rao, Sarishtadar of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Chittoor, to act as Assistant Interpreter of the High Court, Original Side, during the employment of M.R.Ry. K. Chengalvaroya Ayyar on other duty.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
31st January 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.—M R Ry. Chavali Suryanarayana, Sub Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector, and posted to the Karaikal Circle, for temporary duty.

Transfers and Appointments.—Mr James William Borebank, Inspector, is transferred from the Southern Customs Circle to the Dhanushkodi Custom house.

M.R.Ry. Panchanatha Ayyar Duraiyappa Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, is transferred from the Western Customs Circle to the Southern Customs Circle.

Mr. Benjamin Daniel Court, Assistant Inspector, Western Customs Circle (Calicut Sea Customs), is posted to the charge of the Western Customs Circle.

M.R.Ry. Palamcottah Arumuga Damiswami Mudaliyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Central Customs Circle No. I (Karaikkal frontier) to the Western Customs Circle (Calicut Sea Customs).

Mr. Julian Vas, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, and Supervisor, Tobacco factory, Madras, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Central Customs Circle No. I (Karaikkal frontier).

Ahmad Ali Nekhari Sahib, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Southern Customs Circle (Tuticorin Sea Customs) to the Dhanushkodi Custom-house.

M.R.Ry. Sesha Raghava Achari, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Northern Customs Circle (Masulipatam Sea Customs) to the Southern Customs Circle (Tuticorin Sea Customs).

M.R.Ry. Nadathur Sesha Ayyangar Rangaswami Ayyangar, Head Clerk, Export Section, in the office of the Collector of Customs, Madras, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Northern Customs Circle (Masulipatam Sea Customs).

Mr. Valentine Llewellyn Gwynne, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Dhanushkodi Custom-house.

M.R.Ry. Curumangadi Vaidyanatha Sastriyar Koppuswami Ayyar, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kanuparti Circle, *vice* Mr. David Alfred Ince, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 28th January 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—In modification of Board's Proceedings Forest No. 921, dated 16th October 1913, the Board is pleased to grant Mr. A. B Myers, District Forest Officer, South Arcot, privilege leave for twenty-five days from the 23rd December 1913 under article 263 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 23rd January 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Recalled to duty.—In modification of this Office Service Order No 5 of 1914, dated 16th January 1914, Ranger M R Ry. C. M. Kunhiram Nayar will be considered to have been recalled to duty from the date he took charge of the Gantur range His return to duty is considered *optional* under article 199 of the Civil Service Regulations as amended.

Madras, 22nd January 1914.

Leave.—M.R Ry. S. Chandrasekharam Nayudu, Forest Ranger, Fifth Grade, Chittoor district, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of relief

Madras, 23rd January 1914.

H. R. BRYANT,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Promotions.—The following promotions in the class of Rangers are ordered with effect from 1st January 1914:—

M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramanan Avargal, Third Grade, to Second Grade, permanent, without prejudice to his probationary appointment as Extra Assistant Conservator.

Mr. W. C. Hart, Third Grade to Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*, *vice* M.R.Ry. J. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal on other duty as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator.

M.R.Ry. A. P. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Third Grade, to Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramanan Avargal on other duty as probationary Extra Assistant Conservator.

M.R Ry. E. B. Ramachandra Rao, Third Grade to Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. R. Carswell on other duty as probationary Extra Assistant Conservator.

M.R.Ry. N. Swaminatha Ayyar, Fourth Grade and sub. *pro tem.* Third Grade, to Third Grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. C. Sankunni, Fourth Grade, to Third Grade, permanent.

Mr. S. G. Tomlinson, Fourth Grade, to Third Grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. K. K. Krishna Pillai, Fifth Grade, to Fourth Grade, permanent.

M.R Ry. C. P. Garudachala Mudaliyar, Sixth Grade, to Fifth Grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. A. P. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Sixth Grade, to Fifth Grade, permanent.

Coimbatore, 14th January 1914.

Leave.—In supersession of this office Service Order No 162 of 1913, dated 3rd December 1913, Ranger R. Gurnaswami Ayyar is granted three months' privilege leave under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 23rd November 1913.

Coimbatore, 16th January 1914. F. A. LODGE,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting and Transfer.—(1) M R Ry. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary rank Tank Restoration Scheme division, is posted to the charge of the Investigation sub-division of the same division. To join forthwith.

This cancels the posting to the charge of the Hindupur sub-division notified in page 94, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 20th January 1914.

(2) M.R Ry. M. Ramanatha Ayyar Avargal, Temporary Sub-Engineer, is transferred from the Investigation sub division to the charge of the Hindupur sub-division of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, in relief of M R Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Temporary Engineer, under orders of transfer to the Bellary division. To join on relief by No. (1).

Bellary, 22nd/23rd January 1914. W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. T. V. Sapthamshi Sastri, Supervisor, Second Grade, Coimbatore division, is granted an extension of privilege leave for thirteen days from the 18th to 31st January 1914.

Coimbatore, 20th January 1914. J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Transfers.—(1) M.R.Ry. G Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*, from the Chingleput division to the North Presidency division, for the charge of the No. III sub-division. To proceed on relief by M.R.Ry M. A. Venkatrama Ayyar.

(2) M.R Ry M. A Venkatrama Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Nellore division to Chingleput division, for the charge of the Buckingham Canal North sub division. To join at once.

Madras, 26th January 1914. A. H. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Re-posting.—Mr. G. Devadasan appointed Temporary upper subordinate on Rs 60 per mensem and posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 296-D., dated 12th January 1914, is reposted to the Cauvery division.

Madras, 22nd January 1914.

Transfers.—(1) M R Ry. R. S. Rajangam Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the North Arcot to the Cauvery division for the charge of the Block level operations.

(2) M.R.Ry. A. Ramaswami Ayyar from the Cauvery to the North Arcot division.

Madras, 24th January 1914. A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

POLICE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Abhiramapuram K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah district, will be considered to have been on privilege leave from the 2nd to the 14th January 1914, inclusive, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

Chief Office, Madras, 24th January 1914. H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Ag. Inspector-General of Police.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon J. R. Parrie, I. M. S., Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from date of relief.

(By order,)

Madras, 20th January 1914. C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Ponniah Kandian and (2) Subbiah Kandian, sons of Dorairswami Kandian of Pongancor village, Tanjore taluk, and (3) their mother Ponnammal while digging their patta lands in survey No. 131 S. of Pongancor village, Tanjore taluk and district, about 2½ months ago:—

Description of articles.	Weight in ozors.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Natarajo	340	52	8	0
2. Somaskander	40	15	8	0
3. Do Ambal with pedam	42¼	15	15	0
4. Pratheaba Moorthies	19	7	2	0
5. Vatti-mmai	1	0	9	0
6. Deivanai	1½	0	9	0
Total ..	244	91	9	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
8th January 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 9 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles valued at Rs 24-5-3 have been discovered by M R.Rv. S Pambeuve Chettiar, High Court Vakil, Mayavaram, Tanjore district, from S. No. 9, classed as nathem of Pattazangalem vattam, Mayavaram taluk, while making some excavation for a building:—

Description of articles.	Weight	Approximate value Rs	A.	P.
Twenty-two broken gold beads and one gold pattakam 6¼ inch by ¾ inch	6¼ virageadai	24	5	0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
8th January 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 32 was found in a vessel buried in the chilly garden S No 762 of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk, known as Jamal Khan Mudi or Cheruvu Vara Mudi) of Gutte Chinnarappa of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district, Madras Presidency:—

Description of articles.	Weight	Estimated value. Rs
Fifteen small circular pieces of gold, bearing the image of Vishnu on one side and some inscription on the other and locally known as "Madne"	2½ tolas	32

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 8th day of June 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
17th January 1914.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about the 11th December 1913, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in Nagulapadu village of the Atmakur taluk by Vaidyula Venkata Subbareddi and his servant Sanjeeva Narasigadu while digging earth up S No. 464 of Nagulapadu held on a ryotwari patta by Sanavarapu Venkatarami Reddi and nine others:—

Details of the find	Weight. TOLAS.	Estimated value. Rs
A pot of small gold coins usually known as "Fanam" or "Rake" of which 328 has been recovered from the finders	10½	140

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on Monday the 6th July 1914 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
19th January 1914.

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 of Act VI of 1878, that, in the month of August 1913, Singamala Rangadu and Rajavadu *alias* Gangadu found in R.S. No. 520/2 of Tallapaka village Pullampet taluk in the district of Cuddapah, treasure consisting of silver coins worth Rs. 50.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on Monday the 10th February 1914 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
17th September 1913.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned pieces of gold to the value of Rs. 137-12-0 were found on 24th June 1913, in the side channel of the public street near Ramulavari Temple in the zamin village of Viravelli, Nuzvid taluk, Kistna district:—

Serial number.	Description of articles.	Number of articles.	Estimated value.	Date on which found.	Persons by whom found.
1 and 2	Gold pieces weighing 4½ tolas	2	Rs. A. P. 137 11 0	24th June 1913.	Alabaka Gangaraja and Appalaswami.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorised, before the Collector of Kistna on 14th March 1914, at 11 A.M. at Masulipatam in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Kistna Collector's Office,
1st November 1913.

J. M. TURING,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 18th day of June 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs 38 * (thirty-eight) approximately was found hidden in a well in survey No. 205 belonging to one Pelcheri Gurunada Mudali of Tirupati in the village of Thimmanaidupalliam in Chandragiri taluk, Chittoor district.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office on the 15th day of May 1914 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.	Value. About Rs.
Red wood weighing 44½ maunds and consisting of 24 chiselled posts, 41 unchiselled posts and 5 pieces	38

Chittoor Collector's Office,
5th December 1913

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
Collector.

* Value of the articles at present secured.

It is hereby notified, under section 5, clause (a), of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 18th of December 1913, treasure consisting of 9 round gold plates, 1 foot of Vishnu (gold) and 18 small pieces of gold to the value of Rs. 93 was found by Sara Remulu, son of Sambayya, and by Sara Krishnamma while digging a doruva (a pit) in the yard of Sara Sambayya of Kalanka, Pittapur division in the district of Godavari in the Presidency of Madras.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby requested to appear in person or by an authorised agent before the Collector, Godavari district, at his office at Cocanada on 1st July 1914 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. B. ELWIN,
Collector.

19th January 1914.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 12th December 1913.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM	
		CLASS				TOTAL BIRTHS.			CLASS				TOTAL DEATHS.			CAUSES OF DEATH.									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	1	75	4	..	32	37	76	2	73	8	..	46	36	83	7	5	..	9	15	4	..	43	26·2	32·3
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	7	58	7	..	35	37	72	5	41	8	..	27	27	54	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	41	30·4	22·3
Calicut ..	76,417	..	26	17	..	18	26	43	2	17	16	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	18	30·6	19·3
Kumbakonam ..	53,547	1	42	..	..	19	24	43	2	43	2	..	23	26	49	11	..	..	5	4	2	..	27	34·7	36·0
Tanjore ..	60,341	5	30	2	..	22	16	38	5	41	..	..	20	24	44	2	..	..	3	7	..	..	33	32·6	36·0
Negapatam ..	30,158	8	12	7	..	14	7	21	4	39	13	..	23	34	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·6	46·4
Salem ..	69,753	..	74	3	..	50	27	77	1	42	8	..	31	15	46	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	31	57·6	40·4
Coddalore ..	55,571	..	38	1	..	21	18	39	..	44	1	..	23	22	45	..	..	..	1	6	5	..	32	37·6	41·4
Cocanada ..	94,110	..	37	6	..	22	18	40	..	18	..	..	6	10	16	..	..	..	3	5	1	..	34	38·6	17·4
Conjeevaram ..	53,864	..	51	1	..	22	30	52	..	29	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	38·6	18·4
Vellore ..	46,746	2	35	13	..	28	22	50	..	16	8	..	8	17	25	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	17	50·8	28·1
Rajahmundry ..	49,427	..	32	..	..	10	17	32	..	10	..	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	20	32·4	24·1
Mangalore ..	48,912	5	19	2	..	18	11	27	3	6	5	..	16	5	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	34·5	20·6
Coimbatore ..	47,007	2	25	4	..	17	14	31	3	67	3	..	39	34	73	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	11	29·1	22·6
Palamcottah ..	44,900	..	24	12	..	17	19	36	2	26	7	..	18	19	37	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	20	34·4	31·0
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	28	9	..	18	19	37	1	34	6	..	20	25	41	6	..	..	4	10	5	..	12	41·5	43·0
Palghat ..	44,319	..	29	6	..	17	21	38	..	18	1	..	13	9	12	..	..	..	2	6	..	1	23	45·1	47·7
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	28	5	..	17	16	27	..	21	..	..	6	12	31	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	10	44·7	22·4
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	32	1	..	16	17	33	..	11	2	..	12	1	13	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	11	32·4	25·2
Guntur ..	40,629	..	22	4	..	16	10	26	1	24	8	..	13	20	33	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	8	40·8	16·1
Tuticorin ..	40,196	7	28	1	..	14	17	31	14	26	5	..	22	20	60	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	33·6	42·5
Ellore ..	37,819	1	40	6	..	30	17	47	1	22	..	..	14	8	23	..	..	..	5	11	3	..	31	40·2	31·2
Vizianagram ..	37,550	1	30	1	..	15	17	32	..	19	1	..	11	5	17	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	14	66·3	31·7
Bellary ..	34,556	1	28	15	..	24	16	32	..	29	23	..	28	24	52	..	..	..	7	4	2	..	4	44·4	23·6
Nellore ..	33,248	1	18	1	..	6	12	20	1	20	6	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	1	7	11	1	27	53·2	77·0
Berwada ..	32,897	1	22	5	..	14	10	28	1	16	2	..	11	6	19	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	17	51·4	37·4
Adoni	32,665	1	14	10	..	14	11	25	..	12	16	1	13	12	25	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	12	40·0	80·1
Bezhampur ..	31,450	..	10	..	..	5	5	10	..	8	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	10	41·2	41·2
Tellicherry ..	29,258	1	20	12	..	9	13	22	1	3	4	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	16·0	9·0
Srivilliputhur ..	28,059	..	23	1	..	16	12	30	4	19	1	..	16	8	24	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	4	39·2	53·2
Cannanore ..	28,857	2	10	19	..	21	7	28	1	2	8	..	4	6	8	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	11	53·8	43·5
Mayavaram ..	27,121	2	16	..	..	12	9	21	..	21	1	..	11	11	22	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	50·4	16·2
Karnool ..	26,040	..	11	2	..	6	14	20	..	9	8	..	4	13	27	2	..	..	6	6	..	..	9	40·4	42·3
Dindigul ..	25,052	4	19	3	..	13	16	23	3	6	3	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	7	40·9	34·0
Ootacamund ..	16,529	4	3	2	6	7	8	15	3	3	..	8	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	11	47·9	29·1
Total ..	1,662,613	59	893	180	6	648	584	1,232	61	560	160	9	540	540	1,080	32	26	69	126	168	59	12	609	38·6	33·9

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
20th January 1914.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cottaymund Municipality for the week ending 19th December 1913.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														Rate per 1,000 of population per annum.	
		Class.				Total Births.			Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.								
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery and Bloody Flux.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other diseases.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	3	77	4	..	45	38	84	2	130	6	..	70	77	147	10	6	..	29	20	..	..	82	32·7	57·1
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	10	66	8	..	38	35	73	5	46	7	..	34	27	61	..	..	..	4	17	..	..	40	30·6	25·0
Calicut ..	76,417	..	26	18	..	22	22	44	3	16	15	..	17	19	36	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	29	29·3	23·6
Kumbakonam ..	64,647	..	30	..	..	15	15	30	..	57	..	..	30	27	57	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	44	24·3	48·0
Tanjore ..	60,341	8	52	6	..	34	26	60	0	56	3	..	37	28	65	8	..	..	2	12	..	..	41	51·8	54·4
Negapatam ..	60,163	6	33	6	..	23	20	43	12	34	15	..	26	35	61	1	..	22	..	12	4	1	31	37·3	52·9
Salem ..	59,153	2	67	4	..	41	32	73	..	57	3	..	34	26	60	..	..	..	1	11	6	..	40	64·3	52·9
Cuddalore ..	56,574	..	29	1	..	16	14	30	..	34	3	..	18	18	37	1	..	..	7	6	1	..	23	27·7	34·1
Coonnada ..	54,110	..	16	1	..	8	8	16	..	26	..	..	12	14	26	..	..	..	9	3	1	..	13	15·4	22·4
Conjeveram ..	53,864	..	32	3	..	17	15	35	..	48	4	..	28	21	47	..	..	2	1	12	3	..	29	33·6	45·5
Vellore ..	49,740	..	31	10	..	23	18	41	1	20	13	..	22	11	33	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	23	43·0	31·8
Rajahmundry ..	49,417	2	44	1	..	25	22	47	..	20	..	..	13	8	20	..	..	..	6	1	1	1	8	50·6	21·5
Mangalore ..	48,412	12	21	3	..	23	14	36	6	11	4	..	9	12	21	..	..	2	1	4	3	..	11	38·6	22·8
Coimbatore ..	47,007	1	20	1	..	14	8	22	2	66	3	..	37	24	61	..	..	33	..	6	..	1	21	21·4	67·7
Palamcottah ..	44,908	1	22	6	..	16	14	32	3	43	4	..	34	16	50	..	..	..	7	17	..	..	18	37·2	58·1
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	38	1	..	20	21	41	2	71	3	..	35	46	81	28	..	..	2	13	2	1	35	45·4	94·3
Palghat ..	44,319	..	25	1	..	11	13	24	..	13	7	..	6	16	25	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	14	28·2	29·4
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	24	1	..	13	12	25	..	16	1	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	6	3	..	1	7	30·0	19·2
Masulipatam ..	42,133	..	35	4	..	23	17	39	1	19	3	..	11	22	33	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	15	48·3	38·5
Guntur ..	40,626	2	18	9	..	16	11	27	..	27	6	..	24	12	36	..	11	..	4	..	1	..	17	34·4	48·8
Tellicherry ..	40,165	21	11	1	..	12	21	33	11	27	1	..	24	16	39	..	..	..	3	13	2	..	21	42·8	30·6
Ellore	37,618	1	40	4	..	20	25	45	..	23	2	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	14	62·0	34·6
Vizianagram ..	37,350	..	10	..	..	6	10	16	..	26	..	..	10	16	26	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	6	22·3	38·1
Bellary ..	34,858	..	24	14	..	16	21	40	1	26	26	1	21	31	52	..	7	..	2	6	6	..	32	59·7	77·6
Nellore ..	33,246	1	18	1	..	10	10	20	..	17	3	..	9	11	20	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	14	31·4	31·4
Berwada ..	32,867	1	24	3	..	10	18	28	..	16	2	..	12	6	18	..	..	..	3	1	4	2	10	44·4	28·8
Adoni ..	31,845	1	17	6	1	13	16	29	..	10	16	..	12	9	66	..	8	..	1	1	..	2	16	46·1	46·1
Berhampur ..	31,428	..	31	2	..	15	14	32	..	12	2	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	53·0	21·6
Vellichorry ..	30,258	..	16	11	..	16	10	26	..	8	5	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	5	46·8	28·2
Srivilliputtur ..	28,066	2	20	..	..	10	12	22	..	29	1	..	18	12	30	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	23	38·5	53·5
Cannanore ..	28,957	3	9	11	..	21	12	23	1	2	6	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	7	41·4	16·2
Mayaveram ..	27,121	1	18	1	..	8	12	20	1	27	2	..	12	18	30	2	..	..	5	8	..	..	20	38·5	57·7
Kumool ..	26,940	..	13	10	..	11	12	23	..	5	27	..	7	16	22	..	..	..	7	4	2	2	7	16·1	44·1
Dindigul ..	25,052	6	21	8	..	16	13	29	3	14	6	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	11	30·4	39·6
Cottaymund ..	26,828	1	4	1	7	4	9	13	2	3	1	2	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	36·0	19·4
Total ..	1,662,643	80	971	169	8	626	592	1,218	92	1,056	193	2	650	632	1,312	61	32	48	149	204	63	11	748	38·2	41·1

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
21st January 1914.

R. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 28th December 1916.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS							DEATHS														Rates per 1,000 of Population for Annum	
		Classes.				Total Births.			Classes.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.								
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Bowel complaints other than Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	11	93	10	..	64	50	114	3	127	11	..	85	56	141	10	13	..	25	23	7	1	62	42·4	54·8
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	9	75	16	..	30	44	94	18	49	8	..	42	33	75	..	..	..	6	9	..	..	61	38·7	31·7
Calicut ..	76,417	1	52	25	..	35	23	58	2	23	13	..	21	16	37	..	..	..	1	8	3	..	24	48·6	24·8
Kumbakonam ..	36,947	..	41	..	..	18	23	41	2	30	3	..	28	36	64	7	..	..	..	12	1	1	43	53·1	51·5
Tanjore ..	60,341	5	30	5	..	19	17	36	4	40	2	..	28	23	48	8	..	..	1	6	..	..	34	31·1	33·6
Negapatam ..	60,168	5	26	12	..	22	20	42	5	40	10	..	28	34	60	1	..	10	1	11	..	..	37	38·1	52·0
Salem	58,155	1	63	3	..	23	41	64	..	40	2	..	24	20	44	..	..	..	1	8	3	..	28	58·1	37·9
Cuddalore ..	56,574	1	32	2	..	20	13	35	1	49	1	..	28	23	51	2	..	..	13	14	1	..	21	32·3	47·0
Coconada ..	54,110	3	36	1	..	17	23	39	..	22	2	..	15	9	24	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	14	37·6	23·1
Conjeeveram ..	53,861	..	26	3	..	13	16	29	..	43	1	..	23	20	44	..	1	..	1	5	4	..	33	26·1	42·8
Vellore ..	49,748	..	30	3	..	17	13	30	..	21	3	..	12	18	30	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	17	36·7	31·4
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	31	1	..	18	15	33	..	15	3	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	9	34·8	18·4
Mangalore ..	46,412	9	27	4	..	19	21	40	8	10	4	..	13	9	22	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	18	43·1	28·7
Coimbatore ..	47,007	1	27	2	..	15	15	30	1	37	..	..	17	21	38	..	1	14	..	4	3	..	13	33·3	42·2
Palamcottah ..	44,909	..	20	8	..	16	12	28	1	16	..	..	10	7	17	5	..	..	2	3	3	..	4	32·8	19·7
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	24	9	..	21	12	33	3	78	15	..	48	43	91	30	..	..	8	16	1	1	40	38·4	105·9
Palghat ..	44,319	1	17	8	..	14	12	26	1	14	4	..	13	6	19	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	14	30·9	22·4
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	21	..	..	13	8	21	..	18	1	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	8	25·2	19·2
Masulipatam ..	43,123	1	24	1	..	16	10	26	1	13	3	..	11	8	14	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	10	32·2	17·3
Guntur ..	40,528	..	18	13	..	18	13	31	1	31	10	..	17	20	37	..	13	..	2	..	3	..	18	39·9	47·3
Tuticorin ..	40,185	3	15	1	..	11	14	25	2	17	1	..	13	8	23	..	..	..	2	8	1	..	12	32·4	29·2
Ellore	37,819	1	41	5	..	19	25	47	3	23	5	..	15	15	28	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	15	54·8	38·6
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	22	4	..	12	14	26	..	16	3	..	8	12	20	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	7	36·1	27·9
Bellary ..	34,956	2	22	14	..	16	22	38	1	58	29	..	28	40	68	..	3	..	3	7	10	..	35	56·7	101·4
Nellore ..	33,246	2	17	..	..	9	10	19	1	15	6	..	13	12	25	1	..	..	3	5	..	1	17	29·8	39·2
Bezwada* ..	32,867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adoni	31,615	..	8	13	..	10	11	21	..	17	16	..	16	16	32	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	23	34·6	52·7
Berhampur ..	31,459	1	32	8	..	15	22	38	1	18	..	..	20	9	19	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	8	50·7	31·5
Tellicherry ..	29,238	..	9	11	..	9	7	16	3	4	3	..	9	7	16	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	11	28·5	28·5
Srivilliputtur ..	28,086	2	30	..	..	18	14	32	2	17	..	..	9	10	19	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	14	57·4	34·1
Cannanore ..	28,957	2	8	2	..	7	6	13	2	1	7	..	5	3	10	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	23·4	18·0
Mayavaram ..	27,121	2	23	1	..	12	14	26	2	30	..	..	14	16	32	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	24	50·0	81·5
Kurnool ..	26,040	..	5	7	..	4	5	12	1	10	11	..	13	9	22	..	3	..	2	8	4	..	3	24·6	44·1
Dindigul ..	25,052	3	17	3	..	18	18	32	3	13	6	..	9	12	21	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	12	33·6	43·7
Ootacamund ..	14,828	..	2	..	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	8·3	8·3
Total ..	1,029,778	72	920	197	1	582	609	1,190	74	947	201	2	635	581	1,214	66	65	25	136	170	62	8	195	38·1	38·2

* Not received.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
22nd January 1914.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 24th January 1914

No.	Districts	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July to 24th Jan. 1914).		Grand Total.	
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Anantapur	736	664	9	5	2	2	61	50	168	106	1,021	1,004	1,738	1,344	1	2	7	7	263	179	56	38	1	1	13	10	998	800	307	309	41	23	5,751	4,489
2	Bellary	954	907	116	66	2	2	8,955	6,105	6,305	6,000	4,000	7,004	10,372	6,105	2,500	2,196	304	197	2,000	1,901	311	167	7	4	1,300	819	12,007	10,340	450	300	401	205	54,410	44,195
3	Chingleput	9	8	4	2	2	2	7	1	11	2	14	14	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	15	4	3	1	1	—	—	3	2	2	2	101	97
4	Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Coimbatore	6	1	80	38	—	—	302	300	510	504	4,002	3,114	4,778	3,615	937	564	1	1	300	161	1,184	1,000	4,171	3,973	2,000	1,000	331	113	170	154	13	7	903	850
6	Cuddapah	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	500	374	95	70	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	6	3	1,794	1,311	5,714	1,000	10,101	17,000
7	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	20	8	3	3	6	2	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	316	139	1	—	612	194
8	Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	38	30
9	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	2	—	—	37	—
10	Kurnool	173	148	—	—	—	—	15	9	620	491	971	816	363	199	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Madras City	17	11	3	—	11	7	5	4	24	10	15	10	5	10	74	47	3	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	1	—	1,051	970
12	Malabar	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	26	26	5	5	11	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	102	130
13	Nellore	3	—	—	—	6	3	5	3	8	1	9	1	11	8	67	61	10	10	120	111	24	23	217	208	76	76	1,008	1,008	9	9	6	6	1,540	1,151
14	Nilgiris, The	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	1	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	1	—	—	238	146	9	6	13	10	1,051	1,000
15	North Arcot	924	811	10	10	40	26	1,611	1,000	6,100	615	1,000	1,000	130	86	200	200	26	26	148	83	263	196	175	110	42	28	268	165	26	14	752	541	*2,035	*1,018
16	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775	650	63	46	10	9	28	21	12	11	10	8	246	194	1,407	804	1,011	1,000	2,237	1,405	11,022	8,146
17	Salem	601	450	91	602	1,000	1,112	1,004	1,000	4,720	4,000	1,000	910	8,224	4,000	750	45	300	201	1,000	615	650	305	143	134	8,100	4,220	1,400	1,124	307	205	300	60	33,004	17,772
18	South Arcot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
19	South Canara	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	2	1,110	900	552	470	710	400	60	60	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	6	2	85	70	1	1	—	—	127	100
20	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	2	2	233	170	130	114	194	109	140	101	102	103	100	100	400	302	815	670	631	101	4,410	3,630
21	Tinnevelly	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	1	1	6	5	5	5	4	3	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—	1	1	31	26
22	Trichinopoly	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	10	7
23	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	8	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	70	67	3	3	1	1	126	91
24	Cocada Rang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	8
25	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4
26	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
27	Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	113	—	—	—	—	103	103
28	Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Total	3,700	3,000	1,110	834	1,150	1,105	9,004	8,100	18,021	14,000	10,021	10,510	35,070	14,945	3,320	3,000	911	670	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	4,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	331,000	160,000

* Revised.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 24th January 1914.

Districts and Places.	Reported during the week ending 10th January 1914.						Reported during the week ending 17th January 1914.						Reported during the week ending 24th January 1914.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	5	4	3	1	5	5	8	6
Bellary district	2	1	37	21	39	22	6	4	36	30	42	34	1	1	35	23	36	24
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—
Conjeeveram Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chittoor district	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	169	241	169
Coimbatore district	4	2	240	161	169	163	6	5	251	227	257	232	1	1	241	169	242	170
Madras Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	61	61	61	—	—	3	3	3	3
North Arcot district	5	3	207	136	212	139	14	13	234	164	248	186	7	5	193	139	200	144
Salem district	2	1	3	1	5	2	—	1	31	17	31	23	1	1	3	3	10	6
Mangalore town	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	5	5	5	5
Tanjore district	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Town	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	13	13	13	13	—	—	14	14	14	14
Tanjore Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sandur State	—	—	16	10	16	10	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	10	497	339	512	372	22	19	644	460	676	479	13	10	514	368	618	778

* Revised.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
28th January 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 2nd day of February 1914, entering the gate hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforementioned and not to depart without leave

M. A. KUDDUS BADSHA,
Sheriff of Madras.

Dated this 17th day of December 1913.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the examination for pass certificates of the First Grade, under the Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879, will be held at the Senate House, Madras, on Tuesday the 21st April 1914 and the three following days.

2 The hours of examination will be in accordance with the time-table given below:—

	10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.	2 TO 5 P.M.
Tuesday, the 21st April 1914 ..	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property.
Wednesday, the 22nd April 1914	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Contracts and Specific Relief
Thursday, the 23rd April 1914.	Indian Penal Code.	Law of Torts and Easements.
Friday, the 24th April 1914 ..	Hindu Law.	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
16th January 1914.

S. TYAGARAJA AYYAR,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that candidates for the ensuing Apprentices examination are required to file their applications with the necessary enclosures in the office of the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side, not later than the 15th February 1914.

2 The fee of Rs. 25 should be paid into the Bank of Madras or the local treasuries and the receipt should be submitted along with the application.

3 Forms of application can be had from the Head Clerk, Correspondence, Administrative Branch.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
12th January 1914.

S. THYAGARAJA IYER,
By Registrar, Appellate Side.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtor and respectively dated 10th, 17th and 25th day of November and 1st and 8th day of December 1913, it is ordered that the said insolvents be discharged in respect of all the debts provable in these insolvencies.

Number.	Names of Insolvents.	Date of discharge.
86 of 1911	P. Venugopal Mudali	10th November 1913.
123 of 1911	C. V. Dharmaraja Nayudu	Do.
269 of 1910	T. S. Arthanaswami Pillai	17th Do.
234 of 1910	Kulathoor Ranganathiah Chetti	Do
135 of 1911	M. Chinnaya Goundan	Do
16 of 1913	V. Ramanuja Ambaji	Do
36 of 1911	C. Kuttaiyangar Pillai	25th November 1913.
133 of 1909	Thevaki Venkata Rao	Do
211 of 1910	Madanantakam Kuppuswami Naick	1st December 1913.
19 of 1911	A. W. Heerisee	Do.
120 of 1911	A. Govinda Chetti	8th December 1913.
162 of 1911	A. Ramanadra Mudali alias Ratnaswamya Mudali	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
21st January 1914.

F. H. WILSON,
Ag. Official Assignee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee:—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination of the insolvent.
283 of 1913	16th December 1913.	Bhaiji Maherjibhai Patel, lately carrying on business as cycle importers under the name of B. Patel & Co., but now manager of Bioscope Company, residing at No. 61, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	16th December 1913.	6th March 1914.
281 of 1913	13th December 1913.	C. Ramanjam Chetti alias Manikkam, lately a merchant carrying on business under the name of C. Parthasarathi Chetti, residing at No. 4, Annan Covil Street, Peddunaick's Pettah, Madras.	13th December 1913.	Do.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
28th January 1914.

J. B. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment of the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura, will be for two months from Monday, the 27th April, to Saturday, the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive. The adjournment of the District Munsif's Courts of Madura (Principal) and (Additional) and of Melur will be for six weeks from Monday, the 18th May, to Saturday, the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive, and of the District Munsif's Courts of Tirumangalam, Dindigul and Periyakulam (Principal) and (Additional) for six weeks from Monday, the 27th April to Saturday, the 6th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Madura,
20th January 1914.

R. C. SMITH,
Ag. District Judge.

II-4

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Guntur, and the Courts of the Temporary and Additional Temporary Subordinate Judges, Guntur, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
8th January 1914.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 16 of 1913 (S.C. No. 957 of 1913) in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Ravunniunth Krishna Menon of Kollengode amsom and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. Kesavan Nair and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 12th January 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur,
19th January 1914.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
District Munsif.

No. 7 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Badagara.

Ayikkal Mammad of Badagara amsom and desam .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kutavath Kuttandil Assankutty and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 28th February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Badagara,
21st January 1914.

M. NARAYANAN NAYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 10 of 1913 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Bapatla.

Pinapala Venkatakrishnamma, son of Ramanna, Bogama caste and caste profession of Kaikunnen .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kongara China Veerayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 2nd February 1914 for hearing.

Anybody that wishes to oppose the petition may appear in person or by vakil on that date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Bapatla,
15th January 1914.

B. H. SURYANARAYANA,
Head Clerk and Officer in charge of Principal District Munsif's Court.

No. 10 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Bellary.

Yetakal Bhimappa, son of late Yetakal Venkappa, cultivator, Pakanatikupa, aged about 45 years, residing at Handihal, Bellary taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has filed this petition to adjudicate him an insolvent and that the 16th day of February 1914 has been fixed for final hearing, all persons who intend objecting to the petition are required to appear on the said date in person or by vakil and they are to submit grounds of their opposition in writing three (3) clear days before the day of hearing exclusive both of the day of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing.

District Court, Bellary,
23rd January 1914.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1914 (No. 9 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court Poonamallee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Navatha Chinna Manisami, son of Venkatesam, residing in Pallaveram Cantonment, Saidapet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vijya Raghava Pandithan and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court at Poonamallee to be declared an insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 19th February 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
18th January 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Angappasari, son of Ponnappasari, Black smith, residing at Singanallur, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Narayana Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above-named has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, to be declared an insolvent. The petition has been transferred to the Official Receiver for disposal. Hearing 14th February 1914

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 20th January 1914. C. R KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 25 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore

In the matter of Periya Nagappa Chetti, son of Kumaraswami Chetti, residing at Kappampalayam, Avalpoondurai village, Erode taluk.. *Debtor.*
V. R. M. K. M. I. Muthukaruppan Chettiyar, by agent Mathavayiru Pillai, residing at Erode .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the creditor above named has applied to this Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 20th February 1914.

District Court, Coimbatore, 19th January 1914. H. MOBERLY, *District Judge.*

No 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddapah.

Rachoori Hojjayyagari Chinna Siddayya of Cuddapah town .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Yadalla Pedda Rachayya and Yadalla Thippayya, both of Rayachoti .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to declare the respondents insolvents, and that the application is posted to the 18th day of February 1914.

District Court, Cuddapah, 22nd January 1914. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, *District Judge.*

No. 4 of 1913 (No. 12 of 1913 on the file of the Official Receiver, Tanjore) in the Court of the District Munsif, Kumbakonam.

Narayanaswami Chetti, son of Subba Naicker, residing at Elumichangapalayam, Kumbakonam taluk .. .. *Petitioner,*
Ramaswami Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents.*

It is hereby notified that the orders of the Official Receiver, Tanjore, dated 2nd August 1913, adjudging the petitioner above named, insolvent, has been annulled by this Court under section 42 of Act III of 1907 on the 17th January 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam, 17th January 1914. P. S. SITARAM AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 6 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Narayanaswami Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kamalammal and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Narayanaswami Ayyar, son of Thengarai Ramaswami Ayyar, residing at Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 14th February 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad, Madura.

Korakkan Chetti and four others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kottaisami Servai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that (1) Korakkan Chetti, son of Chandrakumaru Chetti (2) Soodaram Chetti, (3) Pichan Chetti and (4) Sundarakumaru Chetti, son of first petitioner, all residing at Tiruppuvanam, the petitioners above-named, were adjudged insolvents on 29th December 1913 by this Court and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad, Madura, 19th January 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No 14 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Ramnad, Madura.

M. S. A. P. L. Palaniappa Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
The South Indian Bank, Limited (through its Manager, Venkatachalapathy) and eleven others .. .. *Creditors*

It is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has applied to the Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 18th February 1914

District Court, Ramnad, Madura, 22nd January 1914. A. C. DUTT, *District Judge.*

No. 27 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad, Madura.

Ra. M. Raman Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
s. Co. Sw. Karuppan Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Raman Chetti, son of Muthukaruppan Chetti at Nemmanhanpatti, Tirupattur taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 14th February 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad, Madura, 18th January 1914.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 42 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Sesha Ayyangar *alias* Ramaswami Ayyangar .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. K. M. Muthia Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Sesha Ayyangar *alias* Ramaswami Ayyangar, adopted son of R. V. Ramakrishna Ayyangar, residing at Thuvarimau, Madura taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent on 22nd December 1913 by this Court and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 18th January 1914.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 43 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Solaikudumban .. .. *Petitioner.*
Karuthia Gaundan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Solaikudumban, son of Ramakudumban, residing at Balakrishnapuram, Dindigul taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 20th December 1913 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 50 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Venkatachalam Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Krishnasami Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Venkatachallam Ayyar, son of Venkatrama Ayyar, residing at Madura, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 23rd December 1913 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 57 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Ainsami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Periyanan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, that Ainsami Pillai, son of Samiuutha Pillai, residing at Madura, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 22nd December 1913, by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914.

T. S RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 72 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Alagirisami Sethu Rayan .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. Kappusami Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Alagirisami Sethu Rayan, son of Ramaya Sethu Rayan, residing at Kovilkadaru, Palni taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 20th December 1913 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANAGR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 77 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Sannasia Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ponnayan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, that Sannasia Pillai, son of Muthukumara Pillai, residing at West Masi street, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court, has been posted to 14th February 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date before this Court either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 82 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Rev. Perumal Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
E. G. S. Soppia Nadar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, that *Rev.* Perumal Pillai, son of Sivarama Pillai, residing at Madura has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 21st February 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date before this Court either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 84 of 1913 (No. 5 of 1913, District Munsif's Court) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Vedakanne Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ponnappanadan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Vedakanne Pillai, son of Appavoo Pillai at Dindigul, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent on 17th January 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 8.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 85 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Nallakumara Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Manavalamamuni Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Nallakumaru Pillai, son of Sannasi Pillai at Dindigul, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 21st February 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th January 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Buddana Thathayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thota Seetharamaswami, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Buddana Thathayya of Nilipudi, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 27th February 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by Pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 19th January 1914. F. A. COLERIDGE, *District Judge.*

No. 32 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Kanteti Yesodamma *alias* Ramamma .. .. .. *Petitioner and creditor.*
Balagam Ramaswami .. .. *Respondent and debtor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Kanteti Yesodamma *alias* Ramamma has applied for Balagam Ramaswami being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 27th day of February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 17th January 1914. F. A. COLERIDGE, *District Judge.*

No. 33 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Kanteti Yesodamma *alias* Ramamma .. .. .. *Petitioner and creditor.*
Balagam Narayanaswami .. .. *Respondent and debtor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Kanteti Yesodamma *alias* Ramamma has applied for Balagam Narayanaswami being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 27th day of February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 17th January 1914. F. A. COLERIDGE, *District Judge.*

No. 34 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Kanteti Yesodamma *alias* Ramamma .. .. *Petitioner and creditor.*
Bulugam Krishnamoorthi .. .. *Respondent and debtor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Kanteti Yesodamma *alias* Ramamma has applied for Bulugam Krishnamoorthi being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 27th day of February 1914 Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 17th January 1914. F. A. COLERIDGE, *District Judge.*

No. 135 of 1913 (No. 13 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Gudivada) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Manikyam Mankoji .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sheik Moula Sahib and seventeen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Manikyam Mankoji, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 18th February 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 22nd January 1914. DR. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Nadapuram.

Notice is hereby given that under section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, Kaloth Rama Menar of Kuttiyeram amsom, Chalakkudi desam, Kurumbranad taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Nadapuram, 28rd January 1914. K. V. KARUNAKARA MENON, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Narsapur.

Thalamanchi Kota Mallah of Narsapur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Manem Subrahmanyam and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent. His petition stands posted to 24th February 1914. Those who take objections to the above petition may appear before this Court in person or by an authorised vakil and state their objections if any.

District Munsif's Court, Narsapur, 20th January 1914. G. S. KRISHNAMACHARIAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 11 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Velli Chenchu Mudali .. .. *Petitioner,*
P. Thyagarayu Chetti and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Velli Chenchu Mudali, son of Ayodhya Mudali, of Velama caste, aged 55 years and residing at Erakam, Gudur taluk, the aforesaid petitioner, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on the 25th February 1914.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 21st day of January 1914.

J. W. HUGHES, *District Judge.*

No. 4 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

Kotturu Venkataswami .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mohidin Saheb and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 10 of the Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Kotturu Venkataswami was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 16th day of January 1914 and the creditors are required to prove their debts within a month by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole, 23rd January 1914. C. RUNGANAIKULU NAYUDU, *District Munsif.*

No. 8 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

Appala Chenchayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kangelpula Kotayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Appala Chenchayya was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 13th day of January 1914 and the creditors are required to prove their debts within three weeks by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole, 23rd January 1914. C. RUNGANAIKULU NAYUDU, *District Munsif.*

No. 7 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

Nalamalapu Nagireddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Duvarapalli Akkireddi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Nalamalapu Nagireddi was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 5th day of January 1914 and the creditors are required to prove their debts within a month by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole,
23rd January 1914.

C. RUNGANAIKULU NAYUDU,
District Munsif.

No. 6 of 1913 on the file of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Palghat.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Elayedam Edathil Unchayi Nathar Ameth's son Ruegi Acheo, residing at Akathetra amsom and desam, Palghat taluk, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 10th January 1914 and that Mr. N. Kunh Rama Pathiyar, first-grade pleader, Palghat, has been appointed receiver to the estate of the insolvent.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Palghat,
21st January 1914.

V. K. DESIKA ACHARIAR,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 6 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari, Rajahmundry.

Nori Ammiraju *alias* Ammanna, son of Chinna Venkiah, of the age of 50 years, Hindu, Vysya, merchant, residing at Hasanabada .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Somayazoolu Prakasam Garu and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed on the said petition on 2nd February 1911 has been annulled by order at 10th January 1914 on I.A. No 35 of 1914 under section 42, clause 1 of Act III of 1907.

District Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry,
21st January 1914.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Salem.

P. R. Venkatachalapathier .. .. *Petitioner.*
Karuppan Chettiyar and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 6th day of January 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Salem,
19th January 1914.

N. BALARAMADAS,
District Munsif.

No. 92 of 1913 (No. 10 of 1913 on the file of the District Court of South Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Subramania Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. Narayanasami Ayyar and fifty-six others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Subramania Ayyar, son of Ramasami Ayyar, residing at present at Panruti, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 10th January of 1914; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 14th February 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
19th January 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914, on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Villupuram)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Narayana Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chetti and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Narayana Pillai son of Krishna Pillai residing at Kakkalur, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 21st February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
19th January 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Villupuram)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Duraisami Mudaliar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sokappa Chetti and seven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Duraisami Mudaliar, son of Sivalinga Mudaliar, residing at Cuddah Villupuram, Villupuram taluk, has applied

for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 21st February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 17th January 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 (No. 3 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Villupuram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Veerasami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner,*
Somasundaram Chetti and four others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Veerasami Chetti, son of Narayanasami Chetti, residing at Kolianur, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 18th January 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Veerasami Naidu .. .. *Petitioner,*
Subramania Pillai and seven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Veerasami Naidu, son of Pathavadu Naidu, residing at Padukuppam, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 21st February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 20th January 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Nakula Chetti and Velayuda Chetti .. .. *Petitioners.*
Muthukrishnappa Naidu and seventeen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Nakula Chetti, son of Kalakara Chetti, and Velayuda Chetti, son of first petitioner, residing at Kollanchavadiagarm, Cuddalore taluk, have applied for being declared an insolvent and that their application is posted for hearing to 21st February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 21st January 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Rajagopala Naicker, son of Nagapatam Krishnaswamy Naicker, East Chintamani, Trichinopoly taluk
Vythiam Pannuswami Pillai and others .. .. *Petitioner.*
.. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by me on 19th January 1914. All his creditors are required to prove their debts by delivering or sending to the Official Receiver in registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly. 12th January 1914. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 11 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Putti Srinivasa Rao, son of Venkata Rao, West Uttara Street, Srirangam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthukuruppae Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by me on 9th January 1914. All his creditors are required to prove their debts by delivering or sending to the Official Receiver, by registered post, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 12th January 1914. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 25 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

N. S. Ranga Rao, son of Subbier, Kasba Namakal
Narayanaswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Petitioner.*
.. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the above named petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 31st January 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 12th January 1914. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 27 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Marudanayakam Pillai, son of Ponnuswami Pillai and Ponnuswami Pillai, son of Varadaraja Pillai, East Street Rock Fort, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*

S. T. A. R. M. Narayanan Chetti and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioners have applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 7th February 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 17th January 1914. C. KUMARACHARRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Valangiman.

Apparaja Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*

Madasa Rowther and twenty-five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 44 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, who has been adjudged an insolvent by the Official Receiver, Tanjore, as per his order, dated 21st August 1912, has applied to this Court for an order of discharge and that the said petition stands posted to 16th February 1914 for hearing. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Valangiman, 20th January 1914. S. G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

(Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907) in the District Court of Pegu.

Civil Miscellaneous No. 66 of 1913.

In the matter of C. R. M. C. T. Chetty—An insolvent.

Whereas C. R. M. C. T. Sithambaram Chetty of Kadek, Payaggi village, Daiku township, Pegu district, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 31st day of October 1913, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.

This is to give all his creditors notice that the Court has fixed the 26th February 1914 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

If they desire to be represented in the matter they should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader.

The debt alleged in the petition to be due by the petitioner is Rs. 80,270-8-0 only.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 13th day of January 1914.

District Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH JANUARY 1914.

Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		74,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 53,33,325-10-10			
Public Deposits at Branches	Rs. 38,42,654-13-1	92,75,700	7	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,12,95,278	13	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.		1,14,537	1	10
Sundries		19,85,979	11	5
Total		10,73,92,493	14	3

Assets.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		3,10,81,643	8	9
Other authorised Investments		3,60,188	7	0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		2,81,06,968	1	1
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities		2,31,79,847	11	6
Bills discounted and purchased		1,65,59,169	0	6
Balances with other Banks		19,89,459	8	2
Bullion		81,054	6	6
Dead Stock		6,25,926	3	3
Stamps		34,410	3	10
Sundries		46,216	0	9
		8,23,83,843	14	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		2,49,09,139	8	7
Total		10,73,92,981	13	2

* Including 84,015½ sovereigns = Rs. 12,61,247-8-0

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES, *Chief Accountant.* W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—57·33.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 26th January 1914.

II-6

TRUST

Account of Trust Deposits by the Accountant-General, Madras, on the 31st December dated 30th

Stock Head.

Description					Amount			Total.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3½ per cent. of 1st February 1842								...		
3½ do. of 30th June 1854								4,000	0	0
4½ do. of 1st May 1860								2,26,77,300	8	0
6½ do. of 15th January 1879								...		
4½ do. of 30th June 1900								8,65,300	0	0
3 do of 30th June 1900								2,10,109	0	0
Miscellaneous Government Securities—										
4 per cent. non-transferable Treasury note, 1873-74					20,218	14	0			
Do.	do.			1873-78	41,100	0	0			
Do.	do.			1873-74	10,000	0	0			
								71,318	14	0
Municipal Debentures, &c.—										
4 per cent. Madras Munl. Debentures				of 1885	5,500	0	0			
5 do. Madura	do.			of 1895	10,000	0	0			
5 do. Trichinopoly	do.			of 1899	1,25,000	0	0			
5 do. Ooty	do.			of 1899	21,500	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			of 1901	500	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			of 1909	82,500	0	0			
6 do. Tanjore District Board Debenture				of 1901	2,67,000	0	0			
6 do. Cochin State Debenture				of 1903	4,50,000	0	0			
6 do. Ooty Munl. Debenture November				1884	23,000	0	0			
3 do. Madras	do.			of 1887	2,000	0	0			
3 do. do.	do.			of 1891	3,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			of 1898	1,07,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			of 1897	42,100	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		April	1899	48,500	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		July	1899	35,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		11th	Oct. 1899	2,500	0	0			
4 do do.	do.		20th	Oct. 1900	4,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			of 1902	2,500	0	0			
4 do do.	do.			of 1903	1,42,500	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			March 1907	2,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			November 1908	4,94,500	0	0			
4 do. do	do			of 1912	1,42,500	0	0			
6½ do. Rangoon	do.			of 1900	25,000	0	0			
4½ do. do	do.			(c) 1902	1,18,000	0	0			
4½ do. do.	do.			(d) 1902	35,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		15th	August 1906	76,000	0	0			
4 do. do	Port Trust			November 1905	90,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		15th	Sept 1906	1,37,500	0	0			
4 do. do	do			November 1906	11,65,500	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		14th	Sept. 1907	1,53,500	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		30th	Sept. 1907	2,000	0	0			
4 do. do	do			November 1911	1,00,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			October 1911	91,500	0	0			
4 do. Calcutta Port Trust				of 1897	5,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			September 1905	82,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			August 1906	1,15,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			December 1905	86,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			December 1909	48,000	0	0			
3 do. do.	do.			of 1912	1,00,000	0	0			
3 do. Bombay Munl. Debentures					21,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		September	1905	15,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		September	1908	28,000	0	0			
4 do. City of Bombay Improvement Trust,				1898	30,000	0	0			
4 do Bombay Port Trust Debenture,				1908	70,000	0	0			
4 do. Karachi Port Trust Debenture,				1898	10,000	0	0			
4 do. 3a	do	(1st Issue)		1904	1,00,000	0	0			
4 do. do	do	(2nd Issue)		1904	2,000	0	0			
3 do. 3a.	do.	(1st Issue)		1906	2,500	0	0			
4 do. do	do	(2nd Issue)		1906	1,50,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.	(3rd Issue)		1906	75,000	0	0			
4 do. 3a.	do.	(4th Issue)		1906	1,01,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.	(5th Issue)		1908	1,16,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.			1903	50,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.	December		1910	75,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	Munl. Debenture		July	1910	1,70,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	Port Trust			1913	82,000	0	0			
4 do. Rangoon				1904 (1950)	1,55,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.	Munl Debenture	November	1911	50,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	do			1912	1,70,000	0	0			
4 do Madura	do.		July	1900	15,500	0	0			
4 do. do.	do.		August	1900	10,000	0	0			
4 do do.	do.			1912	14,500	0	0			
4 do Calcutta	do.			1908	1,10,000	0	0			
4 do. do.	Port Trust			1914	2,861	0	0			
								80,80,000	0	0
							Total ..	2,96,20,218	14	0
							Intermediate Account .	8,87,200	0	0
							Grand total ..	3,04,94,118	14	0

(c) Repayable in 1940. (d) Repayable in 1932.

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
21st January 1914.

DEPOSITS

1913 published in conformity with the Government of India, Financial Resolution No. 278, April 1880.

Particulars.	For what Account Officers and Securities.								
	3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1854.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1854.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1861.	3½ per cent. of 15th Jan. 1879.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent. of 20th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs	Rs. A. P.
In Trust from Civil officers or officers ..	..	4,000	234,82,300	..	6,95,300	1,28,100	41,100 0 0	49,35,200	2,84,26,200 0 0
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments ..	..	..	3,81,000	..	..	..	30,210 14 0	9,35,400	13,66,618 14 0
Total ..	..	4,000	2,38,77,300	..	6,95,300	1,28,100	71,310 14 0	58,70,600	2,97,92,818 14 0
Intermediate Account— Civil Officers ..	1,200	13,000	5,21,800	6,000	3,97,600	6,700	..	..	9,46,200 0 0
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments ..	8,000	2,000	6,500	..	10,500	..	..	..	23,000 0 0
Total ..	9,200	14,000	5,28,300	6,000	4,07,900	6,700	..	..	9,67,200 0 0
Grand total ..	9,200	18,000	2,44,05,600	6,000	10,73,200	1,28,800	71,310 14 0	58,70,600	3,07,60,018 14 0

H. L. DATTA.
Accountant-General.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES and other Securities in the Custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, on the 31st December 1913, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Vol. I, Civil Account Code.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1940	3½ per cent of 30th June 1954	3½ per cent of 1st May 1946	3½ per cent of 20th June 1950.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1935.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK.								
	PART I.								
	Public Endowments and Investments.								
				Rs		Rs.			
	ANANTAPUR—								
1	Savaram Guruswami Nayudu Prize	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.
2	Local Fund Provident Institution, Anantapur ..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Anantapur.
	BELLARY—								
3	Sabhapati Mudaliyar's Hospital	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.
4	Municipal Provident Institution, Bellary ..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
5	A. Bhimal Rau Prize, Hospet	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Hospet.
6	Pembendam Endowment Fund, Adoni	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Adoni
7	B. Narayana Rao Prize	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Bellary.
	CHINGLEPUT—								
8	Civil Dispensary, Chinglepat	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Chinglepat.
9	Municipal Hospital, Chinglepat	..	..	24,100	..	..	..	..	Do
10	Kuvandur Mottah Choultry	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer, Chinglepat.
11	Fatima Beeam's Charity for the Harmalong Budge	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Chinglepat.
12	Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Choultry at Amanjikarai	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do
13	Kannathur Choultry	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
14	Viragambakam Choultry	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
15	Local Fund Provident Institution, Chinglepat	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
16	Wallajabad Market	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
17	Sinking Fund, Market Loan, Conjeeveram ..	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.
18	Municipal Provident Institution, Conjeeveram ..	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
	COIMBATORE—								
19	Coimbatore District Board Railway 4ops ..	..	..	6,78,600	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Coimbatore.
20	Local Fund Provident Institution, Coimbatore ..	..	..	28,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
21	Pollachi Dispensary	..	..	17,700	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Coimbatore.
22	Municipal Provident Institution, Erode ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode.
23	Robertson Prize	..	..	350	..	2,800	..	..	Director of Agriculture, and the Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
24	Clogstoun Prize	..	..	2,150	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
25	Kesu Memorial	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	Director of Agriculture, Madras.

I-II

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whom behalf held.	Amount on Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1842.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1894.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1855.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1899.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—cont.								
	PART I—cont.			Rs.				Rs.	
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.								
	CHITTOOR—								
26	Civil Dispensary, Madanapalle			15,500	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Chittoor.
27	Salary-results Muhammadan School, Madanapalle ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Madanapalle
28	B. Krishna Ayyar's School at Bommasamudram ..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Chittoor
29	Local Fund Provident Institution, Chittoor	..	..	15,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
30	Water-supply Scheme, Tirupati	..	..	5,200	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.
	CUDDAPAH—								
34	Smith, H. G., Prize	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction and Inspector of Schools, III Circle
32	Civil Dispensary, Cuddapah	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Cuddapah
33	Palakondayya, M., for M. Seshu's Chaultry	..	..	12,300	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer, Cuddapah.
34	Sinking Fund for repayment of Loan from Civil Dispensary, Cuddapah.	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah.
35	Municipal Provident Institution, Cuddapah	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	Do.
36	Local Fund Provident Institution, Cuddapah	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Cuddapah.
	GANJAM—								
37	Civil Dispensary, Bothampur	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Ganjam.
38	Do. Chatrapur	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
39	Srinivasa Rao Gate Haddanarti for a chattram	..	..	33 100	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer, Ganjam
40	Horsfall Scholarship in the Kalikota College, Berhampur.	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Ganjam.
41	Local Fund Provident Institution, Ganjam	..	..	44 500	..	..	..	19,000	Do.
42	T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu on account of the chattram at Chatrapur and Native College, Berhampur	..	..	*	..	..	..	2,500	Do.
43	J. G. Horsfall's Scholarship Fund	..	..	6,200	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Ganjam, and Inspector of Schools, I Circle.
44	Johnston Scholarship	..	..						President District Board, Ganjam
45	G. Veeraih Chetti's Endowment	..	..	17,100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Ganjam, and the Raja of Kalikota and Attagada.
46	Kalikota College, Berhampur	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur.
47	Municipal Provident Institution, Berhampur ..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry.
	GODAVARI—								
48	Civil Dispensary, Rajahmundry	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.
49	Amalapur Taluk Jubilee Fund	..	..	1,150	..	..	..	..	Do.
50	Krishtivasa Chaultry, Dowlaishwaram	..	..	4,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Godavari
51	Local Fund Provident Institution, Godavari	..	..	7d,500	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal, Rajahmundry College
52	Muhammadan Scholarship in the Rajahmundry College ..	..	..	9,200	..	..	..	..	Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, and the Headmaster, Government Girls' School, Innanpet
53	Virasalingam Prize, Government Girls' School, Innanpet ..	..		300	..			..	

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent of 1st Feb 1843.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1854.	3½ per cent of 1st May 1865.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1906	3 per c.nt. of 30th June 1896.	Mixed issues Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.			Rs.		Rs.			
	GODAVARI—*cont.*								
54	Lower Secondary School, Pittapuram	..	..	2,256	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.
55	Jagannadapuri Choultry	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do
56	Narasapuram Choultry	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do
57	Municipal Provident Institution, Cocanada	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do
58	Acquisition of house-sites at Tuni-Jaya	..	..	1,150	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada.
59	Municipal Provident Institution, Rajahmundry	..	..	2,750	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry.
60	Dadhavari Choultry	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
61	Peddapur Choultry	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
62	Nellacheruvu Choultry	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Pedtapur.
63	Kathipudi Choultry	..	..	10,500	..	..	..	..	Do
64	Ramachapalle Choultry	..	..	10,900	..	..	..	..	Do.
65	Kottagoruvuvaram Temple at Gorlagu	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
66	Pedagadapalle Choultry	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Treasury Officer, Godavari
67	Rajanagaram Choultry	..	..	7,300	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry
		..	..	8,200	..	..	..	..	do.
	GUNTUR—								
68	Guntur District Board Railway cess	..	..	10,95,100	..	..	..	..	
69	Local Fund Provident Institution Guntur	..	..	63,050	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Guntur
70	Pallipalem Choultry, Tenali taluk	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
71	Taluk High School, Repalle	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Guntur, and President, Taluk Board, Tenali
72	Chentalu Topu at Kollipara	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Ongole.
73	Municipal Provident Institution, Guntur	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	Do Tenali
74	Ellamanda Water-mud fund	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntur.
75	Doddakur Water pandal	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Narasaraopet.
	KISTNA—								Do. Ongole.
76	Albert Edward Scholarship in the Hindu High School, Masulipatam	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kistna, and Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
77	Victoria Jubilee Scholarship in the Hindu High School, Masulipatam.	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
78	Pedaganjam Choultry	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	
79	Kistna District Board Railway cess	..	..	9,82,900	..	..	..	..	Collector and Treasury Officer, Kistna.
80	Local Fund Provident Institution, Kistna	..	..	90,500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Kistna.
81	Lower Secondary School, Gudivada	..	..		..	..	..	..	Do.
82	Taylor Pelah Fund	..	..		..	600	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Gudivada.
83	Bethavole Topu on account of a waterclut	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kistna.
84	Gudivada Market	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Gudivada.
85	Municipal Provident Institution, Masulipatam	..	..	4,200	..	..	..	..	Do
									Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 2½ per cent. of 1st Feb 1943	2½ per cent. of 30th June 1884.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1905.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1909	3 per cent. of 30th June 1886.	Miscellaneous Government Securities	Municipal Debentures.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is remitted.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*			Rs.					
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.								
	KURNOOL—								
86	Municipal Dispensary, Kurnool	..	..	6,500	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Kurnool.
87	Kurnool District Board Railway cess	..	..	4 08,440	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Kurnool.
88	Local Fund Provident Institution, Kurnool	..	..	12,670	..	..	..	..	Do.
89	Municipal Provident Institution, Nandyal	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Nandyal.
	MADRAS—								
90	Arbuthnot Prize	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Presidency College, Madras
91	Boardillon Prize	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do do.
92	Maharaja of Travancore's Prize	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do do.
93	Maharaja of Vizianagram's Prize	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
*94	Bhawla Lakhmi Scholarship and Gold Medal ..	..	..	6,300	..	..	..	..	Surgeon General and the Principal, Medical College, Madras
95	Pocklock Memorial	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
96	Brandreth Memorial	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
97	Chipperfield Memorial	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
98	Grove Memorial	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
99	Johnstone Memorial	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
100	Madras Medical Book Society	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
101	McNally Hygiene Prize	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do do.
102	The C. Kelly Dunbell Prize	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
103	Raja Sir Salvai Kesaverama Mudeliyar's Gold Medal	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
104	Sibbering Prize	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
105	Thompson Memorial of Travancore Prize ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
106	Smith, George Memorial	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
107	Grigg Memorial	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and Collector of Madras
108	Rogue Prize	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.
109	Raja Sir T. Sadasiva Rao Prize	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, Principal, College of Engineering, and Accountant-General Madras.
110	Wenlock Scholarship	..	..	12,200	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, the Principal, Medical College, and Principal, Engineering College, Madras.
111	Dunsmure Scholarship	..	..	2 300	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Headmaster, Madrasa-i-Azam.
112	Malayalam Translation Prize	..	..	14,200	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Inspector of Schools, IV Circle
113	Travancore Charles's Edinburgh and Scotland Prize	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent of 1st Feb. 1853.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1854.	3½ per cent of 2nd May 1855	3½ per cent of 30th June 1909	3 per cent of 30th June 1923	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.								
	MADRAS—*cont.*								
114	Major-General Macdonald's Prize	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Inspector of Schools, 1 Circle
115	Singaracharyar's Prize in the Hindu High School, Triplicane.	..	..	1,500	..			..	Inspector of Schools, IV Circle, and the Manager, Hindu High school, Triplicane
116	Surplus Funds of the Robert Muhammadan Girls' School, Egmpet.			2,400	..	100	..	..	Credited to XII, Interest
117	Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School Endowment, Egmpet..	..	..	8,300	..	..	..	..	Do
118	University Fee Fund	..	..	6,50,000	..	..	..	..	Registrar, Madras University.
119	Wesley's Bequest to the Male and Female Orphan Asylums.	..	..	98,840	..	..	..	..	Chief Secretary to Government and Accountant-General, Madras
									Do do.
120	Wesley's Bequest to the Bishop Corrie's Grammar School..	..	..	88,870	..	..	..	..	Do do
121	Wesley's Legacy to the Fort School	..	..	8,700	..	..	..	..	
122	St. Mary's Church Fund	..	..	2,09,508	..	..	..	..	Chief Secretary to Government, and Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George.
123	Disabled Fishmen's Fund	..	..	38,500	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Madras Port Trust.
124	Munsarr Choultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,000	Collector of Madras
125	Vinayapatam Sri Godavari Endowment to the Munsarr Choultry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000	Do.
126	Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital.	..	..	18,300	..	..	..	82,300	Collector of Madras and Surgeon, 1st district.
									Do. do.
127	Venkatagiri Raja's Charities at the Munsarr Choultry ..	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	3,000	Do. do.
128	Vizianagram Raja's Charities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Collector of Madras, and Director of Public Instruction, Madras
129	Civil Orphan Asylums	..	..	30,800	..	..	..	..	President, Corporation of Madras.
130	Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension	..	..	13,81,800	..	..	..	60,000	Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.
131	Sivaganga Chattram	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	70,500	Do do.
132	Sivaganga Devastanam	..	..	97,300	..	..	..		Do do.
133	Sapthi Devastanam	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do do.
134	Vijada Endowment	..	..	35,300	..	..	..	..	Do do.
135	Uthamadi Devastanam	..	..	14,000	..	..	..	..	Do do.
136	Kalikula and Attagada Devastanam	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
137	Geeka Widow's Aid Charity	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	Credited to the Fund
138	Minor Forts Fund	..	..	10,32,300	5,69,000	..	..	..	Do.
139	Pilotage Funds, Cochin	..	..	11,100	..	..	..	..	Do
140	Do Pamban and Kilakkari	..	..	2,50,900	..	..	..	..	Do
141	Landing and Shipping Dues Fund, Mangalore	..	..	98,300	..	..	..	..	Do.
142	Do. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	1,72,600	..	..	..	..	

Serial number.	Name of person of Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent of 1st Feb 1843.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1874	3½ per cent of 1st May 1885	3½ per cent of 20th June 1900.	3 per cent of 30th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—*cont.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
	MADRAS—*cont.*								
143	Landing and Shipping Dues Fund, Porto Novo	..	..	54,000	..	..	..	..	Credited to the Fund.
144	Do. do Pennani	..	..	4,900	..	..	..	..	Do.
145	Do. do Mesulipatam	..	..	5,900	..	..	..	..	Do.
146	Do. do. Cuddalore	..	..	88,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
147	Do. do Nangapatam	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
148	Madras Coast Lights Fund ..	..	..	43,000	..	..	..	31,03,300	Agent and the General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway Company, Limited.
149	South Indian Railway Provident Institution ..	..	..	14,21,400	12,000	32,000	..		
150	Madras Railway Provident Institution ..	..	..	1,55,000	..	..	..	1,57,000	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited.
151	Drainage Loan of 1885 ..	..	..	5,06,400	5,000	..	..	45,800	The Chief Secretary to Government and the Accountant-General, Madras.
152	Do. of 1887 ..	..	..	24,200	700	..	..	6,400	Do. do.
153	Do. of 1888 ..	..	..	32,800	1,100	..	..	6,700	Do. do.
154	Do. of 1889 ..	..	..	52,700	1,100	..	..	6,600	Do. do.
155	Do of 1890 ..	..	..	1,200	6,900	..	..	2,900	Do. do.
156	Do of 1893 ..	..	..	80,300	3,000	..	..	25,400	Do. do.
157	Do. of 1900 ..	..	..	83,700	3,800	..	..	22,200	Do. do.
158	Do of 1901-1902 ..	..	..	12,700	900	..	..	7,100	Do. do.
159	Do of 1903 ..	..	..	10,100	2,200	..	..	84,300	Do. do.
160	Water works Loan of 1889 ..	..	..	6,500	100	..	..	1,100	Do. do.
161	Do of 1891 ..	..	..	5,900	2,100	..	..	66,200	Do. do.
162	Do. of 1899 ..	..	..	6,600	200	..	..	1,900	Do. do.
163	Do. of 1905 ..	..	..	12,400	700	..	..	4,900	Do. do.
164	Market Loan of 1887 ..	..	..	5,600	500	..	..	14,900	Do. do.
165	Do of 1895 ..	..	..	72,800	600	..	..	7,400	Do. do.
166	Plague Loan of 1899 ..	..	..	7,500	1,000	..	..	29,700	Do. do.
167	Do of 1900 ..	..	..	8,200	500	..	..	8,800	Do. do.
168	Sewage Loan of 1901-1902 ..	..	..	7,500	600	..	..	4,600	Do. do.
169	Special Building Loan of 1907 ..	..	..	6,400	..	..	..	9,300	Do. do.
170	Do, of 1909 ..	..	..	14,000	..	..	..	10,000	Do do.
171	Do. of 1911 ..	..	..	1,100	5,400	..	..	1,800	Do. do.
172	Hepier Bridge Loan of 1908 ..	..	..	6,800	..	..	..	3,400	Do. do.
173	Do of 1910-1911 ..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	100	Do. do.
	MADURA.								
174	Cumbum Union Panchayat, Periyakulam taluk ..	..	..	4,100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Madura.
175	Gudalur Union Panchayat ..	..	..	4,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
176	Local Fund Provident Institution, Madura ..	..	..	44,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent
		3½ per cent. at 1st Feb 1843.	3½ per cent. at 30th June 1894.	3½ per cent. at 1st May 1867.	2½ per cent. at 30th June 1900	3 per cent. at 30th June 1903	Bilateral between Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.			Rs.	Rs.				
	MADURA—*cont.*								
177	Madura District Board Railway Cess	..	..	3,32,800	8,000	..	..	..	President, District Board, Madura.
178	Sinking Fund, Madura Municipal Loan	..	..	30,500	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
179	Reserve Water and Drainage Fund	..	..	20,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
180	Reserve Drainage Fund	..	..	10,510	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
181	Municipal Provident Institution, Madura ..	..	..	7,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
182	Compensation on account of Park Lands, Madura ..	..	..	5,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
183	Additional Water and Drainage Fund, Madura ..	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
184	Drainage Sinking Fund, Madura	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
185	Municipal Provident Institution, Periyakulam	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Periyakulam.
186	Do. Dindigal ..	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	Do. Dindigal.
187	Do. Kodaikanal ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. Kodaikanal.
188	Do. Palni	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do Palni.
189	Chatrapatti Water-shed	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Madura.
190	Tiruppalai Water-shed	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
191	Sinking Fund, Water Works, Madura	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
	MALABAR—								
192	Brennec's Endowment for a Free School at Tellicherry ..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Collector, Sub-Collector, Malabar, and the Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle.
193	Girl Dispensary, Cochin	..	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Malabar
194	Do. Tellicherry	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
195	Free School, Cochin	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Malabar.
196	Local Fund Provident Institution, Malabar ..	..	..	66,100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar
197	Brennec's Endowment for a Protestant Chapel at Tellicherry.	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	..	Lay Trustee, St. John's Church, Tellicherry.
198	Moyan Endowment	..	..	14,100	..	..	..	..	Credited to XII. Interest.
199	Tellicherry Pier Fund	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge, North Malabar, and the Divisional Officer, Tellicherry.
200	Municipal Provident Institution, Cannanore	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore.
201	Endowment by the Ladies' Victoria Memorial Committee, Malabar, to the Women and Children's Hospital at Calicut.	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	Do. Calicut.
202	Municipal Provident Institution, Calicut	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
203	Do. Cochin	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do. Cochin.
204	Calcutty Canal Toll Fund, Cochin	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
205	Municipal Provident Institution, Palghat	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	Do. Palghat.
206	Donaldson Rose Endowment	..	..	6,100	..	..	..	..	Do. Calicut.
207	Edward VII Memorial	..	..	9,200	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee, Calicut.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1863	3½ per cent of 30th June 1864	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1899.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent of 30th June 1905	Municipal Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.								
	THE NILGIRIS—								
208	Lawrence Memorial School			4,89,800			31,400		Collector of the Nilgiris, and Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
209	Do. Brunton's Legacy			6,100					Do. do.
210	Do. Sir Hope Grant's Bequest			2,700					Do. do.
211	Do. Provident Fund, Ootacamund			19,900					Do. do.
212	Local Fund Provident Institution, Nilgiris			29,000					President, District Board, Nilgiris.
213	Sinking Funds of the Market Loans, Ootacamund			63,700					Chairman, Municipal Council, Ootacamund.
214	Do of Doddabetta and Tiger Hill Reservoir Loan, Ootacamund			14,200					Do. do.
215	Do. of the Mackenzie Reservoir Loan, Ootacamund			34,300					Do. do.
216	Do. of the Tiger Hill Reservoir Loan, Ootacamund			4,000				600	Do. do.
217	Municipal Provident Institution, Ootacamund			3,800					Do. do.
218	Do. Coonoor			2,650					Do. Coonoor.
219	Pasteur Institute Coonoor							14,500	Director of Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor.
220	St Bartholomew's Hospital							52,900	Managing Committee, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund
	NELLORE—								
221	Water and Drainage Tax Fund			12,100					Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore.
222	Municipal Provident Institution, Nellore			1,100					Do. do.
223	Local Fund Provident Institution, Nellore			4,901					President, District Board, Nellore.
	NORTH ARCOT—								
224	Mauna Bhoy Ammal's Chantry at Dharapadavedu			1,100					President, Taluk Board, Tirupattur
225	Muhammadan Scholarship, North Arcot			2,800					Collector of North Arcot, and President, Taluk Board, Ranipet.
226	Muhammadan Orphan School, Arcot			2,000					Do. do.
227	Vellore Dispensary			2,500					Collector of North Arcot
228	Vellore Municipal Langarkhana			2,200					Do.
229	Municipal Provident Institution, Vellore			2,300					Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.
230	Do Walajahpet			500					Do Walajapet.
231	Do. Vaniyambadi			700					Do. Vaniyambadi.
232	Local Fund Provident Institution, North Arcot			14,900					President, District Board, North Arcot.
	RAMNAD—								
233	Vellayan Servay's Chattram at Tirupalani			2,100					President, Taluk Board, Ramnad.
234	Nemmani Veeraraghavier's Chattram at Sattur			4,600					Do. Sattur.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1843	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1854.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1895.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896.	Municipal Loans including Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
	RAMNAD—*cont.*								
236	Gutter Lighting Fund	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Sattur.
236	Municipal Provident Institution, Srivilliputtur	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputtur.
237	Reserve for construction of hospital wards, Srivilliputtur	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
238	Nurbuds and Mathematical Chattrams	..	..	6,500	..	5,000	..	..	President, District Board, Ramnad.
239	Srinivasa Ayyangar's water pandal at Sivagunga	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
240	Ramnad District Board Railway Cess	..	..	3,33,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
241	Local Fund Provident Institution, Ramnad	..	..	24,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
	SALEM—								
242	Hosur Vaccination Fund	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Salem, and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
243	Krishnagiri Vaccination Fund	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
244	Hosur Charitable Dispensary	..	..	5,500	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Salem.
245	Surplus Pagoda Fund	..	..	45,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
246	Hosur Hospital	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board Salem.
247	Prize Fund for the Krishnagiri School	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
248	Salem District Board Railway Cess	..	..	6,31,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
249	Kasthi Bai's Trust Fund for the Salem Municipal College	..	..	7,200	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem.
250	Salem College Trust Fund by the President of the Governor's Escuptish Committee.	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
251	Tata Prize, Municipal College, Salem	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
	SECUNDERABAD								
252	Trimulgherry Water Works	..	..	42,400	..	..	..	..	Credited to the Fund.
	SOUTH ARCOT—								
253	Civil Hospital, Manjakuppam	..	..	24,000	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, South Arcot.
254	Tyagu Mudaliyar's Choultry	..	..	5,200	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer South Arcot.
255	K. Krishna Ayyar's Girls' School, Padupalaiyam, Cuddalore	..	..	2,850	..	..	..	..	Collector of South Arcot, and Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.
256	Taluk Board, Tirukkoyilur	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Tirukkoyilur, and Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot.
257	Elite Choultry at Olukkai	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, South Arcot.
258	Panruti Gnanasambi Choultry	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
259	South Arcot District Board Railway Cess	..	..	5,06,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
260	Local Fund Provident Institution, South Arcot	..	..	31,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
261	Muttandishwari Watershed	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
262	Manalurpet Choultry, Tirukkoyilur	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Tirukkoyilur.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whom Schuld held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Office to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1843	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1854	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1869.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1900	3 per cent of 30th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, &c.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—*cont.*								
	SOUTH ARCOT—*cont.*			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
263	Shevaroyan Choultry	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Cuddalore.
264	Satistope Choultry	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do
265	Kanmapuram Choultry	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do
266	Hydes' Choultry	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
267	Vellar Anicut Choultry	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
	SOUTH CANARA—								
268	Mangalore Jubilee Scholarship	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,000	District Judge, South Canara, President, District Board, South Canara, Chairman, Mangalore Municipal Council and Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle
269	Haji Qasim Prize in the Government College, Mangalore ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction and Principal, Mangalore College
270	Krishnayya Prize in the Government College Mangalore ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	
271	Mangalore Provincial School Endowment	..	..	58,700	..	..	..	..	Credited to XII Interest.
272	Mangalore Municipality	..	..	7,150	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore.
273	Municipal Provident Institution, Mangalore	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do
274	Municipal Office Building Fund, Mangalore	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do do.
275	Insolvent Poor Fund	..	..	7,500	..	..	..	..	Collector and Treasury Officer, South Canara
276	Local Fund Provident Institution, South Canara	..	..	96,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, South Canara.
	TANJORE—								
277	Civil Dispensary, Shiyali	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Collector of Tanjore.
278	Do Tiruttaraippundi	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
279	Do Tranquebar	..	..	23,000	..	..	..	..	Do do
280	Kannayadi Chattram	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
281	Thothan Thiruvasal Chattram	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do do
282	Tiruvanam Chattram	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do
283	Vallam Chattram	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Tanjore.
284	Mohammalpuram Chattram	..	..	1,10,900	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
285	Mohtambalpuram Chattram	..	..	98,900	..	..	..	..	Do do.
286	Railway Guarantee Fund	..	..	2,69,300	26,000	..	..	..	Do. do.
287	Yamboobalpuram Chattram	..	..	97,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
288	Veerar Chattram	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
289	Panchanda Mohammalpuram Chattram	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
290	Sydambalpuram Chattram	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
291	Mallam Chattram	..	..	24,100	..	..	..	..	Do do
292	Conjee house, Tanjore	..	..	26,800	..	..	..	..	Do do
293	Dhyathambalpuram Chattram	..	..	11,900	..	..	..	..	Do. do
294	Kalyanambal Chattram	..	..	6,47,400	..	..	..	..	Do do
295	Rajakumaran Palpattu Chattram	..	..	18,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment: 3½ per cent of 1st Feb 1843	3½ per cent of 20th June 1854	3½ per cent of 1st May 1860.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1900	3 per cent. of 30th June 1858.	Municipal Interest Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer in whose Interest is vested.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*			Rs.	Rs.				
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.								
1	TANJORE—cont.								
296	Sahavarambalperum Chattram	..	..	1,02,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board Tanjore
297	Selakshambalperum Do	..	..	47,900	..	..	..	..	Do do
298	Sayes Chattram	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Do do
299	Mahadevapuram Chattram	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
300	Rajamahipuram Do	..	..	12,900	..	..	..	..	Do do
301	Rajakumarabhoya do.	..	..	3,907	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
302	Nallur Chattram	..	..	6,200	..	..	..	..	
303	Civil Dispensary, Kumbakonam	..	..	20,200	..	..	..	..	Collector and District Surgeon, Tanjore.
304	Do, Mannargudi	..	..	27,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
305	Local Fund Provident Institution, Tanjore	..	..	1,05,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Tanjore
306	Tanjore Railway Loan	..	..	3,63,500	1,400	..	..	..	Do,
307	Sinking Fund of the Tanjore Railway Loan	..	..	3,28,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
308	Girls' School, Pattukottai	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Credited to XII Interest.
309	People's Park, Tanjore	..	..	5,800	..	..	..	..	Collector and Treasury Officer, Tanjore.
310	Branch Dispensary, Kumbakonam	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam.
311	Sinking Fund of the Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, for paying the Vinayakam District Board Loan.	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
312	Municipal Provident Institution, Kumbakonam	..	..	4,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
313	Nagapatam Municipality	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. Nagapatam.
314	Municipal Provident Institution, Nagapatam	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do do.
315	Boomkamp Medal	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction and Principal, Kumbakonam College
316	Elward Bird Scholarship	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	Do do.
317	Chandrasekara Nayaka's Medal and Scholarship	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	Do do.
318	Morris' Essay Fund	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do do.
319	Subrahmanya Aiyar's Scholarship in the Kumbakonam College.	..	..	7,062	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, Principal, Kumbakonam College, and Collector of Tanjore
320	Sundaresvara Ilayi Ammal's Chunitry	..	..	5,700	..	..	..	..	President Taluk Board, Tanjore.
321	Grand Anicut Chattram	..	..	6,950	..	..	..	..	Do. do
322	Municipal Provident Institution, Tanjore	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tanjore.
323	Kalimedu Chattram	..	..	1,09,900	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Mannargudi
324	Municipal Provident Institution, Mannargudi	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannargudi
325	Do. do. Mayavaram	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do. Mayavaram.
	TINNEVELLY—								
326	Civil Dispensary, Ambasamudram	..	..	4,200	..	..	..	..	Collector and District Surgeon, Tinnevelly.
327	Do Ottapidaram	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do do.
328	Do. Palamcottah	..	..	61,600	..	..	..	..	Do do.
329	Do Tenkasi	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	Do do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent of 1st Feb. 1913.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1924.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1945.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1950.	4 per cent of 30th June 1895	Miscellaneous Investment Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc	Name of officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont*								
	PART I—*cont.*			Rs.				Rs.	
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.								
	TINNEVELLY—*cont*								
330	Local Fund Provident Institution, Tinnevelly	..	..	17,600	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Tinnevelly.
331	Scholarship in the Tinnevelly District Board Technical Institute.	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	..	De, do De. do
332	Tinnevelly District Board Railway Cess	..	..	493,700	18,000	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Shermadevi.
333	Ambasamudram Bridge Lighting Fund	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	De. do.
334	Nanguneri Lower Secondary Salary Results School	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	De do
335	Kallidaikurichi Sanskrit school	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevelly.
336	Water-supply Scheme, Tinnevelly	..	..	36,700	..	..	..	..	Do do.
337	Municipal Provident Institution, Tinnevelly	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	Do Tuticorin.
338	Municipal Council Tuticorin	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	..	Do do.
339	Municipal Provident Institution, Tuticorin	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	Do do.
340	Water supply Scheme, Tuticorin	..	..	7,300	..	..	..	..	Do. Palamcottah
341	Municipal Provident Institution, Palamcottah	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Tinnevelly
342	Central Water Parcel	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	
	TRAVANCORE—								Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
343	Famine Relief Fund of 1892	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..	
	TRICHINOPOLY—								Collector of Trichinopoly.
344	Municipal Dispensary, Trichinopoly	..	..	12,500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Trichinopoly.
345	Local Fund Provident Institution, Trichinopoly	..	..	24,500	..	..	..	..	De. do
346	Trichinopoly District Board Railway Cess	..	..	173,100	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Karur.
347	Lower Secondary School, Kulittalai	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tamlnopoly
348	Sinking Fund Water-works Loan, Trichinopoly	..	..	22,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do
349	Drainage Scheme, Trichinopoly	..	..	73,400	..	..	..	..	De. do.
350	Municipal Provident Institution, Tamlnopoly	..	..	3,800	..	..	..	..	De. Srirangam.
351	Municipal Provident Institution, Srirangam	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	De. do.
352	Drainage Scheme, Srirangam	..	..	32,300	..	..	..	..	De. do.
353	Water and Drainage Tax Fund, Srirangam	..	..	20,200	..	..	..	..	
	VIZAGAPATAM—								Collector of Vizagapatam Inspector of Schools, I Circle, and M E Sy B Satyanarayana Sastri Guru.
354	Tuma-raja Venkatasiva Rao's Scholarship	..	..	20,500	..	..	..	..	Collector of Vizagapatam and Inspector of Schools, I Circle.
355	Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao College at Vizagapatam	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Vizagapatam.
356	Local Fund Provident Institution, Vizagapatam	..	..	69,300	..	..	..	1,000	De. do
357	Male and Female Hospitals at Bobbili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Vizagapatam
358	dalluri Narasharamma's Choultry	..	..	1300	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellulpatam.
359	Jubilee Gold Medal in the Municipal High School, Bimlipatam.	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1913.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1864.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1867.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1906	3 per cent. of 30th June 1866	Miscellaneous Current and securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	VIZAGAPATAM—*cont*								
860	Jagannadha Rau Endowment for feeding the poor ..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council Vizianagram.
861	Municipal Provident Institution, Vizianagram	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
862	Ashtika Jubilee Endowment	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	The Senior Missionary, Canadian Baptist Mission, Vizagapatam, Inspector of Schools, 1 Circle, and M E Ry. M Venkata Rao, Batch Telegraph Master, Vizagapatam.
863	John Hay Scholarship	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
864	V. N. Agya Rau Nayudu's Scholarship in the London Mission High School, Vizagapatam.	..	..	1,460	..	..	..	..	Inspector of Schools, 1 Circle, Principal, Canadian Baptist Mission, Vizagapatam, and M E Ry—A. Narayanaswami Nayudu.
865	Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	..	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	Collector and Treasury Officer, Vizagapatam.
866	Local Fund Provident Institution, Rompal	..	..	8,160	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Rompal.
867	Municipal Provident Institution, Vizagapatam	..	..	1,850	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.
868	Muhammadan Charity Fund	..	..	7,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
	Total ..	..	..	1,60,49,750	5,19,500	40,400	41,183	48,22,200	
	PART II.								
	Other Investments								
	ANANTAPUR—								
869	Rama Row, K., Head Shroff	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Collector of Anantapur.
870	Venkatarangayya, M., Arrack Contractor	..	..	..	..	7,000	..	..	Do.
871	W. Krishna Rao, Huzur Treasurer	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
872	V. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Second Shroff	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
	BANGALORE—								
873	T. R. Ponnuswami Chetti, Excise Sub-Inspector and Shroff, Government Excise Warehouse, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
874	M Govinda Chetti, Shroff	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do. do.
875	K Venugopal Chetti, Head Shroff	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	Do do
876	Venkatasami Nayudu, S., Treasurer, Resident's Treasury, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Resident in Mysore

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		2½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1843.	2½ per cent. of 30th June 1841.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1945	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1924	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART II—*contd.*								
	Other Investments—*contd.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	BELLARY—								
379	Narasimya Mudaliyar, P., Manager, Municipal Office	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.
380	Sandur State	..	..	2,06,400	..	..	..	..	Collector of Bellary and Political Agent, Sandur.
381	Sandur Famine Insurance Fund	..	..	50,000	..	..	..	..	Do do
382	Sandur Pension Fund	..	..	5,128	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
383	Sandur Marriage Fund	..	..	9,780	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
384	Sinivasa Row, S., Huzur Treasurer ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Bellary.
385	Simant Cow Raja, Sandur Ranee	..	..	2,12,000	..	..	..	..	Diwan of Sandur
386	L. Basamma, Minor (O.P. No. 233 of 1911) ..	..	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Bellary
387	Ramavada Gowd (O.S. No. 252 of 1912) ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
388	Lingappa, Minor	..	..	10,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
389	Doddeppa, Minor (O.P. No. 275 of 1911) ..	..	..	19,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
	CHINGLEPUT—								
390	Damodaram Pillai, S., Head Shroff	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Chingleput.
391	Devarayagam Pillai, A., Shroff, Conjeeveram ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do
392	T. Sundara Row, Treasurer	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	Do.
393	Sakina Begum, Muslipalam Pensioner ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do.
394	Ashraf-un-nisa Begum, Pensioner ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
395	Mirza Mahomed Taqi, Pensioner	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
396	Sundarambari A., Shroff, Madurantakam taluk ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do
397	Tiruvarunga Mudaliyar, W., Deputy Shroff, Conjeeveram taluk.	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
398	Compensation Rebates No. 2 of 1902	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Chingleput.
399	Durga of Shaik Hamid Aulya	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
	CHITTOOR—								
400	T. Venkatasubba Mudaliyar, Head Shroff ..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Collector of Chittoor.
401	S. C. Subbamayya Chetti, 2nd Shroff	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Do
402	B. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Huzur Treasurer ..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Do.
403	K. Gopala Row, Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	President, District Board, Chittoor.
404	Local Fund Sub-Overseer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do do.
405	V. Munika Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
406	A. Munuvala Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do do.
407	C. Varadaraja Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
408	B. Ramanna Chetti, Local Fund Overseer	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do do.

01-II.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1st Feb 1841.	3½ per cent. of 23th June 1924	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1885.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900	3 per cent. of 23th June 1896	Miscellaneous Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*		23.	23.		20.			
	Other Investments—cont.								
	COIMBATORE—								
409	Tiruvenkatasawmi Mudaliyar, A. T., Arrack Manufacturer.	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Collector of Coimbatore.
410	R. Narajappa Chetti, Huzur Treasurer	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
411	U. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Head Shroff ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
412	A. S. Hariharn Ayyar Deputy shroff	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
413	Venkatasawmi Nayudu, C., Local Fund Sub-Overseer	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Coimbatore.
414	Radhakrishna Ayyar S., Sheristadar, Sub-Court, Nilgiris	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Coimbatore.
	CUDDAPAH—								
415	Krishnamurthi Rau, M., Huzur Treasurer	..	1,000	2,500	..	500	..	..	Collector of Cuddapah.
416	Rama Rau, B., Head Shroff, Huzur Treasury	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
417	Roop Singh, H. G., 3rd Shroff	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
418	Devati Anjaneyulu Minor (O C M.P. No. 61 of 1908 ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge of Cuddapah.
419	Jutar Anjaneyulu (Minor)	..	..	41,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
420	M. Narasimhulu, Minor (O P. No. 61 of 1907) ..	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	Do.
421	O P No 103 of 1911	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
422	P. Venkatakrishnayya, contractor	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division.
423	Syed Hussain Sahib, Contractor	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do.
	GANJAM—								
424	Messrs Paramananda Sahu and three others, Contractors of Country Spirits.	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Ganjam.
425	Venkata Reddi, B., Head Shroff	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	Do.
426	Ramamurthi Pantulu, S., Huzur Treasurer	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Do.
	GUNTUR—								
427	Cashkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Collector of Guntur.
	GODAVARI—								
428	M P Nos 75 and 77 of 1906	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Godavari.
429	O P. No 268 of 1913	..	..	24,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
430	A. E. Brown, Jailor	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Superintendent, Central Jail, Rajahmundry.
431	Mohammad Nasr-ud-din Sahib, Cashkeeper ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Collector of Godavari.
	KISTNA—								
432	Jagannadham, G., for A. Nagabhushanam, Head Shroff ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kistna.
433	Majety Subba Rao for Sankarayya N., Taluk Shroff, Tenali	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	Do.
434	Seetarama Rao (Late Huddenaru) on account of his widow .	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
435	Jagannadham, G., for Gopalakrishnayya, A., Shroff, Divi taluk.	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
436	Akbar Begum	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent of 1st Feb. 1843.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1884.	3½ per cent of 1st May 1885.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent of 30th June 1909.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
	Other Investments—cont.								
	KISTNA—*cont.*								
437	Patnam Regan	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kistna.
438	M Venkata Byragi Nayudu for Rogharayya Nayudu Hunar Treasurer	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
	KURNOOL—								
439	Sheik Hyder Sahib, Harur Treasurer	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Collector of Kurnool.
440	H. W. D. S. Abdul Rahuman Khan Head Sheriff	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
441	M Venkataswami, Minor (G. A. No. 8 of 1906)	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Kurnool.
442	Mustan Khanum, Political Pensioner	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Collector and Political Agent for Banganapalle.
443	Banganapalle State	..	..	2,03,900	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kurnool and Political Agent for Banganapalle
	MADRAS—								
444	Krishna Raj Nayudu, N., Cashier	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Accountant-General, Madras
445	J. V. Ranganatha Rau, Government Securities Clerk	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
446	Rose & Co., Madras, Contractors, for the supply of L.F. forms.	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
447	G. Chinnaswami, Shroff	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	Do.
448	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, T. T., Treasurer and Ballinkeeper	..	..	50,000	..	..	..	..	Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras
449	Annamalai Chetti, P., Cancelled note Vault Clerk	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	T. T. Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Currency Treasurer.
450	Appakannu Mudaliyar, T., Note sorter	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
451	Appadurai Mudaliyar, T. S., Coin Payer	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
452	Chidambara Ayyar, S., Note Examiner	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
453	Dhinadayalu Mudali, C., Deputy Treasurer	..	..	4,500	..	500	..	..	Do. do.
454	Jayarala Mudaliyar, N., Issue Clerk	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
455	Somasundara Mudaliyar, P. M., Reserve Clerk	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do. do.
456	Sachitananda Mudaliyar, R., Note Sorter	..	..	495	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
457	Arunachalla Pillai, M. K., Reserve Clerk	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
458	Ekambara Rao, T., Reserve Clerk	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
459	Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, C., Note Examiner	..	..	1,000	..	500	..	..	Do. do.
460	Palaniyala Mudaliyar, C. K., Note Examiner	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
461	K. S. Krishna Ayyangar, Note Examiner	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	Do. do.
462	A. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, Note Checker	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
463	Ramalinga Mudaliyar, T. N., Teller	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
464	Ramanjulu Chetti, C., Shroff	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
465	Ramanuja Mudaliyar, G., Note Sorter	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
466	Rangarajaru Pillai, G., Note Examiner	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
467	Sathasabapathi Mudaliyar, M., Note Sorter	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount or Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1843.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1864.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1885	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1890.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1866	Miscellaneous Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
	Other Investments—cont.								
	MADRAS—*cont.*								
468	Tiruvengadam Pillai, M., Cashier			2,000					T. T. Kanakswami Mudaliyar, Currency Treasurer.
469	Veera Perumal Pillai, T., Note Examiner			1,000					Do. do.
470	Adinarahari, M., Issue Clerk			1,000					Do. do.
471	Thanikachalam Pillai, C., Note Sorter			500					Do. do.
472	Ramaniyachari, C., Note Sorter			500					Do. do.
473	Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, M. K., Note Sorter			500					Do. do.
474	Subrahmania Mudaliyar, C., Note Examiner			1,500					Do. do.
475	V. Kuppuswami Nayudu, Note Sorter			500					Do. do.
476	Ahmed Hamata Sahib, Canoopillai, Deputy Collector's effect.					500			Collector of Madras.
477	P. Veerappa Chetti, Canoopillai					500			Do.
478	Raghavachari, V. V., Stamp-vendor			5,000					Do.
479	Rama Ayyangar, C., Income-tax Shroff			700					Do.
480	Rangaswami Mudaliyar, M., Stamp-vendor, Sea Customs, Madras.			2,000					Do.
481	Venkatesubramania Ayyar, C. N., Canoopillai					500			Do.
482	P. N. Srinivasachari, Quit-rent Karnam					500			Do.
483	C. T. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Stamp-vendor					2,000			Do.
484	K. Sakalakarana Nayudu, Karnam			500					Do.
485	N. S. Rangayya Ayyangar					500			Do.
486	M. Amad Mohiuddin Doly, Shroff, Sea Customs			500					Collector of Customs, Madras.
487	T. S. Gopalaswami Chetti, Shroff			500					Do.
488	Messrs. Parry & Co., Managing Agents, E.I.D. and Sugar Factories, Limited.			500					Do.
489	D. Raghavendra Rao, Cashkeeper					5,000			Do.
490	Ramaswami Chetti, J. V., Acting Shroff					500			Do.
491	J. T. Arya Pillai, Clearing Agent			500					Do.
492	G. Ramasappa Chetti, Customs House Agent			500					Do.
493	P. A. Sankaravelayuda Mudaliyar, Shroff					500			Do.
494	M. Saravana Mudaliyar, Customs Clearing Agent			500					Do.
495	P. S. Subramanya Ayyar, Customs House Agent			500					Do.
496	Agents, E.I.S.N. Company, Limited			3,000					Do.
497	Messrs. Wilson & Co.			3,000					Do.
498	T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Customs House Agent					500			Do.
499	Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co., Agents for Clan Hanta & wall Lines			1,500					Do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1849.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1854.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1915.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1903.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Offices to whom interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
	Other Investments—cont.								
	MADRAS—*cont.*								
650	Messrs. Best & Co., Agents, P. & O.S.N. Co., Limited	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Collector of Customs, Madras.
651	Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Limited	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
652	Messrs. Best & Co., Agents, Eclerman Lines, Anglo-Indian Lines, Vanga Line, and Nazo line	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
653	P. Doraiswami Ayyangar, Junior Supervisor	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.
654	Lakshmana Chetti, S., Head Supervisor	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
655	S. P. Palni Mudaliyar, Junior Supervisor	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	Do.
656	V. S. Rangachari, Junior Supervisor	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	Do.
657	Varadachari, C. P., Storekeeper	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.
658	C. P. Narada & Co., Contractors	..	..	2,000	..	1,000	..	..	Do
659	W. Pattiswarlu Nudaliyar, Cashkeeper	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
660	Rajah Ayyangar, M. K., Cashkeeper	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
661	P. Appadorai Mudaliyar, Storekeeper	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	Superintendent, Government Press, Madras
662	T. V. Ewerapatha Ayyar, Publication Storekeeper	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do
663	P. S. Appadorai Mudaliyar, Cashier	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
664	A. Narayanaswami Pillai, Publication Storekeeper	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
665	V. Maria Pakium Pillai, Assistant Cashier	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
666	N. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sale Clerk	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
667	Gopalswami Ayyangar, K. C., Storekeeper	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
668	Joseph Reddi, K., Steward	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
669	Parsonal Pillai, P., Contractor	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
670	Minchall J. A., Jailor	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.
671	Messrs. Binny & Co., Contractors	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Presidency Post Officer, Madras.
672	J. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Head Clerk, Post Office, Tuticorin	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
673	T. Duraiswami Mudaliyar, Accountant, General Hospital, Madras.	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital.
674	Subramania Ayyar, M. S., Second Assistant Steward, General Hospital, Madras.	..	..	500	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
675	Tratman, A. C., Head Steward, General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
676	P. S. Venkatramana Ayyar, First Assistant Steward and Cashier	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
677	K. Ramanuja Pillai, Linen-keeper	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
678	A. G. Venkataraghavier, Storekeeper	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
679	K. Somasundara Mudaliyar, Cashkeeper	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
680	Chocalinga Mudaliyar, V., Dharmakarta, Sala Vinayaga Temple, Madras (L.C. No. 6 of 1896).	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Commissioner of Police, Madras.
681	Dawood Sahib (Minor) (L.C. No. 2 of 1906)	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
		..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do do.

Serial number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1912.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1924.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1935	4½ per cent of 30th June 1960.	5 per cent. of 30th June 1968	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART II—*contd*								
	Other Investments—contd.			Rs	Rs.	Rs.			
	MADRAS—*contd.*								
637	Hussur Sahib (Minor) (L. C. No. 6 of 1906)	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
638	Messrs V. Krishnamacharlar and P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Trustees of Kyanpore Velanta Perumal Temple (L. C. No. 3 of 1893)	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
634	Mr. Lovacy, Frederick Basil, Registrar, ...	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	Do do.
635	Mr. A. R. Morgan, sole of Mr. G. A. Hoppe of Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras (L. C. No. 1 of 1907)	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	Do. do.
636	T. Ramsingh, Gollah	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	Do. do.
637	Muhammad Shaik Hustan Sahib (L. C. No. 5 of 1906) ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
638	M Mayoo Mudaliyar, Gollah	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	Do. do.
639	Land cess No. 13 of 1906 (Dharmakartas of Sembadipillai and Kolur Amman temples).	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
640	Muhammad Ali Sha (L. A. case No. 7 of 1906) ..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
641	Land cess No. 40 of 1898 (C. Appa Chetti)	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	Do. do.
642	Muruges Mudaliyar, T., Dharmakarta, Varasiddhi Vinayagar Temple, Chetlat (L. C. No. 8 of 1902).	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
643	Parthasarathy Ayyangar, C., Head Clerk	..	..	..	500	1,000	..	..	Do. do.
644	Howden, G. H., Esqre	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do. do.
645	Rathnavelu, S. E., Esqre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
646	Land cess No. 9 of 1912 (Trustees of Tiruvellisvaram temple, Triplicane).	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
647	B. D. Dapery, Nasir	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
648	A. G. Natesigamani Mudaliyar, Assistant Treasurer ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
649	L.C. No. 6 of 1913 (Trustees of Kapaleeswaran temple) ..	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
650	Do No. 7 of 1913 do. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
651	Do. No. 20 of 1913 do. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
652	Do No. 18 of 1913 do. ..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do do.
653	Land cess No. 11 of 1912 (Subbammal)	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
654	Do. No. 3 of 1912 (Trustees of Sri Kesavaperuman temple)	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
655	Do. No. 1 of 1912 (Trustees of Hafiz Ameedkhan Mosque, Triplicane)	.	.	300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
656	Subbarayalu Chetti, S., and Subbaraya Chetti, C., Trustees of Kollawar Kashi Nageramwar Charity at Triplicane (L.C. No. 1 of 1909.)	.	..	800	..	..	..	..	

Serial number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment, 3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1844	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1868.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1887.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1909.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART II—*contd.*								
	Other Investments—*contd.*			Rs.		Rs.			
	MADRAS—*contd.*								
557	Varadiah Naydu, G., and Parthasarthi Naydu, G., Dharmakartas of Chintadripet Aadikesava Perumal and Aadiperumalar Temples (L.C. No. 5 of 1902.)	..	..	6,500	..	100	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
559	Venkatachella Chetti, T., Dharmakarta of Sri Kasthipeswarar Pagoda, Moidapet (L.C. No. 2 of 1908).	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
560	Rajamal (L.C. No. 2 of 1904)	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
560	Land case Nos. 14 and 15 of 1909	..	..	4,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
561	Do. No. 24 of 1909	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
562	Do. No. 14 of 1908	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
563	Do. No. 17 of 1909	..	..	5,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
564	Do. No. 13 of 1909	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
565	Do. No. 4 of 1910	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
566	Do. No. 22 of 1909	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
567	Do. No. 12 of 1910	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
568	Do. No. 22 of 1910 (Dharmakartha of Egathamman Temple).	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
569	Do. No. 25 of 1915 (Trustees of Tyagambaraathar Devastanam).	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
570	Do. No. 14 of 1910 (Odeliyamma)	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
571	Do. No. 47 of 1909 (Kongamma)	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
572	Do. No. 4 of 1914 (Dharmakartha of Tiruvottiyuran Temple).	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
573	Do. No. 14 of 1910 (Trustees of Chinnakavara Perumal koil).	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
574	Do. No. 48 of 1909	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
575	Do. No. 47 of 1909	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
576	Do. No. 61 of 1909	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
577	Do. No. 62 of 1909	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
578	Do. No. 70 of 1909	..	..	5,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
579	Do. No. 22 of 1914	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
580	Do. No. 23 of 1914	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
581	Do. No. 24 of 1913	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
582	Do. No. 26 of 1913	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
583	Do. No. 8 of 1913	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
584	Do. No. 61 of 1909	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
585	Thelsinga Mudaliar, P., Ponnambala Mudaliar, P., and Vijayanandranga Mudaliar, Dharmakarthas of Samatha koil, Perambur.	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1843.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1894.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1910.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1909	3 per cent. of 30th June 1895.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—*cont.*		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	MADRAS—*cont.*								
386	Vedavinayagar Temple, Georgetown (L. C. No. 6 of 1906)	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
387	Land-loan No. 9 of 1911 (Arumugadian and Perumdian)	..	..	9,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
388	Do. No. 17 of 1911 (Subramonal)	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
389	B. Maruth Rao, B., Treasurer	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do do.
390	M. Annamalay Mudaliar, Cashkeeper	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Inspector General of Police, Madras.
391	Messrs. Parry & Co., Managing Agents of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, for the Arrack Supply of South Canara and Malabar Districts.	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Board of Revenue [Separate Revenue], Madras.
392	D. Devakoil Raju	..	..	..	..	15,000	..	..	
393	Ethiraja Pillai, M., Cashkeeper, Central Office, Madras ..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
394	V. Venkatasubbiah Chetti, Road Contractor	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
395	Elgin Mills Co., Cawnpore	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
396	P. R. Ramasami Mudaliyar, Cash Keeper	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	Do. do.
397	Ranga Rau, C., Cashkeeper	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.
398	Chundi Estate	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.
399	Jirada Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,500	Do. do.
400	Kangundi Estate	..	..	19,600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
401	Urkadu (Ayan) Estate	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
402	Mirapuram Estate	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	4,49,000	Do. do.
403	Parvatipuram Estate	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
404	South Vellur Estate	..	..	49,200	..	..	..	4,82,000	Do. do.
405	Sivagiri (Ayan)	..	..	41,800	..	..	..	30,500	Do. do.
406	Thirumajammal's Estate	..	..	28,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
407	Kalikote and Attagada Estates	..	..	3,76,300	..	..	..	..	Do do.
408	Alambarm Estate	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Do do.
409	Saptur Estate	..	..	47,500	..	..	..	5,000	Do. do.
410	Kadambur Estate	..	..	37,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
411	Contractor of Military Buildings	..	..	43,150	..	..	..	..	Interest is inverted.
412	Unclaimed creditors' balances transferred by the Administrator-General, Madras.	..	..	1,83,490	..	..	..	..	Do.
413	M. S. Srinivasa Gowden, Security for the Government Pumping Installation at Pananpet.	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Officer in charge, Pumping and Boring Operations, Madras.
414	K. N. M. Savvanniah Pillai, Cashier	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
416	N. M. S. Shanmugasundaram Nayanar, Press Owner ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
418	A. K. Deshachari, Assistant Cashier	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do.
417	V. Kanakarathna Mudahyar, Canteen	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	Do.

STOCK—*cont.*

PART II—*cont.*

Other Investments—cont.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent of 1st Feb. 1913	3½ per cent of 30th June 1954.	3½ per cent of 1st May 1935.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1960	3 per cent of 30th June 1926.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	MADRAS—*cont.*								
618	M Jagannatha Naicker, Cashier	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras
619	South Indian Industrials Limited, Shell Pit Contractor	..	..	5,300	..	1,000	..	..	Deputy Commissioner of Salt, etc., Central Division.
620	C Srinivasa Naicker, Manager, Crown Office	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Registrar, High Court, Madras
621	G C Venugopal Reyanu, Accountant ..	..	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
622	Nasir-ud-din Muhammad, Minor	..	..	350	..	..	..	..	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
623	Khaliuddin Muhammad, Minor	..	..	350	..	..	..	..	Do.
624	Amirbuddin Ghosta, Begum, Minor	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	Do.
625	Amathulla Zora Kadya Begam	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	Do.
626	M Krishnasami Reddi, Contractor	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, Madras.
627	V. Vijayaghavlu, Cashkeeper ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Secretary to Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras.
628	T. S. Vaithiantha Ayyar, Accountant ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Principal, Madras Veterinary College.
629	G. M Ramasami Nayudu, Manager ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Protector of Emigrants, Madras.
	MADURA—								
630	Krishna Rau, Q., Head Sheriff, Sessions Treasury ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Madura
631	K. S. Ranganadha Rau, Deputy Sheriff, Dharmapuram ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
632	Rama Raja, guardian of Jaia Vyjaia Narasimhulu Raja..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
633	A. S. Viswanatha Pillai, Minor Treasurer ..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Do.
634	A. R Narayana Rau, Sheriff ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
635	P. S. Parameswara Ayyar, Minor Treasurer ..	..	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division.
636	D M Syed Abdul Rauch Sahib, Contractor ..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	
	MALABAR—								
637	V. Vasuva Kamathy, Cashier, Paper Currency, Calicut ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Malabar
638	T. S Gundu Rao, Local Fund Overseer ..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar.
639	D. Narasimha Ayyar do. ..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
640	Land Case No. 158 of 1902 ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge, North Malabar.
641	L A M P No 27 of 1904	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
642	L A Case Nos. 67, 74 to 76 and 82 of 1880 ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
643	L A Case No. 112 of 1910	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
644	L A Case Nos 44 and 83 of 1908 ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do.
645	L A Case Nos 822, 823 and 824 of 1909	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
646	L A M P. Nos. 79, 117, 118, 121 and 127 of 1900 and 221 and 252 of 1902	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
647	L A Case No 118 of 1900	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
648	L A M P. Nos. 79, 107, 108, 121 and 127 of 1900	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 4th Feb 1943.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1951	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1965	3½ per cent. of 2/5th June 1966	3 per cent. of 30th June 1948	Miscellaneous Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	Part II—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
	Other Investments—cont.								
	MALABAR—*cont.*								
649	L.A. Case No. 217 and 348 of 1909	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	District Judge, North Malabar.
650	Rao K. F., Jailor	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore.
651	Upshon, L. H. M., Deputy Jailor	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
	NELLORE—								
652	Kamaya, C., Head Shroff	..	..	..	..	2,000		..	Collector of Nellore.
653	N. Veerarayavenkatalu, Huzur Treasurer	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Do
654	Ramaswami Chetti, T., Shroff, Jaigapalle Circle ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do
655	Venkatasubbiah Nayudu, K., Acting Shroff, Tada Circle ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Nellore Sub-division.
656	P. Garumurthi Chetti, Surety to G. Andilakamal, next friend of her minor son Venkataramanujam in O. S. No. 176 of 1906 and No. 193 of 1906, District Munsif's Court, Nellore.	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	District Munsif, Nellore.
	NILGIRIS, THE—								
657	Venkatarama Sastri, S., Treasurer	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Collector of the Nilgiris.
658	C. V. Krishna Rao, Treasurer	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
659	Aysha Bai (O. P. No. 252 of 1911)	..	..	18,000	..	..	..	..	Sub-Judge, Ootacamund.
	NORTH ARCOT—								
660	* S. Ganapathi Mudaliyar, Head Shroff	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Collector, North Arcot.
661	P. Rangachari, Huzur Treasurer	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Do
662	Arunachavadivelu Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, North Arcot.
663	P. Sarangapany Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
664	Somasundara Mudaliyar, C., Local Fund Overseer ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
665	M. K. Venkatachalam Pillai, Rangra Overseer ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do
666	T. G. Parthasarathy Mudaliyar, Local Fund Overseer ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
667	Rajabathur Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
668	V. Balakrishna Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
669	V. T. Rangasatha Mudaliyar, Local Fund Overseer ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
670	P. Subramania Ayyar, Jailor	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do
									Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore.
	RAMNAD—								
671	T. P. Krishnaswami Pillai, Huzur Treasurer	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Collector of Ramnad
672	T. A. Govindaswami Pillai, Head Shroff	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
673	K. Ganaswami Nayudu, Second Shroff	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
674	Compensation in O. P. No. 237 of 1908	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
675	Land compensation (Sivaganga Zamindar) C.M.P. No. 298 of 1905.	..	..	28,100	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Ramnad.
									Do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1st Feb 1913.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1924.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1941.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1908	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
	SALEM—								
876	Kandaswami Chetti, Shroff, Dharapuri	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Collector of Salem.
877	Ranganatham Chetti, M., Third Shroff	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do.
878	T. M. Rajam Pillai, Shroff	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	....
879	Subbaraya Chetti, S. S., Head Shroff, Huzur Treasury	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Salem.
880	Venkatswami Mudaliyar, S.J., Second Shroff, Huzur Treasury	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do
881	P. D Alagarada Mudaliar, Huzur Treasury	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Do.
882	S. Guruswami Nayudu Shroff	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	Do
883	Subba Row, K., Local Fund Overseer	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Salem.
884	G. S Mahadeva Ayyar, Local Fund Overseer	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do.
885	Subramania Ayyar, K.D., Secretary, Municipal Council	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem
886	Seribal Estate	..	..	16,600	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Salem.
	SOUTH ARCOT—								
887	Messrs. Parry & Co., Managing Agents of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factory, Limited.	..	..	6,000	..	10,000	..	..	Collector of South Arcot.
888	C. Venkataramana Rao, Huzur Treasurer	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Do
889	T G Krishnaswami Nayudu, Second Shroff	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do.
890	Poonuswami Nadar, V., Toddy Contractor	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Do
891	Varadacharlu Nayudu, G., Head Shroff	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
892	P Muthuswami Nayudu, Fourth Shroff	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	....
893	Compensation Ref. No. M.P. 30/03	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	District Judge, South Arcot.
894	O.P. No. 70 of 1902	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
895	L.A. Case No 181 of 190	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
896	O P No 8 of 1904	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
897	O.P. No. 13 of 1904	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
898	S. Varadaraja Rao, Storekeeper, Palur Agricultural Farm.	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Trichinopoly.
	SOUTH CANARA—								
899	Annappayya, T., Head Shroff, Uppinangadi taluk	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Collector of South Canara.
900	L.A. Case No. 330 of 1903	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	District Judge, South Canara.
901	O.P. No. 46 of 1904	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	Do.
	TANJORE—								
902	Ponnuswami Pillai, T.V. for T. P. Guruswami Pillai, Head Shroff, Huzur Treasury	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Tanjore.
903	V. Ponnuswami Nadar, Abkari contractor	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
904	Venkatswami Nayudu, J.B., Shroff, Sea Customs Office, Negapatam.	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment: 4½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1849.	4 per cent. of 30th June 1884.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1896.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1900.	2½ per cent. of 30th June 1908.	5 per cent. Municipal Income Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—cont.			Rs.		Rs.			
	TANJORE—*cont.*								
709	Venkatarama Ayyar for S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hunar Treasurer	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Tanjore
706	A. Balakrishna Chetti, Lessee, Mangalavilasam Estate ..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	Sub-Judge, Tanjore
707	O.S. No. 36 of 1912 (Tanjore Palace Estate) ..	..	..	1,81,900	..	..	..	..	Do.
708	T. S. Vamara Rau, Sirkar	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	Collector and Government Agent, Tanjore
709	Mangalavilasam Estate	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Sub-Judge, Tanjore.
710	R. Chaturam Chettiyar, Lessee	..	..	6,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
711	R. Venkatachella Chetti, Lessee, Palace Estate	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	District Judge, Tanjore.
712	Tanjore Palace Estate	..	..	10,07,100	..	800	..	..	Do.
713	O P. No 681 of 1908	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do.
714	O P. No 684 of 1908	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
715	O P. Nos. 681 and 684 of 1908	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
716	O P. No. 452 of 1910 (Ammanchipuram Chattram) ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
717	O.P. No. 50 of 1916	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
718	O P. No. 316 of 1916 (Mullian Chattram)	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do.
719	Register L.C No 1130 of 1921	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
720	O P. Nos. 239 to 242 of 1911	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
721	Register No. 6328 of 1921 (O.P. No. 709 of 1913, L.A. No. 403 of 1917)	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	..	Do.
722	V. Perumalswami Sudar, Contractor	..	..	500	..	2,000	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Negapatam.
723	O S. No. 3 of 1902	..	..	1,68 100	..	..	..	..	Sub-Judge, Negapatam.
724	Rava Krishnaswami Mudaliyar alias Chidambaranathan's Estate	..	..	13,200	..	..	..	..	Do. Negapatam.
725	Ibrahim Sahib, Lessee of chattram lands, Kamalapuram village.	..	..	6,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Tanjore.
726	T. K. Ramalingam Pillai, Lessee	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
	TINNEVELLY—								
727	Gurusami Nadar, T., Arrack Contractor	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Tinnevelly.
728	M. A. Chidambaram Pillai, Hunar Treasurer	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	Do
729	T. S. S Subramania Pillai, Proprietor, Sivaprakasam Press	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
730	T. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, Deputy Sheriff, Ambasamudram.	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do
731	C. R. Subba Rau, Head Sheriff	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
732	M. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Shanistadar, Sub-Court. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Tinnevelly.
	TRAVANCORE—								
733	Uddanda Raman Pillai, C., Treasurer	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Resident, Travancore and Cochin
	TRICHINOPOLY—								
734	Gowinda Nayuda, K., Shroff, Udayarpalayam taluk ..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	Collector of Trichinopoly.
735	Narayana Rau, G., Shroff	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
736	Parthasarathi Pillai, T. P., Head Sheriff, Collector's Office.	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent of 1st Feb 1843.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1864.	3½ per cent of 1st May 1885.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent of 30th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	Page II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—cont.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	TRICHINOPOLY—*cont*								
737	Ramakrishna Chetti, C. R., Third Shroff					200			Collector of Trichinopoly.
738	Venkatasami Chetti, S., Second Shroff					500			Do.
739	Ramaswami Ayyangar, P., Huzur Treasurer					5,000			Do.
740	Rangaswami Rao, T. D., Shroff								Do.
741	Venkatachalla Chetti, T. D., Shroff			203					Do.
742	K. Varadarajulu, Shroff			500					Do.
743	Sitaramayya, S., Deputy Shroff, Namakkal					800			Do.
744	M. Gurunathiah, Deputy Jailor			500					Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
745	K. Ramanuja Ayyangar, contractor			1,700					District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly.
746	Srinivasa Devasthanam			616					District Judge, Trichinopoly
747	Jambukeswara Devasthanam			150					Do.
748	O. P. No. 15 of 1910			800					Do.
749	O. P. No. 416 of 1911 (Arunachalamudaliar)			1,500					Do.
750	O. P. No. 164 of 1909			500					Do.
751	O. P. No. 161 of 1911			700					Do.
	VIZAGAPATAM—								
752	Rasayajeswarum Pantulu, K., Huzur Treasurer			5,000					Collector of Vizagapatam
753	G. V. Satyanarayana, Head Shroff					2,000			Do.
754	Vizagapatam Commercial Corporation, Contractors for the supply of country spirits					5,000			Do.
755	Arbuthnot Industrial (Limited), Shell Pit Contractor			3,000					Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Northern Division.
756	South Indian Industrials, Limited			500					Do. do.
757	K. Ramayya, Secretary			400					Chairman, Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao College Committee, Vizagapatam.
758	P. Subba Rao, clerk			100					Do. do
759	G. Atchayya, peon			100					Do. do.
	Total		4,000	24,35,850	5,500	1,57,700		5,23,000	
	Total of Parts I and II		4,000	2,24,81,200	5,88,300	2,28,183	61,100	49,55,200	

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
21st January 1914.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTS.

Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Account Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1849.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1854.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1866.	3½ per cent. of 19th Jan. 1879.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent. 30th June 1896.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
T. Raman Naik Huzur Treasurer ..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector South Canara.
P. Perumall Pillai, Contractor ..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
V. Perumaul Nadar, Contractor ..	..	500	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Negapatam.
Municipal Provident Institution, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	400	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.
P. Maniska Pillai, Contractor ..	..	..	..	..	400	..	Superintendent Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
Coimbatore District Board Railway Case.	..	..	4,400	..	23,200	..	President, Dists et Board, Coimbatore.
Male and Female Hospital at Bobbili ..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	President, District Board Vizagapatam.
Local Fund Provident Institution, South Canara.	..	..	1,000	..	4,000	..	President, District Board, South Canara.
C. S No 98 of 1913 (Tanjore Palace Establishment).	..	..	36,000	..	..	..	Sub-Judge, Tanjore
Srimant Tara Rajee, Rani of Sandur ..	..	600	..	..	3,000	..	Rana of Sandur
Contractor of Military Buildings ..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Interest invested.
Unclaimed creditors, balances transferred by the Administrator-General, Madras.	..	2,7dd	..	..	..	..	Do.
Sinking Fund, Madura Municipal loan ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
Jalimalle water-works	..	700	..	..	..	..	Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad
Parvatipuram Estate	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.
Madura District Board Railway Case	..	..	20,800	..	4,200	..	President, District Board, Madura.
C. P. No. 28 of 1913. (Sri Sankaramurar Mattam Kumbakonam)	..	..	5,300	..	..	..	District Judge, Tanjore.
Municipal Provident Institution, Kodaikanal	..	..	200	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Kodaikanal.
Municipal Provident Institution, Wallajapet.	..	..	500	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Wallajapet.
Municipal Provident Institution, Calicut.	..	..	..	..	400	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut.
Municipal Provident Institution, Srirangam.	..	..	..	..	200	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Srirangam
Municipal Provident Institution, Ootacamund.	..	7dd	300	..	300	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Ootacamund
Sinking Fund, Dodabetta and Tiger Hill Reservoir Loan	..	..	200	..	900	..	Do. do.
Tiger Hill Reservoir Loan	..	..	140	..	300	..	Do do.
Marlimund Reservoir Loan	..	..	400	..	2,400	..	Do. do.
Municipal Market Loan	..	..	900	..	3,800	..	Do. do.
Mantenal Estate	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.
Calcutty Canal Toll Fund, Cochin ..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cochin.
Municipal Provident Institution, Cochin	..	..	300	..	..	..	Do. do.
Municipal Provident Institution, Mannargudi.	..	..	200	..	100	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannargudi.
Kalikotta and Attagada Devasthanam ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.
Lawrence Memorial School Provident Fund, Ootacamund.	..	..	400	..	500	..	Director of Public Instruction and the Collector of Nilgiris.
T. A. Taylor & Co.	..	..		..	14,000	..	Collector of Customs, Madras.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Nilgiris	..	..	1,500	..	300	..	President, District Board, Nilgiris
Tinnevelly District Board Railway Case	..	..	14,800	..	15,400	..	President, District Board, Tinnevelly.
Municipal Provident Institution, Bellary	..	..	300	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellampore.
A. Subba Rao, Librarian	..	..	..	..	200	..	Chairman, Mrs. A. V. M. College, Committee, Vizagapatam.
G. Subba Raju, Manual Training Instructor, ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
Local Fund Provident Institution, Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	President, District Board, Tinnevelly
Sinking Fund, Tanjore Railway Loan	..	..	6,500	..	14,500	..	President, District Board, Tanjore.
Municipal Provident Institution, Palghat	..	..	..	..	300	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat.
Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension.	..	..	..	..	14,500	..	Accountant-General, Madras
Municipal Provident Institution, Coonoor	..	..	..	..	500	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Coonoor

INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTS—*contd.*

Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Name of Officer in whom Interest is vested.
	3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1913.	3½ per cent. of 20th June 1912.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1906.	3½ per cent. of 20th Jan 1879.	3½ per cent. of 20th June 1905.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1911.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
South Arcot District Board Railway Cess	..	..	15,000	..	5,500	..	President, District Board South Arcot.
P. S. Sundaram Ayyar, Contractor	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division.
Municipal Provident Institution, Nellore.	..	..	400	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Malabar	..	..	8,500	..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar.
Municipal Provident Institution, Tuticorin	..	..	800	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin.
Thanjammal's Estate	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.
A. Subramania Sastri's Estate ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	Do do.
Sir-ganga (Ayan)	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	Do do.
Sevagaga Chettiar	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	Do do
Kadumbur Estate	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Do. do
Uthamadai Devasthanam	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Do do
Sanjana Memorial Fund	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut.
Municipal Provident Institution Masulipatam	..	..	500	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam.
Municipal Provident Institution, Ellore.	800	..	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore.
Sinking Fund, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, for paying the Virugapatam District Board Loans.	..	..	400	..	100	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam
Municipal Provident Institution, Kumbakonam.	..	..	300	..	..	..	Do. do.
O.P. No 52 of 1913	..	..	200	..	..	..	District Judge, Trichinopoly
O.P. No 107 of 1913	..	..	800	..	..	..	Do. do.
O.P. No. 218 of 1913	..	..	700	..	..	..	Do do.
O.P. No 48 of 1913	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	Do do.
S. Ramanna (O.P. No 228 of 1913) ..	..	..	..	..	10,800	..	District Judge, Bellary
Salem District Board Railway Cess ..	..	..	..	..	62,700	..	President District Board, Salem.
Municipal Provident Institution, Madura.	..	..	200	..	200	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
Local Fund Provident Institution Nellore	..	..	..	..	1,700	..	President, District Board, Nellore.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Chingleput.	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	President, District Board, Chingleput.
Kurnool District Board Railway Cess	..	..	..	..	15,400	..	President, District Board, Kurnool.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Godavari	..	..	5,200	..	2,000	..	President, District Board, Godavari.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Kurnool.	..	..	..	..	100	..	President District Board, Kurnool.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Kurnool	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	President, District Board Kurnool
Municipal Provident Institution, Tanjore	..	..	..	..	500	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tanjore.
Municipal Provident Institution, Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly
Reserve Dredging Fund, Madura ..	..	..	35,800	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
Ranji Judgi Surety, I.P. Nos. 8, 10 and 11 of 1908.	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	District Judge, Bellary
S. Gunasekarudu Mudaliyar, Head Shroff	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	Collector, South Arcot.
C. S. Gopalakrishna Rau, Second Shroff	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Do.
Municipal Provident Institution, Negapatam	..	..	500	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Vizagapatam	..	..	1,100	5,000	..	..	President, District Board, Vizagapatam
C. Gunnajukkam, Head Clerk and Accountant.	..	..	500	..	..	..	Presidency Port Officer, Madras.
Gosha Widows and Charity Fund ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Coimbatore	..	..	6,100	..	..	..	President, District Board, Coimbatore.
Municipal Provident Institution, Anakapalle	..	..	500	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Anakapalle
P. R. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Cashkeeper	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	Secretary Board of Rev (Sep. Rev.), Madras
Municipal Provident Institution, Srivilliputtur	..	..	300	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council Srivilliputtur
Local Fund Provident Institution, North Arcot.	..	..	6,400	..	..	..	President, District Board, North Arcot.
Nellore District Board Railway Cess ..	..	..	28,800	..	..	..	President, District Board, Nellore.

INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTS—*contd.*

Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Name of Officer to whom Interest is remitted.
	3½ per cent. of 1st Feb 1913.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1911.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1884.	3½ per cent. of 16th Jan. 1879.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1906.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mallappa (Minor) (O.P. No. 100 of 1912).	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	District Judge, Bellary
Sangareyalle State	..	..	51,500	..	..	..	Political Agent for Bangampalle.
Municipal Provident Institution, Nagapattam.	..	..	200	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Nagapattam.
Sajjar Darasbanam ..	..	..	30d	..	..	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.
Sajjar Ayyan	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	Do.
Municipal Provident Institution, Nandyal.	..	..	..	..	400	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Nandyal
Kalistri and Attagada Ayan ..	..	..	52,600	..	..	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras
Municipal Provident Institution, Cumbum.	..	..	500	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cumbum.
Municipal Provident Institution, Mayaveram.	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Mayaveram.
M. Venkatasami, minor ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	District Judge, Karnool
Dispensary Building Fund, Vilattikulam	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Sattpatti.
Chakrapani Chetti and Dhanalakshmammal (O.P. No. 315 of 1913).	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	District Judge, Tanjore.
Municipal Provident Institution, Coonoor	..	..	500	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Coonoor
B. Narasimha Rao Pantulu for N. Venkata Rao, Cashkeeper.	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Collector, Guntur.
Municipal Provident Institution, Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	200	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevelly
C. Nanjaiah, contractor	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, Madras.
P. Rajoo Mudaliyar, Stamp vendor ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	Collector of Madura.
O.S. No. 20 of 1913 ..	..	..	700	..	..	..	District Judge, Tanjore.
Ellamanda for chaultry at Kallappahenda	..	..	100	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Narasarapet.
Kandukur tope ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	Do.
Kanhalagunta rest-house ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	Do.
O.P. No. 242 of 1911 (Subramania Ayyar, minor).	..	..	..	..	1,300	..	District Judge, Trichinopoly
O.P. No. 455 of 1912	..	..	..	..	500	..	District Judge, Tanjore.
Syed Shahabuddin, head sheriff ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	Collector, Anantapur
Amatul Wahabinayat-un-nisa Begum ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
Mr. Franks, Jailer	..	500	..	..	..	..	Superintendent, District Jail Berhampur.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	500	..	President, District Board, Anantapur
Local Fund Provident Institution, South Arcot	..	..	2,400	..	900	..	President, District Board, South Arcot.
Vellatur chaultry	..	500	..	..	..	..	President Taluk Board, Tenali
Jutur tank	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
Midathur tank	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
Tekvaram tank	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
Peddapuram well	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
Chandur tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Manchalakuppadi well	..	200	..	..	500	..	Do.
O.P. No. 355 of 1912 (Sivakala Chetti's Estate)	..	..	..	..	24,300	..	Collector, Tanjore.
J. Satyam Raju	..	..	200	..	..	..	Chairman, Mrs. A.V.N. College Committee, Vizagapatam.
C. Subramania Ayyar, Storekeeper, Penitentiary Branch Press.	..	..	..	..	..	500	Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
Municipal Provident Institution, Cuddapah.	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah.
Land Case No. 34 of 1913 ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras
Local Fund Provident Institution, Madura.	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	President, District Board, Madura.
Hospital Reserve Fund, Srivilliputtur.	..	..	100	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputtur
Coronation Durbar Gold Medal, Rajahmundry.	..	..	850	..	..	..	Principal, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry
Ramnad District Board Railway cess .	..	..	60,400	..	..	..	President, District Board, Ramnad
Local Fund Provident Institution, Ramnad.	..	..	6,200	..	..	..	Do.
Kalagandi Estate	..	..	..	..	25,500	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.

INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTS—*contd.*

Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment						Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent
	3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1912	3½ per cent of 16th June 1911	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1896.	3½ per cent of 16th Jan 1912.	2½ per cent of 26th June 1909	3 per cent. of 30th June 1926	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
P. Theyagaraya Chetiyar, contractor ..	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Customs Department, Northern Division
C. A. Sivaratnam, Issue clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	Treasurer, Paper Currency Madras
Municipal President Institution, Bellary.	..	..	500	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary
Municipal President Institution, Port Blair.	..	..	..	..	400	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Port Blair.
Mirasposam Estate	..	..	..	..	29,700	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras
Lingappa minor	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	District Judge, Bellary.
Doddappa minor	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	Do
Pandar Estate	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	Political Agent for Sandur
Sandur Famine Insurance Fund ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	Do
Sandur Mortuage Fund	..	..	100	..	..	..	Do.
Land Case No. 30 of 1913 ..	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of small Causes, Madras.
Drainage Loan of 1895	..	..	2,000	..	4,900	..	Chief Secretary to Government and the Accountant-General, Madras
Do. 1899	..	..	1,500	..	1,500	..	Do.
Do. 1900	..	..	1,800	..	1,800	..	Do.
Do. 1903	..	..	1,100	..	600	..	Do.
Do. 1897	..	..	300	..	500	..	Do
Do. 1898	..	..	400	..	500	..	Do.
Do. 1899	..	..	800	..	1,900	..	Do.
Do. 1899	..	..	..	..	400	..	Do.
Do. 1901 1902	..	..	..	..	800	..	Do
Special Building Loan of 1900 ..	..	..	6,300	..	500	..	Do
Do. 1901 ..	..	..	1,700	..	1,700	..	Do
Do 1907 ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	Do
Market Loan of 1897 ..	..	..	800	..	400	..	Do
Do. 1899 ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	Do.
Water-works Loan of 1899 ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	Do.
Do. 1901	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	Do
Do 1899	..	..	..	..	700	..	Do.
Do. 1900	..	..	..	..	200	..	Do.
Plague Loan of 1899	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	Do
Do. 1900 ..	..	..	..	..	600	..	Do.
Sewer Loan of 1901-1902	..	..	..	..	500	..	Do.
Napier Bridge Loan & 1906 ..	..	..	..	..	1,700	..	Do.
Do. 1910-1911				..	400	..	Do
Total ..	1,300	12,000	6,21,800	6,000	3,97,400	5,700	

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
21st January 1914.

E. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

AMOUNT OF SECURITY DEPOSITS for more than twelve months held by the Accountant-General, Madras, on the 31st December 1913 under article 164 A of the Civil Account Code.

Number of Deposit.	From whom securities were received	Name of Trust, Fund or Person.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.
325 A & 326 A	Registrar, High Court ..	Second Appeal No. 991 of 1885 ..	4,000	
71 A, 72 A, 71 A, 80 A, 148 A to 148 A, 294 A	Do. .	C.S. No. 3/6 of 1882 . ..	4,500	
	Do. ..	C.S. No. 188 of 1891 ..	3,000	
617 A & 618 A	Do. ..	Appeal No. 60 of 1890 . .	4,000	
782 A & 783 A	Do. ..	Appeal No. 6 of 1901 (C.M.P. No. 841 of 1904).	4,000	
830 A & 836 A	Do . ..	Second Appeal No. 2768 of 1903 (C.M.P. No. 1901 of 1906).	4,000	
850 A & 851 A	Do. ..	C.S. No. 67 of 1906 ..	600	
863 A & 864 A	Do. ..	O.P. No. 99 of 1906 . ..	400	
896 A & 896 A	Do. ..	Appeals Nos. 123 of 1895 and 41 of 1904 and C.M.P. No. 146 of 1907 (C.M.P. Nos. 899 and 900 of 1905. Madras appeals).	4,000	
897 A & 903 A	Do. ..	Appeal No. 32 of 1904 and C.M.P. No. 446 of 1907 (C.M.P. No. 895 of 1905).	4,000	
921 A & 922 A	Do.	Appeals Nos. 122 of 1900 and 41 of 1904 (two Madras Appeals) and C.M.P. No. 446 of 1907.	4,000	
955 A	Do. ..	O.P. No. 280 of 1907	5,000	
963 A to 965 A	Do ..	O.P. No. 215 of 1906 ..	800	
1007 A & 1008 A	Do. ..	C.M.A. No. 60 of 1902 and Appeal No. 191 of 1902 (C.M.P. Nos. 72 and 73 of 1907).	4,000	
1028 A to 1030 A	Do. ..	O.P. No. 156 of 1903	2,000	
1031 A to 1036 A	Do. ..	Security for costs in F.C. Appeals S.A. Nos. 998 to 1002 of 1907 (C.M.P. Nos. 887 to 891 of 1908).	4,000	
1101 A & 1102 A	Do. ..	A.S. No. 208 of 1905 (C.M.P. No. 1407 of 1909).	4,000	
1127 A to 1129 A	Do ..	A.S. No. 39 of 1907 (C.M.P. No. 432 of 1910).	4,000	
1140 A to 1143 A	Do. ..	Appeal Nos. 188 to 190 of 1907 (C.M.P. Nos. 429 to 431 of 1910).	4,000	
1144 A to 1146 A	Do. ..	Second Appeal Nos. 2138 and 1498 of 1908 (C.M.P. Nos. 731 and 732 of 1910 and 202 of 1911).	4,000	
1157 A to 1160 A	Do. ..	A.S. Nos. 106 to 108 of 1902 (C.M.P. Nos. 1525 to 1581 of 1909).	12,000	
				80,200
1152 A to 1156 A	Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras	P. Perumal Pillai	.	2,500
451 A	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes.	Small Causes Court Prohibitory Order No. 331 of 1901 and City Civil Court Prohibitory Order Original Suit No. 173 of 1894	.	300
941 A	District Forest Officer, South Arcot.	K. Radhakrishna Chetty, Contractor ..	..	1,000
688 A & 697 A	District Judge, Tanjore ..	T. V. Tuljaram Row, Contractor ..	..	300
747 A	Consulting Architect to Government, Madras	P. Ettyagamya Chettiar, Contractor ..	..	600
1088 A	Subordinate Judge, Tanjore .	R. M. P. R. V. Velayappa Chetty (O.S. No. 39 of 1910).	..	1,000
1169 A, 1170 A	Secretary, Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras.	C. Dorasamani Mookerandi K. Veerappa Naicker.	..	300
		Total ..	..	86,10 0

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George, 31st January 1914.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

AMOUNT OF SECURITY DEPOSITS for twelve months or less held by the Accountant-General, Madras, on the 31st December 1913, under article 167-A of the Civil Account Code.

Name of Deposit.	By whom deposited.	Amount.
		Rs.
1919 to 1932	Medical Storekeeper to the Government, at Madras	4,000
1405, 1490, 1992 to 1997	Ordnance Officer, Madras Arsenal	3,000
1359, 1726 to 1728, 1764, 1781, 1782, 1807, 1908.	Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Madras District Military Works, Madras	4,500
1670, 1672, 1674, 1810, 1856	Secretary, Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras	1,400
1937, 1938	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras	100
1372 to 1379, 1389, 1406 to 1459, 1480, 1482, 1483, 1493 to 1501, 1503, 1504, 1613 to 1621, 1666 to 1673, 1711 to 1716, 1831 to 1850, 1872, 1873 to 1877, 1894 to 1896, 1964, 1982	Collector of Madras	62,849
1364 to 1366	Superintendent of Prisons, Madras	1,300
1697, 1698, 1706 to 1708, 1710, 1711, 1771, 1791 to 1793, 1842 to 1845	Inspector-General of Police, Madras	10,100
1735 to 1740	Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras	400
1841 to 1843, 1895 to 1897, 1720	Executive Engineer, Presidency Division	7,749
1670 to 1672, 1699, 1722 to 1725, 1783 to 1788, 1757 to 1773, 1777, 1784 to 1790, 1805, 1806, 1812 to 1817, 1865 to 1868, 1954 to 1956, 1939, 1940, 1956, 1957 to 1960, 1966 to 1982.	Registrar, High Court, Madras	62,500
1941	Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly Division	1,000
1815, 1816	Surgeon-General, Madras	1,000
1645	Late Manager, Joseph Henry & Co., Rangoon	900
1649 to 1654	Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras	1,200
1618 to 1643, 1662, 1664	City Civil Judge, Madras	3,100
	Total	1,20,100

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
21st January 1914.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 24th January 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents
				1914	
S.S. "Westfield"	6627	Fr. Hagers	Calcutta	26th January.	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Trump"	2127	F. Mathesson	Portland	Next week	Messrs. Rath Bros.
S.S. "Kermanic"	8059	H. Lamprecht	Marseilles	24th January.	Messrs. Hoe & Co.
S.S. "Chen Kiangchar"	6727	J. L. Wedge	Colombo	24th do.	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Schwerin"	2861	H. Kettwick	Do.	24th do.	Do.
S.S. "Bretwalda"	2984	T. Evans	Portland	26th do.	Messrs. Rath Bros.
S.S. "Bhandara"	6571	B. Jones	Calcutta	24th do.	South Indian Export Co.

RETURN of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 17th to 24th January 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.
1914					
17th Jan.	S.S. "Ilda"	3462	E.	R. S. S. Butler	Melbourne.
18th "	S.S. "Bretwalda"	2984	"	T. Evans	Vizagapatam
19th "	S.S. "Echodoe"	2934	"	F. M. Peck	Calcutta.
19th "	S.S. "Rampura"	2759	"	A. D'Cruz	Rangoon
20th "	S.S. "Egra"	2468	"	G. J. Colvan	Negapatam
21st "	S.S. "Tarcha"	3647	"	J. H. Addenbrook	Singapore.
22nd "	S.S. "Westfield"	6627	G.	Fr. Hagers	Antwerp.
23rd "	S.S. "Hansneg"	2127	"	F. Mathesson	Java.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1914.					
17th Jan.	S.S. "Chin Chalian"	2500	S.	R. Pill	Chittagong.
17th "	S.S. "Shantaritan" ..	2963	"	T. A. Parcell ..	Calcutta.
18th "	S.S. "Heathfoss" ..	1277	"	J. Tippett ..	Marseilles via South Coast Ports.
18th "	S.S. "Italia"	3452	"	R. & H. Butler ..	Rangoon and Japan Ports.
19th "	S.S. "Clan Macbeth" ..	2951	"	L. J. Redford ..	London and Dundee via Galle, Tuticorin, Malabar Coast and Suez Canal.
20th "	S.S. "Rapperslin" ..	3478	G.	R. Gruson ..	Calcutta.
20th "	S.S. "Baltador" ..	2938	B.	T. M. Peet ..	Bombay via Coast Ports.
21st "	S.S. "Cardigar Madog" ..	453	"	L. L. Scott ..	Calcutta.
21st "	S.S. "Empire" ..	2750	"	A. D'Cruz ..	Negapatam.
21st "	S.S. "Mazeras" ..	3199	"	John Gray ..	Calcutta.
22nd "	S.S. "Taroba"	3457	"	J. H. Addenbrooke.	Singapore via Negapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham.
22nd "	S.S. "Egra"	2345	"	D. J. Chivas ..	Rangoon.

Port Office, Madras,
24th Jan. 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 6 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
12th January 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

North Terribia Rock—Beacon washed away.

Position.—Lat. 13°26½ N., long. 93°15 E.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, dated Rangoon, 29th July 1913, it is notified for information that the beacon will not be re-erected.

Charts affected.—No. 827, Elephant Point to Theduba Strait.
No. 829, Coconada to Bassein River.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 350.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma.

Rangoon, 29th December 1913.

A. BURNHAM, Commander, R.I.M.,
for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

No. 7 of 1914.

The following received from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon, No. 80/5 N., dated 5th January 1914, is republished for information :—

CHANNEL CIRCULAR NOTICE.

Centre Spit Lighted Buoy.

With reference to Channel Circular No. 215 dated the 17th December 1913, it is hereby notified that the lamp apparatus of the Centre Spit Buoy will be replaced on the buoy on the 3rd January 1914 from which date the buoy will again show the usual fixed white light.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
12th January 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that no enquiry into the Janmam title 47 cents of forashcre land surveyed as S. No. 864 of d-sam No. 1/7 of Chirakalkal rak which was treated as unreg stered and are assessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 6th April 1914 to have their names regi-tered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
20th January 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 70 of Uralsakal desam No. 2 of Kurumbranad taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 9th April 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
21st January 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

NOTIFICATION

In supersession of the notification, dated 26th July 1912, printed on pages 1253 and 1254 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th August 1912, the Board of Revenue (as the Chief Customs authority) directs under section 100 of the Sea Customs Act that the operations of compounding, blending, reducing or bottling of imported foreign liquor shall be performed in Customs bonded warehouses in accordance with the following rules which will come into force from 1st April 1914 :—

1. In these rules :

(a) "Compounding" means the artificial preparation of foreign liquor by the addition to imported spirit of flavouring or colouring matter or both.

(b) "Blending" means the mixing together of spirits or wines of different strengths or qualities but of the same description.

(c) "Bottling" means the transferring of liquor from a cask or other vessel to a bottle, jar, flask or similar receptacle for the purpose of sale whether any process of manufacture be employed or not and includes re-bottling.

2. Applications for permission to blend *spirits or wines* in bond, or to reduce the strengths of such spirits, or to compound them, must be presented to the Collector of Customs.

3. Each application must contain a full description of the spirits or wines to be mixed, reduced or compounded, and must be accompanied by a fee at the rate prescribed in the Board's notification printed on page 1235 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 16th August 1910, to cover the pay of an Officer of Customs, to be deputed by the Collector, in whose presence the blending, reduction or compounding must be effected.

4. Spirits in casks may be reduced. When water is to be added, so much spirit may be drawn off from each cask as is required to make room for the purpose. The over-drawings, if more than nine gallons, may be re-warehoused, and, if less than the quantity specified, they must either be used in another operation or cleared on payment of duty.

5. The amount of liquor drawn from each cask for the purpose of blending or reducing must be shown as cleared or exported on the original bond. If any deficiency be found on emptying a cask, duty thereon must at once be levied, subject to the provisions of sections 116 and 117 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

6. The blend, when effected, shall be re-tested and re-gauged and a fresh bond shall be made out for the duty found leviable thereon.

7. For the purpose of calculating the period of three years under section 103 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the allowances for ullage and wastage under section 116 of that Act, the date of new bond shall be taken to be the date on which the earliest of the bonds, relating to any of the spirits in the operation was executed.

8. Spirits in bond may be blended, or reduced or compounded only in bonded warehouse specially approved for the purpose, and in the presence of an officer deputed by the Collector of Customs.

9. Spirits so blended or reduced shall be assessed to duty before any obscuring matter is added, and after the addition of such matter no allowance for ullage or wastage shall be made.

10. Samples of the spirit which it is intended to compound, and of the colouring or flavouring materials to be used, shall be sent whenever the Collector of Customs deems it desirable to the Board to be examined as to their freedom from objectionable substances.

11. Colouring or flavouring materials shall be added only in such proportions as may be fixed by the Board.

12. The words "blend" or "reduced" or "reduced, coloured and flavoured" must be cut into, or indelibly marked, on the vats or casks containing the blended spirits or wines or the spirits reduced in strength and compounded. Original marks and brands must be removed, unless all the spirits and wines be of the same mark.

BOTTLING.

13. Wines and spirits may only be bottled from casks in a *bottling warehouse*. No other operation may be performed in such warehouse at the same time. In re-bottling, liquors of all descriptions may be transferred direct from bottle to bottle, if desired.

14. Wines and spirits intended for bottling must be removed from the warehouse to a bottling warehouse in the presence of a Customs Officer.

15. Bottles must be packed immediately after filling. Each package must contain a dozen, or a multiple of a dozen of quarts or pints, and the bottles in each package must be of uniform size. This rule may be relaxed at the Collector's discretion in the case of firms having customs bonded warehouses of their own.

16. The officer deputed must record in his bottling book the number of bottles filled before they are packed; the bottles must then be packed without unnecessary delay. The officer must satisfy himself that the proper number of bottles are placed in each case, and must see that packed cases are at once closed and fastened.

17. The bonding officer shall keep the key of the door of the bottling warehouse.

18. The officer must see that in the labelling and corking of bottles, the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, are observed.

19. Wines and spirits in bottles may, if it be necessary, be started into casks.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, 2nd January 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

The Collector of Coimbatore is pleased to cancel the notification which appeared on page 56 of the Forest Sheet of the *Coimbatore District Gazette*, dated 1st March 1913, declaring Mullankadu, a portion of Bolampatti block II, as reserved land.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, Central Forest Branch, Coimbatore, 19th January 1914.

P. R. HEMINGWAY, *Collector.*

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF CASUARINA WOOD IN THE COAST RANGE, NELLORE DISTRICT, AS STANDING GROWTH.

The right to cut and remove the casuarina wood in the undermentioned compartments will be sold by public auction at the District Forest Office, Nellore, at 2 P.M. on Monday the 23rd February 1914 and the following days:—

	ACS.
Verini compartments Nos. 5 and 6 (a)	122
Kothapatam compartment No. 6	133
Tammanapatam extension working circle compartment No. 2	55
Dugarajapatam compartment No. 5	105
Tammanapatam compartment No. 5 (a)	92

N.B.—The above areas are only approximate.

1. Bidders will be informed of the exact areas and shown sketches of the compartments at the time of sale.

2. The purchasers will have to cut the growth at their own expense and make their own arrangements for removing the fuel subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

3. The purchasers will be allowed to use free the following tramway materials for removing the wood.

NOTE.—The length of the line and the number of the trucks that will be placed at the disposal of the contractor in each plantation will be published later.

4. The purchasers must make their own arrangements for getting coolies to push the trucks, but the Forest Department will lay the lines and the branch lines within a reasonable time after the contractor has intimated his wishes to that effect to the Range Officer, free of expense to the purchaser. This is to say, the Forest Department will retain the control of the lines. Any damage done wilfully or negligently to the tramway materials by the purchaser or his servants will be repaired at the purchaser's expense.

5. The purchasers shall engage to remove all stumps and roots of casuarina trees as soon as the tree is cut, i.e., roots shall be grubbed out.

6. The cuttings in all cases shall commence at the end nearest the canal and shall proceed continuously and in one mass in a direction away from the canal. That is to say, the cuttings shall not go on in several different scattered places simultaneously. In all cases the orders of the District Forest Officer contained herein or to be issued hereafter from time to time as regards cuttings are to be strictly adhered to.

7. All officers of the Forest Department are to have free access to the areas under operation for the purpose of submission of departmental returns and accounts and inspection of the works in progress or other necessary purposes.

8. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 500 towards earnest money deposits in the Madras Bank or in any Government Treasury in this district and produce receipt with solvency certificates granted by a Tahsildar or a corresponding official specifying the amount up to which the individual is solvent before they can be permitted to bid at the sales, such deposits being returned to all except the successful bidders.

9. The compartments will be sold separately or together at the discretion of the District Forest Officer. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

15. As soon as it has been notified to any bidder that his bid has been accepted, he shall within one week of date of receipt of such notification pay one-third of the amount of his bid into the Madras Bank or into any Government Treasury and execute an agreement in the accompanying form subject to any modifications hereafter to be made and get it duly registered under Act III of 1877 at his own cost. If he fails to do so, the District Forest Officer will at his discretion forfeit the deposit of Rs. 500 and re-sell the blocks at the risk of the original approved bidder.

11. The successful bidder shall pay the balance of the amount of his bid in two equal instalments, the first 3 months after the date of agreement and the second 3 months after the payment of the first provided that the extent cut does not exceed one-third of the total area before the payment of the second, and two-thirds before the payment of the third instalment. The Rs. 500 deposited will be refunded at the expiry of the lease and after all demands are satisfied, including the cost of repairs to tram materials, if any, and subject to rule 16.

12. The successful bidders may commence operations from the date of execution of agreement and shall cease all operations in the plantations on or before 31st March 1915 and shall remove all wood from the plantation on or before the 31st March 1915

13. Tram lines will be taken up and shifted for the following year's work after the end of March 1915.

14. The successful bidder shall arrange his stacks of cut wood in the forest according to the orders of the Range Officer to facilitate the tram lines being laid up and between them to the best advantage

15. Any person desiring to bid at the auctions may see any or all of the above areas by applying to the Range Officer or to the subordinate in immediate charge of each plantation.

16. In the event of any infringement on the part of the successful bidder of the abovementioned conditions or in the event of any default in payment of any of the instalments on the dates prescribed in paragraph 11 *supra*, the said successful bidder shall be liable (i) to have the lease forthwith cancelled, (ii) to have his deposit of Rs. 500 forfeited, (iii) to have all produce cut but left within the plantation area confiscated, and (iv) to have the wood re-sold at his risk and loss. In the event of non-recovery by the aforesaid means (i) of any portion of the consideration for the lease, or (ii) of any damage sustained by the District Forest Officer by reason of a breach by the successful bidder of any of the aforesaid conditions or by reason of any wrongful act on his part, it shall be lawful to recover the portion and damages aforesaid in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

R. F. ARBUTHNOT,
District Forest Officer.

Nellore, 12th January 1914.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE FLOATING PLANT.

Notice is hereby given that the following unserviceable vessels will be sold in public auction by the Assistant Engineer, Workshops Sub-division, on 13th February 1914, at 3 A.M., at the Government Boatyard, Bezwada:—

(1) One Iron punt, 41 feet long.
(2) One Tatty Pinnace
(3) Budgerow or staff boat formerly used by the Inspector of Kanaparthi Circle, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department,

These vessels are now in the Government Boat-yard, Bezwada, and may be seen at any time during Workshop hours.

Each intending bidder before commencing to bid will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 and the deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the sale is over. The vessels will be knocked down to the highest bidder; but the sales are subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Central division, who reserves the right of approving or cancelling the sale without assigning any reasons for so doing.

The deposit of successful bidders will be taken as part payment of the bid amount and the balance must be paid within a week from the date of confirmation of sale by the Executive Engineer, and before the articles are removed. In default the articles may be resold at the bidder's risk or the deposit forfeited and the vessels otherwise disposed of by the Executive Engineer.

The purchasers of the vessels must entirely remove them from the boatyard within 10 days from the date of payment of the balance of the accepted sale price. If this is not done demurrage will be charged at the rate of Re. 1 per day for each vessel or the remains thereof.

22nd January 1914.

W. P. ROBERTS,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

TENDERS FOR THE SERVICES OF AN AUCTIONEER.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday, the 16th February 1914 for the services of an auctioneer for the sale of unserviceable ordnance stores and metals for a period of two years commencing from 1st April 1914.

For particulars and forms, application should be made to the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 9th Division, Arsenal, Madras, in person or in writing: but not to any officer by name.

Madras Arsenal,
22nd January 1914.

H. E. GARSTIN, Major, R.A.,
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, 9th Division.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF POLICE BARK CUT SANDALS FOR VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60,000 pairs of bark cut sandals of police pattern with all materials complete are required by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, and as not more than 20,000 pairs will be allotted to any one contractor, each tender should be for 20,000 pairs only to be supplied on the following dates:—

2,000 pairs on 31st March 1914, and
2,000 pairs in every subsequent month.

2. Tenders will be received by the Superintendent up to 5 P.M. on 10th February 1914, and no tender will be received after that date and hour.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of police bark cut sandals for the Vellore Central Jail."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by samples of cut sandals and materials which it is proposed to supply and earnest money of Rs. 50.

5. The earnest money of the unsuccessful tenderer will be returned. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish security in cash to the amount of 5 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for and to execute a bond within eight days from the date of acceptance for the due performance of the contract, failing which his earnest money will be forfeited to the Government.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, on every Thursday, for the sandals accepted during the previous week.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply more or less than 24,000 pairs cut sandals according to his requirements.

10. Any further information can be had from the undersigned.

Specification of sandals.—The sandals should be in accordance with the police pattern, which may be seen at the Vellore Central Jail. They should be made of four full leathers with additional lengthwise pieces used in packing to make up the thickness, if necessary, but no scraps or mud should be used. The sandals shall be of first, second, third and of extra sizes according to requirements, first size 12" long 4½" broad across the sole piece, second size 11½" long 4½" broad and third size 11" long and 4" broad and the measurement of extra sizes will be according to demand. Thickness of the sandals to be ¾" from the level of the foot. The sole pieces to be thick and strong. The materials for every 100 pairs of sandals are—

100 pairs puttics, 9" × 2"	1 lb. gallnut.
100 pairs toe rings.	½ lb. iron sulphate.
100 pairs front straps.	12½ lb. thin sheep skin in pieces 24" long and 3" broad.
6 balls of twine.	
7 lb. iron tacks.	8 oz. of bees' wax.

Office of the Superintendent, Central Jail,
Vellore, 22nd January 1914.

J. J. ROBB, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8-30 A.M. on Saturday the 14th February 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedules, viz:—

Schedule A consisting of articles which must be supplied in bulk within ten days from date of order. Payments will be made in full after delivery. Schedules B and C consisting of perishable articles of diet, etc., which will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The supplies are to continue for twelve months from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915, and payments for the same will be made on monthly bills. Samples of all articles may be seen at the hospital between 7 and 10 A.M.

2. The rate for each article must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up, showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

3. If the successful tenderer for any articles specified in schedule A shall fail to deliver the same within ten days from date of the order, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

4. Tenders, which should be in duplicate, must be accompanied with samples of each article tendered for, those of rice being at least one measure, and those of cloth whole pieces. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Madras deposit receipt equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of

the tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected; nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. No cash deposit can be received. The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and in the event of his so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers for perishable articles, hereafter termed the "contractor," will be required to execute a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract, and to pay the stamp duty thereon. The contractor shall be required to have ready the articles of daily supply, which must be fresh and of good quality, at 7-30 A.M. for inspection by the Superintendent or any officer appointed by him. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled, and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The security deposit will be placed in the Government Savings Bank and will be returned to the contractor, together with any interest that shall have accrued thereon, after the completion of his contract.

9. The contract must not be sublet without the express sanction in writing of the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent. in excess of that specified in my tender, and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the Superintendent.

SCHEDULE A.—*Bulk Supply.*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
1	Arrowroot	1st sort	lb. 20	11	Rice, country*	Dry and well cleaned without broken grain	lb. 50,000
2	Barley	Do.	,, 300				
3	Chillies	Old and dry	,, 800				
4	Coriander*	Fresh and well cleaned.	,, 400	12	Sago	1st sort	,, 100
5	Coffee powder	1st sort	,, 600				
6	Cummin seed	Do.	,, 100	13	Tamarind	Black and well cleaned and without seeds.	,, 2,000
7	Dhall*	1st sort, without husk.	,, 2,500				
8	Garlic	1st sort and large in size.	,, 93	14	Turmeric	Raw and well cleaned.	,, 100
9	Mustard, country	1st sort and brown.	,, 300	15	Sugar, brown		,, 1,000
10	Pepper	1st sort, black and dry.	,, 120	16	Sugar, white		,, 1,200

Surgical Dressing.

17	Cotton	Country, cleaned.	lb.	100			

Bazaar Medicines.

18	Chaulmoogra oil	(Gleum Gynocardiæ.)	lb.	300	20	Jungle almond oil.	(Gleum Hydnocarpus wightiana.)	lb.	300
19	Honey			12					

Hospital Necessaries, Stores able.

21	Basket, rattan, large	Strong and well made.	No.	15	29	Mats, date	As per hospital sample.	No.	75
22	Candle, wax	2 to sers	,,	30	30	Do. coir		,,	25
23	Chevy	New and without dust.	lb.	150	31	Mixture bottles	Graded bottles	,,	100
24	Enamelled cups	As per hospital sample.	No.	12	32	Zinc buckets	"O" diameter	,,	12
25	Ladle, wooden	Do.	,,	200	33	Enamelled mugs	As per hospital sample	No.	24
26	Buckets, rattan	Small	,,	20	34	Do. plates	Do.	,,	24
27	Fuller's earth†		Bags	35	35	Do. bowls	Do.	,,	24
28	Match boxes	Safety	Doz.	24	36	Linseed		lbs.	50
					37	Long cloth		yds.	15

* The first instalment of supply in April 1914 and the second in July 1914.

† To contain 50 measures in each bag.

SCHEDULE A—*Bulk Supply*—cont

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less
		Bedding and Clothing.					
36	Blankets ..	Red 7' × 4' .. No.	25	44	Red cloth ..	Turkey 10 stripes yds	3,000
38	Buttons, cotton ..	Large size	200	45	Needle	Nos 6 and 7, Gross	1
40	Cloth, suits ..	Buckingham Mill. Yds.	200			16 Walker.	
41	Flannel for bandages	1st sort 2 yard .. broad.	200	46	Thread, sewing ..	Alexander Nos 11s, 40 and 40	5
42	Cloth for shirts ..	.. ..	200	47	Pantine cloth ..	3½ yard broad .. Yds	200
43	Cloth, shirt ..	1 yard broad ..	400	48	Towels	As per hospital sample	24

SCHEDULE B.—*Monthly Supply*

No.	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
49	Brooms, ordinary	Long .. No.	400	58	Oil, cocoanut ..	New and pure .. lb.	1,500
50	Do. coco ..	Cleaned without leaf.	400	59	Do. kurosene ..	Do. .. Gals	400
51	Baskets ..	Common	80	60	Pots, large ..	.. .. No	50
52	Bottles, large ..	.. .. No.	40	61	Pots, small ..	.. .. ..	60
53	Charcoal ..	.. ..	30,000	62	Sarak ..	.. .. ..	1,000
54	Mallays ..	As per hospital sample No.	1,000	63	Soap, bar ..	Gosapes .. lb	500
55	Mantharu ..	Do No.	1,000	64	Do. carbolic ..	Cakes No.	26
56	Chatties, large, for cleaning.	.. .. ..	15	65	Straw	Calcarta, 10 per cent New .. lb.	500
57	Ladles cocoa ..	As per hospital sample No	20	66	Winnows ..	.. .. No.	10
				67	Stoves	.. .. ..	5

Schedule C.—To be supplied in full within 10 days from the date of order.

SCHEDULE C.—*Daily Supply*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less	No.	Name of article.	Quality	Quantity more or less.
68	Bread (4 oz. and 8 oz loaves)	White and good quality. lb.	8,000	81	Mutton without bones.	Good quality lbs each carcase to weigh not less than 25 lb. and not more than 28 lb, the feet of the sheep must be attached, goats flesh will not be accepted. only male sheep will be accepted.	12,000
69	Butter ..	Fresh and good quality. ..	350	82	Mutton with bones.		2,000
70	Chicken or hall fowl	To weigh 10 oz. when dressed. No.	100				
71	Cocoanut ..	Without shells .. lb	100				
72	Eggs, hen ..	Each 1½ oz. .. No.	500				
73	Ghee	Pure and good quality. lb.	1,200				
74	Hoppers (supply at 6—30 a.m.)	Good quality and to weigh 2 oz. each No.	10,000				
75	Milk 20 oz. pint	Cows to be milked within hospital compound under supervision twice a day at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. specific gravity not less than 1028°	10,000	83	Onions	Good quality .. lbs.	2,000
				84	Parangai patty ..	Betel leaf, ½ oz & Nos nuts ½ oz. each	12,000
				85	Plantains ..	Rindgrata sort	1,000
				86	Sand bundles ..	New (40 grs. small).	3,000
				87	Vegetable, country, to be supplied whenever indented for exclusive of wastage.	Fresh and good quality of potatoes, sweet potatoes, brinjals, bandacans, pumpkins, country spinach, 8 ms. drumsticks, 8 ms. yams, country beans, plantains, country, asparagus radish, lalla and greens of different sorts	15,000
76	Biscuits, butter ..	Good .. .. lb.	20				
77	Ginger	Raw and pure	5				
78	Wheat flour ..	Do	5				
79	Beef	Good quality without bone.	500				
80	Fish*	Good quality. No fish, fresh, excluding wastage	300				

* Sour, Pamphlet, 1s.

Madras, 26th January 1914.

D. R. GONSALVEZ, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Lieut., I.S.M.D.,
Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital.

SALE OF FOREST LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a public auction sale of forest lands as noted in the statement given below at the District Forest Office, Nellore, by the District Forest Officer, at 2 P.M. on the 23rd February 1914 and subsequent days subject to the conditions set forth hereunder :—

1. The plots will be put up in plots of 10 acres more or less as shown in the annexed schedule.

2. All existing rights in the areas will be continued.

3. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector and Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, who reserve to themselves the right to reject any bid without assigning reasons for same

4. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 200 as earnest money deposit before the sale begins and produce a solvency certificate granted by a Tahsildar or Divisional Officer specifying the amount up to which the individuals are solvent, otherwise they will not be permitted to bid at the sales. The deposits of all except the highest bidders will be returned at the close of the sale.

5. Successful bidders will have to pay the full amount of bid within a week from the date of receipt of intimationof confirmation of sale into a Government Treasury. Failure to do so will result in the forfeiture ofthe deposit made and resale of the block at the risk of the approved bidder who will be responsible for any loss occurring by resale which will be recovered from him as arrears of land revenue.

6. After confirmation of sale, in due course, after disafforestation a patta will be granted for the land assessed to the land tax of the adjoining lands to be fixed by the Collector which will be liable to revision at future revenue settlements. The sale is subject to the conditions set forth in Board's Standing Order No. 15-2 (XV).

7. Government do not guarantee the correctness of the area of any of the blocks notified for sale. Bidders will be shown sketches of the plots at the time of sale if desired.

8. Any person desiring to bid at the auction may see any or all the plots by applying to the Range Officer, Coast Range.

9. The value of trees on the plots purchased should be paid by the purchasers according to the valuation fixed by the undersigned.

Statement showing the compartments and sub-plots with their areas proposed to be sold in auction in the different reserved plantations of the Coast Range, Nellore district.

Taluk.	Name of reserve.	Compartment number.	Plot.		Total area of compartment.
			Number	Area.	
				acs.	acs.
			1	10 00	
			2	10 50	
		1-A	3	6 20	
			4	6 20	
			5	10·50	
			6	10 00	
Kovur	Utukur Varani Plantation Block C.	1-B	1	9 50	67 00
			2	8 00	
			3	7 20	
			1	8 52	12 34
			2	11 80	
			3	11·50	
		2	4	8 40	
			5	9 20	
			6	6·30	
			7	8 40	
			1	10 00	68 1h
			2	10·00	
			3	10 00	
			4	10 00	
		2-A	5	10·25	
			6	8 78	
			7	11·20	
			8	11·00	
			9	11 60	
Gudur	Tammenapalem Plantation	1-B	1	13 50	94 63
			2	11 ·5	
			3	16 20	
			1	10·3a	33-75
			2	10·00	
			3	9 00	
			4	10 00	
			5	10·50	
		3-A	6	9·40	
			7	10·00	
			8	10·00	
			9	7 50	
			10	14 00	
			11	6 20	
					105 30

Taluk	Name of reserve.	Compartment number.	Plot. Number.	Plot. Area.	Total area of compartment.
				Acr	Acr.
			1	11·00	
			2	8 18	
			3	17 40	
			4	6 50	
			5	10 60 *	
			6	8 70 *	
			7	9·8	
			8	10 00	
			9	8 44	
	Kothapetam Plantation	2	10	9 65	
			11	10 00	
			12	10 00	
			13	9 00	
			14	8 50	
			15	9 50	
			16	9 80	
			17	8 46	
			18	4 62	
					182·19
			1	7 34	
			2	8·84	
			3	8 70	
Gudur		2-B	5	10 40	
			5	8 60	
			6	7 00	
			7	7 00	
					55·73
			1	14·20	
			2	11 00	
			3	10 76	
			4	21·26	
			5	16·60	
	Dugarazupalem Plantation	3	6	13 26	
			7	11·80	
			8	11 20	
			9	12·00	
			10	16·20	
					123·00
			1	10 00	
			2	8·00	
		4	3	11 82	
			4	10 00	
			5	9·50	
			6	11·00	
					81·00
		Total area			739·92

* Maduga or pond.

Nellore Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
14th January 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF GUNNIES.

SEALED tenders for the supply of gunnies will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 P.M., on Thursday, the 5th February 1914. The number of gunnies required is 65,000, more or less, of size 36" × 26".

2. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of gunnies" and should be accompanied by a sample of the gunnies to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 100 in currency notes; samples will not be returned.

3. Tenderers must state the rate (per 100) at which they are prepared to supply gunnies to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

4. Tenderers should undertake to supply the full number of gunnies required before 22nd March 1914 at the rate of not less than 10,000 per week beginning with the third week in February 1914.

5. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Sub-Div., Dy. Collr.'s Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
9th January 1914.

MIR RIAZUDDIN,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TARPAULINS AND GUNNY COVERS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of tarpaulins and gunny covers for use in boats employed in the transport of salt from the Ennore factories to Madras depot during the 1914 seasons will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 P.M. on Thursday, 5th February 1914. The number of tarpaulins and gunny covers to be supplied is given below :—

Tarpaulins—		Gunny covers—	
1st size, 24' × 15'	75	1st size, 50' × 12'	141
2nd size, 18' × 12'	23	3rd size, 20 × 9'	234
3rd size, 12' × 10'	10	4th size, 15' × 12'	74
		5th size, 12' × 9'	81

2. Tenders can be made for the supply of either of the articles or both.

3. Covers containing the tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of tarpaulins" or "Tenders for the supply of gunny covers" as the case may be and should be accompanied by a sample of the articles in any of the sizes to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 50 in currency notes in each case. Samples of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned, while those of successful ones will be taken as part of the supply towards its close.

4. Tenderers must state the rate per tarpaulin or gunny cover of each of the sizes at which they are prepared to supply the articles to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

5. Tenderers should undertake to supply half the number of articles of each size required before 1st March 1914 and the other half before 22nd March 1914.

6. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 in each case for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender, and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

7. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

8. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Comr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Sub-Div., Dy. Collr.'s Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
9th January 1914.

MIR RIAZUDDIN,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SALT TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OPERATIONS.

SEALED tenders for the following works in connection with the transport and storage of salt (present estimate about 18 lakhs of maunds) to be manufactured during the 1914 season in the four northern factories (Kattur, Veyalur, Attipet and Vallur) of the Ennore Circle, will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 5th February 1914. Operations to commence about 1st April 1914.

At the Factories.

Number of work.	Nature of work.
I.	Filling the salt on the drying grounds into bags supplied by Government, securely stitching up the mouths of the same with double twine to be supplied by the tenderer himself, and placing the bags so filled in the open boats provided for the purpose (rate per garce of 120 maunds to be specified in respect of each factory) in such manner as may be pointed out by the officers of the Department.

At the Salt Depot Madras.

II.	Removing the bags from the boats, stacking them on the platforms of the Madras Salt Depot in such places and in such manner as may be pointed out by the Inspector or other officer duly deputed by him for the purpose. Conveying the bags and emptying them on to the space of storage, and forming the salt into heaps, each containing 50 garce or 3,600 maunds as the above mentioned officer may dictate; protecting and securing against damage by rain or otherwise every evening the unstored salt lying on the platforms with materials supplied by the department and uncovering the same for storage every morning; accounting to the officer in charge of the depot for the materials supplied in this connection; also collecting the empty bags, sorting out respectively, the sound and torn ones, folding them securely into bundles of 25 each, returning them to stores and taking therefrom to each boat a supply of gunnies for its next journey. (Rate per garce to be specified.) It will be optional to the Inspector to weigh the salt before storage either on the weighbridge or by means of Grainger's pan scales.
III.	Covering the salt heaps at the Madras Salt Depot. (Rate per 50 garce heap exclusive of the cost of the materials to be specified.)
IV.	Supplying large sized palmyra leaves. (Rate per 1,000 leaves to be specified.)

V. Supplying coir rope .. .. } Rate per 30 gorse heap to be
VI. Supplying thatching grass for ridges .. .. .. } specified for each of the
VII. Supplying good clay for ridges and borders of salt heaps .. } works giving data of cost
VIII. Supplying pegs .. .. } for each kind of materials.

NOTE.—The materials referred to in works Nos. IV to VIII are not required for such portions of salt as can be covered with materials of test weighed heaps.

2. Tenders may be made for any one or more or for the whole of the above works.

3. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for works No. of the salt transport and storage operations."

4. Tenders for works should be accompanied by deposits in currency notes as below—

Works No I, Rs. 50 for each factory.
Works No II and III, Rs. 100 each
Works No IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII, Rs. 25 each.

5. Successful tenderers will be called on to make further deposits of Rs. 100 for work No. I, Rs. 200 for works Nos. II and III each and Rs. 150 for each of the remaining works and to execute agreements (copies of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner and of the Inspectors, Madras Depot and Ennore Circles, with reference to the works to be done in their respective circles) within a week from the date on which the acceptance of their tenders is notified to them, failing which their deposits will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by themselves.

6. Samples of the several articles to be tendered for and particulars of the quantity required for each heap can be seen at the said Depot.

7. The department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender

8. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspectors, Ennore and Madras Depot Circles, so far as the works relating to their circles are concerned.

9. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposits of the successful tenders will be returned on due fulfilment of their contracts.

Office of the Asst. Comr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept,
Chinglaput Sub-Div. Dy. Coll.'s Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
9th January 1914.

MIR RIAZUDDIN,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ERUMAIYUR TANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1914 for the execution of the works noted below :—

		Rs.
Erumaiyur tank, I. No. 315.	Repairs ..	1,350.
	Improvements ..	1,620.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs 100, failing which the tender will not be considered The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money

3 Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional Offices

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chinglaput Division Office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9 The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work—31st March 1915.

12 The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

Repairs and improvements to Erumaiyur tank, T. No. 315.

REPAIRS.

Number or quantity	Description.	Unit for calculation.
23,500 c.ft.	.. Benching the bund	100 c.ft.
130,000 c.ft.	.. Earthwork in loose black-cotton soil with sectioning, etc., complete ..	1,000 c.ft.
48,000 c.ft.	.. Earthwork in hard gravelly soil including scarifying, etc., complete ..	1,000 c.ft.
80,800 s.ft.	.. Turfing including watering for three months	100 s.ft.
2,024 c.ft.	.. Repacking old revetment	100 c.ft.
1,121 s.ft.	.. New stone revetment	100 s.ft.
1,250 c.ft.	.. Gravel banking	100 c.ft.

Weir at Left flank.

350 s.ft.	.. Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 s.ft.
250 s.ft.	.. Grouting and pointing with surki mortar	100 s.ft.

Improvements.

5,055 c.ft.	.. Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
1,980 c.ft.	.. Brickwork in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
242 s.ft.	.. Archwork brick in surki mortar	100 s.ft.
1,870 s.ft.	.. Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 s.ft.
41 s.ft.	.. Coletone work	100 s.ft.
L S.	.. Demolishing old masonry	1 c.ft.
L.S.	.. Earthwork opening bund, refilling, examining old tunnel and carrying out necessary repairs.	100 c.ft.
L S	.. Providing a plug and rod with locking arrangement.	..
L S	.. Date stone	..

N.B.—The rates should not include seigniorage charges, but payments will be made on production of authenticated receipts.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division, 16th January 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, *Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.*

TENDERS FOR REPAIRING THE ROAD LEADING TO CHEMBARAMBAKAM TANK FROM MAIN KUNNATTUR ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 16th March 1914, for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Rs.
Repairing the road leading to Chembarambakam tank from Main Kunnattur road	2,980

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4 Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices

6 Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding Power-of-Attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work. } Collection of materials before 15th October 1914, and spreading and consolidating before 31st December 1914.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K.1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done :—

Repairing the road leading to Chembarambakam tank from Main Kunnattur Road.

Number or quantity	Description	Unit for calculation.
5,300 s. ft.	.. Removing thick prickly-pears	100 s. ft.
12,000 ,,	.. Removing bushes	100 ,,
80,700 s. ft.	.. Gravelling including watering and ramming	100 ,,
20,000 ,,	.. Earthwork forming slope in hard clay	100 c. ft.
		.. 1,000 ,,

Executive Engineer Office, Chingleput Division, 9th January 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, *Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.*

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Customs house will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately), under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act on Tuesday the 3rd February 1914.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of the Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Marks on packages.	Quantity.	Contents
	1913.			
S S "Clan Urquhart" ..	12th Mar. ..	*Nil*	1	Earthenware pipe.
S S. "Nevasa" ..	16th April ..	A triangle with an inverted triangle on it having "W. H. Haller" in the middle	1 case ..	Medicines.
S.S. "Tarsha" ..	3rd June ..	A diamond with "S.M.A.G." in the centre.	1 ,, ..	Preserved fruits.
S.S. "Golconda" ..	23th ,, ..	A heart with "J" in the middle.	1 cask ..	Mannequins.
Do. ..	28th ,, ..	A diamond with "M J" in the centre as *ad.*	2 bundles ..	Buckets.
Do. ..	28th ,, ..	P R C	1 keg ..	Paint.
Do. ..	28th ,, ..	The Chrome Leather Company, Maqmith Building, Mount Road.	1 case ..	Tanned skins.
S.S. "Dunkinfield" ..	10th ,, ..	K.A.R. & Co., 610	1 ,, ..	China marbles.
S.S "Wilderslea" ..	24th ,, ..	*Nil*	1 ,, ..	Quaker oats
S.S. "Tikantarm" ..	26th ,, ..	An oblong with "G.B.K." in the centre and 1000 on the right corner below.	1 ,, ..	Keys.
Do. ..	29th ,, ..	*Nil* for a triangle with "J. & S." on left and right above and "6378" in the middle.	1 bag ..	Iron nuts.
Do. ..	29th ,, ..	*Nil*	2 bundles ..	Iron machinery.
S S. "Ravenbank" ..	2nd ,, ..	A diamond with "C. & B." on the left and right above and "J & E" on the left and right below and F.M.C & Co in the centre.	1 bag ..	Nails
Do ..	2nd June ..	*Nil* for an oblong with "6347" in the centre	1 bag ..	Empty bottles
Do ..	2nd ,, ..	*Nil* for K over A P C.	1 bundle ..	Nails.
S S "Fangtare" ..	27th Jan. ..	F M P.	1 case ..	Paper.
S S. "Clan Lamont" ..	27th April ..	*Nil*	2 cases ..	Sulphur hitters and electrical wire
Do. ..	27th ,, ..	H P M. or *ad.*	1 bale ..	Paper.
S.S. "Nevasa" ..	28th July ..	A diamond with "M G over A B S" in the centre.	3 bundles ..	Steel
S.S. "Outwark" ..	18th ,, ..	1 green in middle 111 white at one end.	3 ,, ..	Angles
S S. "Clan McMillan" ..	16th Feb. ..	A diamond with "S 11 L" in the centre	1 case ..	Lubricators
S.S "Haberfield" ..	18th Mar ..	A diamond with "1" in the centre and "W & M" on the left and right below as *ad.*	1 cask ..	Empty.
S S. "Golconda" ..	2nd June ..	An oblong with "2061" in the centre and "56" below	1 case ..	Refined camphor.
Do. ..	2nd ,, ..	F M of M over M	1 cask ..	Empty.
Do. ..	2nd ,, ..	*Nil*	1 ,, ..	Blue black ink fere..
S S. "Dan of Maine" ..	17th Dec. ..	*Nil*	1 case ..	Lubricators
S S. "Rajpur" ..	21st July ..	K H T	1 parcel ..	Sample sugar.
Do. ..	21st ,, ..	National Bank	1 ,, ..	Do.
S.S. "Rotherglen" ..	11th ,, ..	*Nil*	11 kegs ..	Empty.
S S "Blackwell" ..	20th ,, ..	A diamond with "G & G" on the left and right above, "18 over 3048" in the centre and "Co." on the right below	1 bale ..	Old newspaper.
Do. ..	24th ,, ..	A diamond with "MG" over J W C in the centre	1 drum ..	Nuts.
S S. "Tessia"	3rd Sept ..	*Nil* for Oates & Co.	1 case ..	Fruits.
S.S. "Newark" ..	28th July ..	C A S & Co	1 cask ..	Boot polish.
Do. ..	28th ,, ..	R & E. 3349	1 case ..	Brass fittings and galvanised screws for electric lamps.
S.S. "Custmark" ..	16th ,, ..	*Nil* for a diamond with "D & K" on the left and right above and "726 over P Co." in the centre	2 cases ..	Window glass.
Unknown	16th ,, ..	*Nil*	1 cask ..	Electric shades.
Do.	16th ,, ..	Do	1 ,, ..	Fire pans
S S. "Ambra" ..	25th Sept. ..	A triangle with "G" on the centre, "T h C" on the left and right corner, "EX over 1009" in the centre and "6584" below.	1 case ..	Glass bangles

Office of the Collector of Customs, Madras, 20th January 1914.

G. N. BOWER,
Assistant Collector of Customs.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of Recovery
Twenty-one flat iron bars	Nil	15th Jan. 1914	
One flat iron handle	"	15th "	
One pot sleeper	S I R.	15th "	
Ten flat iron bars	Nil	17th "	
One iron plate, 2' × 2'	"	17th "	
One case	A diamond with "A & Co" in the centre and Madras over 76 on the right.	19th "	
Do.	7625 over 3192 and Madras on the right.	19th "	
Ten flat iron bars	Nil	19th "	
One case	An oblong with "PRM over 2165" in the centre and Madras on the right.	20th "	
One lot old copper weighing 70 lb.	Nil	20th "	
One iron pully wheel, 18 × 3 × 3	A. H. J. & Co., Madras, over 10.	20th "	
One wooden sleeper	Nil	20th "	
One lot old brass weighing 74 lb	"	21st "	Within the Madras Harbour
One iron pulley wheel, 16 × 6 × 6	A. H. J. & Co., Madras	21st "	
Do. do. 36 × 5 × 6	Do.	21st "	
Two cases	An oblong with "P. R. M. over 2165" in the centre and 32 and 48 over Madras on the right	22nd "	
One case	An oblong with "7625 over 3191" in the centre and Madras on the right.	22nd "	
Do	HOLNESS and HOME H G	22nd "	
One iron pulley wheel, 18 × 6 × 6	A. H. J. & Co., Madras	22nd "	
Do. do. 18 × 4 × 4	Do.	23rd "	
Do do. 18 × 5 × 3	Do.	23rd "	
Two jungle wood squares	M M	23rd "	
One large halse iron rod	Nil	23rd "	
Seven flat iron bars	"	23rd "	

வ ச ப ர தி .

இதனை 1880-ம்ஆண்டின் 7-வது சட்டம் 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு அனுசரித்தபடி, மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைகளுக்குட் கடற்கரையில் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இந்த கீழ்க்கண்ட சாமான்கள் போர்ட் ஸாலிடர் ஆபீஸ் பாதையில்வைத்தவர்கள் தாங்கள் சாமான்களை மாதத்துட் முடிவுக்குள்ளாக இந்த நோட்டீஸ் தேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வாரத்துக்குள் தங்களுடைய சாமான் வந்ததாக மனு செய்து கொண்டு அவைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்யாதபடிக்கு மதராஸ் போர்ட் ட்ரஸ்டின் இஞ்சினீயர் உத்தரவின்படி அடுத்த மாதத்தில் விற்று தீர்க்கப்படும்.

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	கண்டெடுத்த தேதி வ.	கண்டெடுத்த இடம்.
21 கட்டை இரும்பு கட்டைகள்	குறியில்லை	1914-ம் வருஷம் ஜனவரி 15வ.	மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைக்குள்.
1 கட்டை இரும்பு கட்டை	Do.	Do. 15வ.	
1 இரும்பு ஜாடை கட்டை	S I R.	Do. 16வ.	
10 கட்டை இரும்பு கட்டைகள்	குறியில்லை	Do. 17வ.	
1 இரும்பு தகடு, 2' × 2'	Do.	Do. 17வ.	
1 மோல் வெட்டு	எதிரில் A & Co என்பதற்கு மேலே Madras என்பதாக 10 என்ற எண்ணுடன்	Do. 19வ.	
1 Do.	7625 / 3191 Madras	Do. 19வ.	
10 கட்டை இரும்பு கட்டைகள்	குறியில்லை	Do. 19வ.	
1 மோல் வெட்டு	PRM / 2165 என்ற எண்ணுடன் Madras என்பதாக	Do. 20வ.	

T 10

		1914-ம் ஆண்டு	
1 வாட்டு பைஞ்ச பெட்டி, 70 lbs. எஸ்.டபிள்யு. எஸ்.	துரிமம் ..	மார்ச்சி 20ஆ..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகத்துக்குள்.
1 இருப்பு கம்பி சமரம், 18 × 3 × 3 ...	AHJ & Co., Madras 30.	Do. 20ஆ..	
1 மட் சீலிங்	துரிமம் ...	Do. 20ஆ..	
1 வாட்டு பைஞ்ச தேக்கு, 74 lbs. எஸ்.டபிள்யு.	Do.	Do. 21ஆ..	
1 இருப்பு கம்பி சமரம், 42 × 3 × 6 ...	AHJ & Co., Madras.	Do. 21ஆ..	
1 Do. Do. 36 × 3 × 6 ..	Do.	Do. 21ஆ..	
2 கேஸ் பெட்டிகள்	PRM 2168 மதிப்பீடு 4 வாட்டு பெட்டிகள் மேற்படி 21 & 45 ஆம் குறிப்பு.	Do. 21ஆ..	
1 கேஸ் பெட்டி	7626 3191 மதிப்பீடு 4 வாட்டு பெட்டி மேற்படி Madras 8 ஆம் குறிப்பு	Do. 22ஆ..	
1 Do. .. .	NOINES & SCHEBE,	Do. 22ஆ..	
1 இருப்பு கம்பி சமரம், 18 × 3 × 3	AHJ & Co., Madras.	Do. 23ஆ..	
1 Do. Do. 36 × 4 × 4 ...	Do.	Do. 23ஆ..	
1 Do. Do. 18 × 3 × 3 ...	Do.	Do. 23ஆ..	
2 வாட்டுச் சமரம்	MM ...	Do. 23ஆ..	
1 பார்க் சமரம் இருப்பு கம்பி ...	துரிமம் ...	Do. 23ஆ..	
7 தட்டை இருப்பு பட்டைகள்	Do. ...	Do. 24ஆ..	

Port Office, Madras,
28th January 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras

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The Nilgiri District Board's Office, Ootacamund, 11th Jan. 1914. M. YOUNG, *President.*

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3 School Final candidates will be preferred and they should submit along with the applications a statement showing the marks obtained in school and at the public examination in the several subjects together with the presidency average.

4. The applicant should have also passed at least the elementary grade in type-writing and should provide himself with his own machine to work with in case he is appointed.

Office of the Asst. Comr., Chingleput Sub-Division, North Beach, Madras, 15th January 1914. MIR. RIAZUDDIN SAHIB, *Ag Assistant Commissioner.*

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Registrar's Office, Guntur-Nellore (Guntur), 15th January 1914. M. NARAYANA ROW, *Ag. District Registrar.*

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Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 31st January 1914.

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Dowlaishwaram 19th January 1914. T. PERAYYA NAYUDU, *Assistant Engineer on Special Duty.*

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District Munsif's Court, Kulittalai, 16th January 1914. K. R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR, *District Munsif*

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Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura, 17th January 1914. A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM, *Collector.*

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Applicants should have passed Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, and possess practical experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 30th January 1914.

Office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles, Chepauk, Madras, 17th January 1914. E. W. LACE, A.M.I.C.E., *Executive Engineer.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for posts of Clerks on Rs. 30—1—40 and Rs. 20—2—30 in the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras. Candidates already in Government service having experience of office routine and drafting will be preferred for the former appointment. Applications should reach this office before 15th February next.

Vepery, 19th January 1914. F. WARE, *Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates, duly qualified under the examination rules, for the post of Minor Irrigation Head Overseer on Rs. 100 in this district. The appointment is likely to last long and eventually to become permanent.

Chittoor Collector's Office, Chittoor, 21st January 1914. A. FOTHERINGHAM, *Ag. Collector.*

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Office of the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, Trichinopoly, 22nd January 1914. M. R. KHAREGAT, *Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.*

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Ellore Municipal Office, 25th January 1914. S. SITARAMAYYA, *Chairman-Delegate.*

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BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following changes in the Bank's Staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. H. N. Collyer to be Agent at Bangalore Branch, *vice* Mr. R. A. Gray.
Mr. R. A. Gray to be Agent at Ootacamund Branch, *vice* Mr. K. S. Hector granted leave.
Mr. A. Graham to be Agent at Mangalore Branch, *vice* Mr. C. E. Baildey granted leave.

(By order of the Directors).

Madras, 23rd January 1914. W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [Price, 6 *pie.*

ABKĀRI NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKĀRI AND OPIUM PRIVILEGES IN MADRAS TOWN FOR THE LEASE, 1914–15.

Notice is hereby given that the Pattai Arrack shops, Taverns, Ganja and Opium shops shown in the subjoined schedules will, for the lease commencing from 1st April 1914, be put up to public auction by the Collector of Madras at his office on the dates shown against each. The sale will commence at 12 noon daily and if not completed on the date specified will be continued on the following days commencing at the same hour.

Schedule I.—Pattai Arrack Shops.

Place, date and the time of sale.—Collector's Office Madras, on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1914, at 12 noon.

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
1	New Washermanpetta, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Arunachaleswarapet Annexe Coil and Venkatachalam's Street, 200 yards
2	Rayapuram, Sivaramaswami Coil Street, between Police Station and premises No 60, 200 yards.
3	Old Washermanpetta Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Goldsmith Tank Street and Cemetery Road.
4	Rayapuram anywhere in Brunton's Screw Street, which is 330 yards long.
5	Perambur, Perambur High Road, between the Railway Station and Peracherry
6	Georgetown, Mukkothakaran Cachanna's Beam Bridge Road, between the Bridge and Mint Street.
7	Georgetown Sahib Varayyar Street, between the Broadway and Rasappa Street.
8	Do. Thatha Muthappan Street, between Govindappa Naick Street and Mint Street.
9	Do. Narayana Naick Street, between Thumbu Chetti Street and Moore Street.
10	Do. Seven Wells Street, between ARMENIAN Coil Street and St. Xavier Street, 217 yards.
11	Do. Rudram Street, between China Bazar Street and Kotawal Bazaar.
12	Do. Elephant Gate, Murugappan Street, between Wall Tax Road and Kandappa Mudali Street, 88 yards.
13	Ennegundram, Brick-kiln Road, between the bridge and brick kiln.
14	Choolai, D'Mellow's Road, between the Ennur Paplanade Road and the lane leading to Choolai Slaughter-house.
15	Narayanapalayam, Perambur Barracks Road, between Vadamalai Pillai Street and Venkatachalam Mudali Street, 110 yards
16	Choolai, between Municipal Cart-stand in Anderson Paper Street and Padmabathi Street branching from Choolai Bazaar Road, opposite to Dharmaraja Coil.
17	Purasawalkam, Kandappa Mudali High Road, between Purasawalkam High Road and Muthialu Naick Street, 100 yards
18	Perumal, Erumpu Street, anywhere in the street, which is 110 yards long.
19	Chintadripet, Iyah Mudali Street between Arunachel'a Naick's Street and Kilva Chetti Street.
20	Pudupet anywhere in Thalaiyari Naick Street or Velayuda Chetti Street.
21	Nungambakkam, Agasteswara Coil Road or Village Road, between Nungambakkam High Road and the Police Station
22	Triplicane, Tiruvateeswaranpettai Road, between Annanga Chetti's Street, and Arunachala Achary's Street, 100 yards.
23	Triplicane, anywhere in Vanian Street, Pallhouse Bazaar.
24	Triplicane—Any unobjectionable site either in Jane Jubali Khan Street, south of house No 31, or in Venkatakala Mudali Street (south of Peter's Road).
25	Kilpauk-pet, Barber's Bridge Road, between Thalaiyaratheswaran Coil and Tea House Road.
26	Royapet, High Road, between the Old Police Station and Peter's Road, 210 yards.
27	Teynampet, Mount Road, within 200 yards south of the bridge which is near the Horticultural Gardens.
28	Mylapore, Cutcherry Road, between Bazaar Road and Canal bridge.

Schedule II.—Opium Shops.

Place, date and the time of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1914, at 12 noon.

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened
1	Old Washermanpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Cemetery Road and Varadakrishnama Street.
2	Rayapuram, Manaswarami Coil Road, between Cemetery Road and Andiappa Garmam Street.
3	Georgetown, Varadarajulappan Street, between Andiappa Naick Street and Anna Pillai Street, or in Andiappa Naick Street, between Govindappa Naick Street and Varadarajulappan Street
4	Georgetown, Rasappa Chetti Street, between Devaraja Mudali Street and Parthasarathy Chetti Street.

Schedule II.—Opium Shops—*cont.*

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
5	Anywhere in Barracks Gate Street or in D'Mellow's Road between Barracks Gate Street and the lane leading to Choolai slaughter-house
6	Chintadrepet, Iyah Mudah Street, anywhere between Arunachella Naick Street and Vallavan Street.
7	Triplicane, Pycroft's Road, between Triplicane High Road, East, and Ameer Mahal, West
8	Do. Triplicane High Road, between Wallajah Road, North, and Shadi Mahal Road, South.

Schedule III.—Foreign Liquor Taverns.

Place, date and the time of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Wednesday, the 4th February 1914, at 12 noon.

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
1	Old Washermanpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Venkatakrishna Street and Ramanjiah's Street, 168 yards.
2	Royapuram, Audiyappa Gramani Street, which is 280 yards long.
3	Georgetown, Seven Wells Street, between St. Xavier's Street and Anahara Konan Street, 131 yards.
4	Do Mannadi Street, between Thumbu Chetti Street and the Broadway, 260 yards.
5	Do. Audiappa Naick's Street, between Mint Street and Gurubappa Naick's Street.
6	Do. Mint Street or Kurappa Naick's Street, or Memorial Hall North Street, between Memorial Hall and Rampa Chetti Street
7	Perambur, Barracks Road, between Strahan's Road and Farrers Road 280 yards
8	Purasawalkam, in Mahadhai Street, between the Burial-ground and the Purasawalkam High Road, or in the Purasawalkam High Road between the Kundapathurry Street and the Ritherdon Road.
9	Vepery, High Road, between Park Gate and Perumal Maistry Street.
10	Chintadrepet, anywhere in Iyah Mudali Street.
11	Egmore High Road, between Egmore Police Station and Post Office.
12	Mount Road, between Round Tana and Nolan Statue.
13	Triplicane Pycroft's Road, between Veeraraghava Mudali Street and Triplicane High Road, a distance of 290 yards.
14	Mount Road, between Gemm's Road and the Elphinstone Hotel Gate, 500 yards.
15	Royapet, High Road, between the Old Police Station and Peter's Road, a distance of 210 yards.
16	Mylapore, Cathedry Road, between Arundel Street and Bazaar Road, and the whole of Bazaar Road.

Schedule IV.—Ganja Shops.

Place, date and the time of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Wednesday the 4th February 1914, at 12 noon.

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
1	Georgetown, Mannadi Street, between Iyappa Chetti Street and Moore Street.
2	Do Audiappa Naick Street, between Reddi Raman Street and Anderson's Street or in Varadamuthiappan Street between China Bazaar Road and Thatha Muthappan Street
3	Do. China Bazaar Road, between Mint Street and Errappa Maistry Street
4	Do Parah Venkatachala Ayyar Street, between Davidson Street and Acharappan Street.
5	Do. anywhere between Venkata Naick Street, Accaya Coil Street, Seven Wells Street and St. Xavier's Street.
6	Do. Wall Tax Road, between China Bazaar Road and Elephant Gate.
7	Royapuram, Munuswamy Coil Street, between Manuswamy Coil and Police Station E-III.
8	Washermanpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Cemetery Road and Kasimeja Ayyar Street.
9	Chintadrepet, anywhere in Iyah Mudah Street, between Vadagiri Maistry Street and Rami Pandaram Street, or in Arunachala Naicken Street, between Nyniappa Naicken Street and Sivagana Chetti Street.
10	Choolai, anywhere in Bazaar Road.
11	Do. anywhere in D'Mellow's Road
12	Purasawalkam, Purasawalkam High Road, between Kandappa Mudali High Road and Sundara Pillai Street.
13	Royapet, High Road, between the Old Police Station and Ice House Road.
14	Triplicane, Triplicane High Road, between the Old Police Station and Wallajah Road.
15	Do. Pycroft's Road between Veeraraghava Mudali Street and Fakir Sahib Street.
16	Mylapore, anywhere in Cathedry Road.

N.B.—As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the initial deposit of Rs. 50) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the initial deposit made by him will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

2. Successful bidders will be allowed to open their shops anywhere within the limits specified above, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, of the particular site selected.

3. Successful bidders will be required to furnish the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, with boundary lists of the particular sites selected by them within ten days from the date of sale, and immediately on the approval of the sites by the Commissioner of Police, to execute the counterpart agreements required by the general conditions of sale, and get them registered, where necessary.

4. Successful bidders of whose solvency the Collector is not satisfied, will immediately on notice either pay up an additional deposit of two months' rent or produce a surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered, failing which the issue of their licenses will be withheld.

5. Temporary licenses will not be issued except in special cases, and in no case where the issue of the annual licenses is delayed through the failure of the licensee to comply with the conditions set forth above.

6. As regards the payment of shop hire the following rules will be observed :—

(i) The hire should be paid not later than the 10th of each month.

(ii) For payments made after the 10th interest at 8 per cent. per annum will be charged from the 10th and a fine of Re. 1 for each shop will be levied.

(iii) Failure to pay the hire before the 25th of the month will render the shop liable to be resold at the risk of the licensee

Madras Collector's Office,
6th January 1914.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [PRICE, 6 pies.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1, *dated* 20*th January* 1914.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following notification is issued in supersession of Notification No. 5, dated 21st January 1913, published in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 21st January 1913

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 4 (*p*) of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886), the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes, under section 24 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licenses on fixed fee for the compounding, blending, bottling and sale of potable foreign liquors from and after the 1st April 1914 within the limits of the Madras Presidency :—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land, plain rectified spirits imported or locally made and on which the tariff rate of duty has been paid; all spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made in colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whiskey or rum (or spirits made in Malabar from cocoanut toddy, called "Malabar arrack") and excised at the tariff rates of import duty, and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly excised, but excludes denatured spirits and ordinary arrack. In the case of licenses to Chemists, Druggists and other approved firms or persons, however, for the sale of pure rectified spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure rectified spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in this country and excised at the tariff rate of duty.

Note.—The minimum strengths at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be sold are 35° U.P. for gin and 25° U.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits and Malabar, Cochin and Colombo arrack.

"Native" beer is beer brewed in India (*a*) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and in the manufacture of which jaggery or crude cane sugar is employed, (*b*) which is brewed at a higher original gravity than 1.062° on a standard saccharometer and (*c*) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs. 42-2-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of three annas per gallon.

2. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors shall be of the following descriptions :—

I. *Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.*—These will be issued on an annual fee of Rs. 100 at the discretion of Collectors. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons or a dozen reputed quart bottles or two dozen reputed pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of this license will have the privilege of issuing to licensed dealers only samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint.

II. *Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises to any person.*—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "native" beer and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India.

* (a) The former will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs 200 in the town of Madras and in Cotacamund, Coonoor and Wellington, Rs. 100 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Kotagiri and Cochin, and Rs. 50 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint and greater than two imperial gallons in one transaction will be prohibited. In Madras the right of selling Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack for removal from the premises in bottles is restricted to tavern-keepers who have taken out a special license for the purpose which will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 200, while the ordinary retail licensee-holder will be allowed to sell any kind of foreign liquor except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack and "native" beer.

(b) Retail licenses for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Hotel licenses for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding-houses.*—These will be of two classes at annual fees of Rs. 150 or Rs 75 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rs 50 on the Nilgiris, and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, as may in each case be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licenses otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding-houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them.

In Madras a holder of a hotel license desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a "bar" or "bars" may, on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 50 for a first-class bar or Rs 25 for a second-class bar, be granted a separate license to be called a bar license. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor, except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack, under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern license.

In Madras, special bar licenses will also be issued to others than holders of hotel licenses with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue. The fees in such cases will be fixed by the Board and the licenses will entitle the holders to sell to all comers.

IV. *Refreshment-room licenses* will be of two classes—

(a) *For refreshment-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of tilt carriages for the supply on the premises of passengers by such railways or tilt lines.*—The annual fee payable for each license will be Rs. 50. Under these licenses liquor may be sold to passengers and persons served with eatables in the rooms for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that no more than one reputed quart of spirits or two reputed quarts of any other kind of liquor sold at the refreshment-room may be sold at one time to any such passenger for removal from the premises.

(b) *For refreshment rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or of eatables prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs 500 in Madras and Rs 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be optional with the Collector to withdraw licenses of this description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the refreshment-room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the refreshment-room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licenses. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licenses must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs. 50 in Madras and in Cotacamund and Coonoor Municipalities and of Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale at refreshment-stalls in connection with race meetings and public entertainments. These will be granted by Collectors at their discretion for periods not exceeding ten days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

VI. *Special licenses* will also be granted by Collectors in consultation with the Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on each occasion determine.

VII. *Auctioneer's licenses.*—Annual fee, Rs. 5. The following are important provisions of this license:—

(a) Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of testing high class wines and spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.

(b) Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or estates or of trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unmarchantable.

(c) Authority to sell by auction at places other than that specified in the license, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.

* *Note.*—In places where there are beer shops, holders of retail licenses for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except "native" beer will be permitted to sell beer brewed in India on English principles only in bottles as bottled at the brewery at which it was brewed.

VIII. *Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to Chemist and Druggist firms and other firms or persons specially approved by Collectors, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Under these licenses the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, specially authorise) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than *bona fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one reputed pint in the case of sale to a private individual, two reputed quarts in the case of sale to a Chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal hospital.

IX. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit will be issued by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10.

3. *Licenses for compounding* $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ *blending foreign liquors* will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and those for *compounding* to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250.

4. *Licenses for the bottling of foreign liquors, except beer brewed locally*, will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

5. Any two or more of the above kinds of licenses may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises.

6. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

7. All orders passed by Collectors under these rules will be subject to appeal to the Board of Revenue, whose decision will be final.

8. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect for the official year, *i.e.*, from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year.

9. The fixed fees exceeding Rs. 50 on all licenses (other than special and occasional licenses) will be payable in two instalments, one half being payable when the license is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz., 1st October.

10. For the convenience of the trade, Collectors will, so far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licenses under clause IV (b) to have effect during the following official year before the tavern sales for that year. Licenses for the sale of liquor in mufassal refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

11. All further information may be obtained and forms of licenses may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the offices of Collectors.

12. The Board of Revenue in the department of Separate Revenue will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to the carrying out of these rules.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 20th January 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [PRICE 6 *pice*.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

MINUTES of a Board Meeting, No. 20 of 1913–1914, held on the 9th January 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Mr H. H. Hood
Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M.
Mr A. B. Morin.
Mr G. Fraser
Sir John A. Boyson, *Kt.*
Mr J. F. Simpson.
Mr R Greenall.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Maclure Savage.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kadias Sadaba Sahib.
M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu.

283. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 19th December 1913.

284. Read again Port Trust Board Resolutions Nos 267 and 268, dated the 19th December 1913, adopting, subject to sanction of and publication by Government, certain amendments in the conditions appended to the Trust's Scale of Rates of Harbour Dues. Read also Gazette Notification No 4, dated the 23rd December 1913, publishing the amended Scale of Rates.

Resolved that the amended scale and conditions be brought into force on the 16th January 1914.

285. Read a note by the Chairman, explaining that during the last couple of years,—and that probably similar action would be necessary until the end of March 1914—while most of the Trust's unwalled shedding has either been under demolition or been walled, he has granted spaces at a monthly rent, in certain walled sheds in lieu of corresponding space compulsorily vacated from time to time in unwalled sheds, by certain firms engaged in the export trade, at the same rates, viz Rs. 2 per 100 square feet, that they had been paying, as per Rule 7 (*d*) of the conditions attached to the Trust's Scale of Rates, for unwalled space.

Resolved to confirm the Chairman's action and that he submit a revised clause, more suitable than clause 7 (*d*) of the scale of rates to the new conditions now coming into use, for submission to Government for adoption after the 31st March 1914.

286 Read again Board Resolution No 473, dated the 16th December 1913, granting, subject to sanction of Government, twenty-five days' privilege leave to Mr Munro Maiden, the Trust's Chief Accountant, from the 15th December 1913. Read also G.O No. 396, Marine, dated the 24th December 1913, sanctioning the grant of the leave in question.

Read also a letter from Mr. Munro Maiden, dated the 2nd January 1914, asking for one year's furlough on medical certificate from the date of the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him

Resolved to approve of the grant of the furlough asked for by Mr Maiden subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 30 of the Madras Port Trust Act, and that also, subject to sanction of Government, the Deputy Chief Accountant officiate as Chief Accountant until further orders.

287. Read note by the Chairman, dated 7th January 1914, submitting for approval of the Board a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs 31,000 for a fire installation for the harbour.

Resolved that the plan and the estimate be approved and that the estimate be submitted to Government for sanction under section 76 and for sanction to its debit to capital under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act, funds to be provided from the Trust's revenue balances enhanced by the proceeds of the 50-lakh loan.

288. Read note by the Chairman submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,000, for an additional unit of staff quarters for the use of the Trust's dredging master.

Resolved to sanction the estimate and to submit it to Government under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act for sanction to the debit of the expenditure to capital, funds to be provided out of the Trust's Revenue balances enhanced as these will be by the proceeds of the 50-lakh loan.

289. Read a note by the Trust's Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, recommending a house allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem to Mr. J. Cheeve, Junior Wharf Superintendent, until such time as the Trust can allot free quarters to him, and also recommending that free quarters, when available, be granted to both the Wharf Superintendents.

Resolved to adopt both recommendations.

290. Read a note by the Chairman recommending, for reasons given, that Syed Noor, Checker, be dismissed from the date of his suspension, 16th December 1913.

Resolved that the recommendation be adopted.

291. In accordance with section 34 of the Madras Port Trust Act a copy of the Trust's Schedule of Staff for 1914–1915 and the Capital and Revenue Revised Estimates for 1913–14 and the Budget Estimate for 1914–15, as well as the Pilotage Fund Revenue Estimates for the same years were handed to each Trustee by the Chairman for consideration at the Special Budget Meeting to be held on 20th January 1914.

292. Recorded statement showing the purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing Agents in England, of which information was received in December 1913.

293. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 15th December 1913, was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	Number.	Date.					
			Capital Major Works.	Rs.			
16	G.O. No. 538.	19th December 1913	(a) Shifting of the rifle range and (b) south harbour road.	45,673	..	Contributions to Capital.	
			Revenue Works.				
1	Board's Res. No. 464.	Do.	A small shed for the use of the Madras Sailing club.	1,300	..	Rev. 8 Engineering and Maintenance (vii) New Minor Works.	
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil				

294. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for October 1913.

295. Recorded G.O. No. 369, Marine, dated 14th November 1913, recording the Administration Report of the Madras Port Department for 1912–13.

296. Recorded G.O. No. 388, Marine, dated 18th December 1913, recording the Chairman's letter forwarding for information copy of the proceedings of the ceremony of removal to a new site of the harbour foundation stone laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1875.

297. Recorded G.O. No. 390, Marine, dated 20th December 1913, sanctioning the deputation of Mr. W. W. Robinson, the Trust's Traffic Manager, to Calcutta and the arrangements proposed consequent thereon. *Vide* Board's Resolution No. 244, dated 5th December 1913.

298. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 7th January 1914, were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	1,25,000	72,465 15 8
Provident Fund Account	1,91,500	1,550 12 0
Deposit Fund Account	18,200	1,228 15 0
Sudan Sailors' Home Charity Account	67,500	1,636 8 8
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	892 12 11
Pilotage Fund	80,000	1,084 14 5
Harbour Dues Advance	*Nil.*	48,752 13 2

Madras Port Trust,
20th January 1914.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [PRICE, 6 pies

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER

1914.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
January	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
19th Mon. ..	29·955	76·7	69·4	83·9	69·4	..	57	N.E. by N.	178	..	30	9·9	Fine with passing clouds.
20th Tues. ..	·913	76·6	68·6	83·8	68·4	..	53	N.E. by N.	139	..	17	7·9	Fine.
21st Wed ..	29·929	76·3	70·3	84·0	69·4	..	70	N.E. by N.	137	..	33	7·6	Fine with passing clouds.
22nd Thurs. ..	30·010	76·7	70·7	84·1	69·7		73	N.E.	137	..	33	7·2	Do.
23rd Fri. ..	·034	77·4	70·0	84·9	68·5	..	67	E.S.E. by E.	150	..	33	7·8	Do.
24th Sat. ..	·036	76·1	69·5	84·5	68·8	..	71	N.E. by E.	196	..	23	8·1	Do.
25th Sun. ..	0·48	74·8	69·2	84·2	66·2	..	73	N.E.	126	..	3	9·7	Fine.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 1·06 inches, the average due for the same period being 0·81 inch.

Madras Observatory, 26th January 1914.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

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II-Sup.-4

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.] MADRAS TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2, dated 23th January 1914.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI AND OPIUM PRIVILEGES.

Notice is hereby given that the number of independent shops appointed for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs during the twelve months beginning 1st April 1914 and ending 31st March 1915 and the local limits appointed for them will be notified by Collectors in their District Gazettes, and that the privilege of sale therein will be put up to public auction on the dates, at the places and by the officers to be notified by Collectors subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Conditions of Auction Sale.

II. The districts in which independent arrack shops, foreign liquor taverns, beer shops, ganja shops and opium shops, respectively, will be sold are specified below :—

Independent arrack shops.	Foreign liquor taverns.	Beer shops.	Ganja shops.	Opium shops.
		From 1st April 1914.		
Throughout the entire tracts of the Presidency including the Bangenapalle State.	In all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, the Nilgiris, Salem and South Canara.	In all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Madras, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and South Canara.	Throughout the Presidency.	Throughout the Presidency.

Arrack and ganja wholesale depot licenses will be issued for all districts. Particulars regarding them will be found in clause XVI below. A separate notification will be issued regarding fixed fee foreign liquor licenses.

III. A deposit must be made by each bidder previous to bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale. A deposit of Rs. 50 will ordinarily be required from any person wishing to bid for any important shop or any large number of shops. This will be reduced to Rs. 20 in the case of bidders for not more than two or three shops of an aggregate monthly value of Rs. 50 or less and to Rs. 5 in the case of bidders for single small shops. In the Kurnool district, the officer conducting the sale may, where he finds it necessary, require a deposit of Rs 10 only from bidders for arrack shops. In the South Canara district, the selling officers may at their discretion reduce the deposit to Rs. 2 for shops whose average monthly rental does not exceed Rs. 2.

IV. The shops will be put up to auction in the order in which they are notified, unless the selling officer sees reason to change that order. Upset prices will be fixed at the discretion of the Collectors. The reserve price placed by Government on the shops will not be published, but the average of the previous five years' rentals will be notified by the Collectors, wherever possible, for the information of bidders.

V. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him.

VI. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground that he has been convicted by a Criminal Court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of a license or of a contract under the $\frac{\text{Abkari}}{\text{Opium}}$ Act as to render him undesirable as a holder of a license or on the ground that he is insolvent or to prevent arrangements to the detriment of Government interests or for any other valid reason. He may also refuse any bid which

he may consider to be purely speculative, after recording his reasons for doing so. Village officers * will not be allowed to bid for, or to have any direct interest in, shops for the sale of intoxicants.

VII. The shops will be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the sale will be subject to formal confirmation of the Collector, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Such formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid, unless revised by the Board of Revenue for special reasons, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any officer appointed by him.

VIII. In case of dispute the selling officer's decision shall be final. If for any reason the highest bid is rejected, the next highest shall be taken, or the shop re-sold at his discretion.

IX. At the close of each day's sale, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit † of half a month's rent (in addition to the deposit made under clause III) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause III will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately by the selling officer on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

X. Persons to whom shops have been knocked down and who have made deposits as provided in clauses III and IX shall also deposit † such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent (to be paid within ten days from the date of communication of the Collector's acceptance of the bid) and shall without unnecessary delay execute the necessary engagements and take out licenses on the conditions hereinafter set forth. In the case of the purchaser's death after signing the agreement, it will be binding on his heirs and assigns. Should the initial deposit exceed two months' rental the excess will be refunded unless the purchaser is required to deposit twice that sum under clause XI *infra*.

XI. If on enquiry subsequent to sale the purchaser shall be found to be of doubtful solvency, he may be required either to deposit two months' rental in addition to the sum prescribed in clause X *supra*, or to get a surety or sureties to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (article 34, schedule I, Act II of 1899) and registered at the expense of the purchaser if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000.

XII. On the failure of any person to make deposit under clause X or to comply with the requisition under clause XI *supra* or to execute engagements and take out licenses as aforesaid, the deposits already made may be forfeited and the shop re-sold under the orders of the Divisional Officer on the dates notified by the Collector or otherwise disposed of by the latter officer.

XIII. Re-sales effected under clause XII will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain, and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the re-sale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the privilege is disposed of otherwise than by re-sale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with original sale.

XIV. The purchaser of the privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below, though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

XV. The deposit referred to in clause X or clause XI, as the case may be, will be taken as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license. If the Tahsildar ‡ and the licensee so agree, it may be credited towards the last instalments of the kists payable by the latter.

Condition of Issue of Licenses for Wholesale Vend of Arrack and Ganja.

XVI. Applications for the privilege of the wholesale vend of country spirits and of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant should reach the Collectors concerned on or before the 1st March 1914 and each should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 which will be returned to those persons whose applications for licenses are not approved. The grant of licenses confers no exclusive privilege, and it will be open to the Collector to grant licenses under like conditions to other persons at any time during the currency of the licenses for which applications are now invited. Licenses for the wholesale vend of arrack will be granted to private persons only if they have obtained the consent of the arrack supply contractor of the district to the opening of their depots and deposited such amount as may be required by the Collector as security for the proper fulfilment of the conditions of the license. If such depots are not worked to the satisfaction of the Collector, they may be closed at any time. Arrack wholesale depot licenses will not be granted to persons having interest in retail shops.

The licenses issued under the above clauses will contain the following general conditions common to all abkari and opium licenses and the special conditions prescribed below for each particular kind.

General Conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium Licenses.

1. Contract suppliers of country spirits are prohibited from holding within their contract areas any interest in the retail vend of arrack or in the vend of other intoxicating liquors such as toddy, foreign liquor and beer, and from employing any person who has such interest. This prohibition does not extend to the wholesale supply of foreign liquor or of rectified spirit to licensed vendors; nor does it prevent them from holding an interest in the retail sale of country spirits in areas other than those for which they have been granted the supply contract, or from holding ganja and opium shops either within or without their contract areas. Brewers are prohibited from having any interest either direct or indirect in the retail vend of beer throughout the Presidency.

2. The limits within which sales under any abkari or opium license may be carried on will be specified by the Collector at the time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject

* This order is not intended to debar relatives of village officers from holding abkari and opium shops which are not situated in or near or which do not supply villages in which the village officers themselves are employed.

† Deposits may be in cash or other approved security. ‡ Includes Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge.

to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside these limits is prohibited.

3. Sales must be conducted in a suitable building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept locked at night. In the case of arrack shops and taverns in municipalities, or towns having a population of 20,000 and over, the shop premises shall have no doors except into the main street; there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress in any other direction: the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the shop shall not be used as a place of residence save by the vendor and his family or caretakers.

4. Except in the case where two or more foreign liquor licenses are held by one person, sales under each license issued must be in different premises (chemists and druggists and medical practitioners excepted). The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor except in accordance with the terms of a compounding license is prohibited. But intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking may be prepared and sold in shops licensed for the sale of opium. In shops which are clearly of a superior character private bars may be sparingly allowed by the Collector, under a special license to be granted by him free of fee, provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop or through a separate door clearly labelled, or provided with a proper signboard to show its nature.

5. A sign-board must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the licence under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the correct rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and, in the case of taverns and wholesale depots, in English also. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

6. All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to opium and intoxicating drugs either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose except the manufacture of intoxicating drugs in accordance with the terms of a license. Nothing shall be added to liquor except in compounding or blending in accordance with the terms of a license. Liquor shall not be bottled except in accordance with the terms of a bottling license. Nor shall different kinds of liquors be mixed and sold under the designation of one of them. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops (*vide* condition 16 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs found unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with in any way, and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments are empowered to confiscate or destroy any liquor, opium, or intoxicating drugs unfit for consumption or use or which have been tampered with, and all liquor to which liquor of another description has been added and which is being offered for sale under the name of one of the liquors so mixed.

7. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 18 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment of such persons in shops or depots for the sale of the same are prohibited. The Divisional Officer may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in depots or shops and forbid the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

8. No depot or shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 9 P.M. except under special authority. In Madras sales after 9 P.M. will be allowed only in special cases under separate licenses and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Collector. Power is reserved to Collectors on the report of the Police or for other sufficient reasons to order the closure of any particular shop either in towns or in the country at 8 P.M. or even at an earlier hour, if they consider such a course to be advisable in the interests of the public.

9. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

10. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

11. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

12. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or native soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also to close any shops temporarily in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall on his own motion close his depot or shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

13. Collectors may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure or the opening of new depots and shops within limits so to number to be fixed by the Board of Revenue in their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the site selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the lease and no such changes as affect the interest of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under special sanction of the Board. Tahsildars may at any time permit the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

14. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., only in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. This power in regard to country spirits and toddy may also be exercised by Divisional Officers. Such licenses should be issued only when absolutely necessary and shall ordinarily be granted to the shopkeepers who usually supply the locality or to the representatives of the renter. The licenses shall run only as long as they are actually required not exceeding ten days. Not more than one license shall be issued for a fair or festival without the sanction of the Board. The fees to be paid for the licenses shall be fixed at the discretion of the officers issuing them.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(a) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect

to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the licenses—

(1) to sailors of the Royal Navy, soldiers and members of their families, or
(2) to any other person living in barracks;

(b) (1) to persons whom a vendor knows, or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, *i.e.*, all class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments;
(2) to Policemen, Excise officers and Railway servants when on duty; or,

(c) in any circumstances to any—
(1) European regrent under escort of the Police;
(2) child under sixteen years of age;
(3) insane person; or
(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

Note.—The restrictions in (a) and (b) do not apply to Native soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments.

18. No privilege of supply or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

17. No holder of any abkari or opium license will be allowed, without special permission from the Collector, to possess any interest in any abkari or opium license in any Native State or foreign territory or in any British territory where a low rate of duty is in force and which is adjacent to the district in which he holds his license.

18. Depots and shops must be kept open unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorised under sections 12 or 13 *supra* and such supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Shops not opened by dates to be fixed by the Collector shall be liable to be re-sold at the risk of the licensees.

19. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold in shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict credit sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of standing and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

20. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such minimum * or maximum † prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

21. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed ‡ for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit; nor shall liquor or intoxicating drug be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

22. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form. The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The account books may be obtained from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all Circle offices on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the license and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

23. Such returns and information as may be required by the Divisional Officer from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

24. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district of the Collector shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

25. The officers authorised to inspect licensed shops and depots are—
(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and
(2) any officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

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* For liquor shops—vide Board's Notification No. 2, dated 19th January 1913.

† For opium shops in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts, and in the taluks of Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Tenagedem of the Kistna district, an uniform rate of 11 rupees a tola has been fixed.

‡

Arrack.	Toddy.	Ganja.	Opium.
One-sixth of a gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is generally one dram. In the Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks four drams.	One gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is one dram. In the Kilvani Municipality 24 drams.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari ten tolas of ganja or charas and two seers of bhang, and elsewhere, two tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantities.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, any quantity up to three tolas, and elsewhere one tola of opium or preparations therefrom other than morphia or preparations for smoking.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use and the liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensees, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it comes within the scope of their duty.

26. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the Inspector of the circle or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

27. The amount for which the privilege has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government Treasury on or before the 10th * of each month beginning with April or October as the case may be. Fees for depots should be prepaid.

28. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

29. Any sum due by a licensee may be collected * under the Revenue Recovery Act or adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him at the commencement of the lease. He shall be bound to replace any sums adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Tahsildar, †

30. Power is further reserved to Revenue officers to suspend * licenses in case of failure of payment of kists or (in the case of toddy) tree-tax also on the due dates. In the case of arrack, toddy, ganja and beer shops and taverns this power will be exercised by Tahsildars,† in the case of opium shops by Divisional Officers and in other cases by the Collectors.

31. In the event of suspension of a license for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be re-sold with effect from the date of issue of license to the new purchaser or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to gain, if any, which accrues. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion, allow sales to continue pending re-sale or other disposal of the privilege.

32. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

33. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee—

Either (*a*) fine up to Rs. 50,
or (*b*) forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee,

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

Note.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed.

34. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkari / Opium Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the confirmation of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

34-*A*. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if it is brought to the notice of the Collector that the licensee has *been previously* convicted before a Magistrate of any of the offences mentioned above. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to this penalty even though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

35. Licensees are bound to report to the Divisional Officer all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the Abkari / Opium laws or of engagements entered into by them and to comply with the Divisional Officer's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission.

36. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are absolutely prohibited.

37. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

38. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Abkari / Opium laws and, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

Conditions applicable to Arrack Licenses.

1. The privilege extends only to the sale of country spirits of the prescribed strengths. These are 25° under proof and 60° under-proof in the districts of Godavari (excise tracts), Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput (*ex* Saidapet taluk), North Arcot, South Arcot (high duty area), Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and 30° under-proof and 60° under-proof in other areas excepting the tracts in the South Arcot district bordering on French territory where the liquor to be sold will be 40° under-proof and Ganapur and Palbonda agencies where the liquor to be sold will be 60° under-proof only.

2. Spirits shall be purchased only from a distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier for the supply of the district or from a wholesale depot established by the contract supplier, or by a private person with the contract supplier's consent. The prices to be charged per gallon at the distilleries, warehouses and wholesale depots in the several districts are given below.

* Shops are liable to be re-sold for failure to pay kists only after the 25th in Madras Town, and 20th elsewhere. (In the meantime, interest will be levied.

† Including Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge.

District.	Source of supply—distillery, warehouse or wholesale depots.	Kind of liquor.	30° under-proof.	32° under-proof.*	60° under-proof.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Ganjam (ordinary tracts and 122 villages of the Agency tracts)	Aska distillery	Molasses arrack	0 12 0	..	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots	Do.	0 14 0	..	0 8 2
2. Vizagapatam (ordinary tracts and 44 villages of the Agency tracts).	Vizagapatam distillery	Jaggery arrack	0 16 6	..	0 9 8
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 1 0	..	0 11 2
† Ootacamund Agency (excluding Kondh and Savara hills).	Do.	Do.	..	..	0 13 6
† Palkonda Agency	Do.	Do.	..	..	0 11 3
3. Godavari (ordinary tracts and 30 villages of the Agency tracts).	Samalkot distillery	Molasses arrack	..	0 12 0	0 7 2
	Nidadavole warehouse	Do.	..	0 10 0	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots supplied from Samalkot distillery	Do.	..	0 14 0	0 9 2
	Wholesale depots supplied from Nidadavole warehouse	Do.	..	0 12 0	0 7 9
4. Kistna—					
The taluks of Nuzvidu, Bezwada, Jaggaiyapet, Ellore and Nuzvid taluks.	Nidadavole warehouse	Do.	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	0 15 0	0 8 9
	Bezwada warehouse	Do.	..	0 10 0	0 7 9
† Rest of the district	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	0 16 0	0 8 9
5. Guntur—					
The taluks of Guntur, Narasaraopet, Sattenapalli, Palnad and Vinukonda	Bezwada warehouse	Do	..	0 13 0	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	0 15 0	0 8 9
Tenali, Repalle, Bapatla and Ongole taluks.	Nellore warehouse	Do.	..	0 13 0	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do	..	0 15 0	0 8 9
	Nellore warehouse	Do.	..	0 13 0	0 7 9
6. Nellore	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	1 1 6	0 11 9
	Ice	Do.	0 15 4	..	0 7 9
7. Cuddapah	Cuddapah warehouse	Do.	1 0 1	..	0 10 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	..	..
8. Anantapur—	Cuddapah warehouse	Do.	0 13 0	..	0 7 9
Kadiri taluk	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 0 0	..	0 10 9
Rest of the district	Tadpatri distillery	Jaggery arrack	0 14 9	..	0 8 8
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 3 0	..	0 11 6
9. Pallary	Bellary distillery	Do.	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 3 6	..	0 11 6
10. (Kurnool (including the Banganapalle State).	Nundyal warehouse	Do.	1 0 0	..	0 9 2
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 4 0	..	0 13 11
11. † Madras Town Circle	Madras warehouse	Do.	0 14 0	..	0 8 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
12. Chingleput (excluding Saidapet taluk) §	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	1 0 0	0 10 0
13. Chittoor—	Cuddapah warehouse	Molasses arrack	0 13 6	..	0 7 9
Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks.	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 0 0	..	0 10 9
Rest of the district	Rompattai warehouse	Do.	0 13 0	..	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	0 15 0	..	0 8 9
14. North Arcot (excluding Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai taluks).	Ranipettai warehouse	Do.	..	0 13 0	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	0 15 0	0 9 1
Tirupattur taluk	Saramangalam warehouse	Do	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	0 15 0	0 8 9
Tiruvannamalai taluk	Nellikuppam distillery	Do.	..	0 13 6	0 7 1
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	0 14 0	0 8 3
15. South Arcot ‖ (high duty area)	Nellikuppam distillery	Do.	..	0 13 6	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	0 14 6	0 8 2
16. Tanjore	Tanjore warehouse	Do.	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	0 15 0	0 8 9
17. Trichinopoly—	Trichinopoly warehouse	Do	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
Five taluks (excluding Karur and Nannilam)	Wholesale depots	Do	..	0 15 6	0 8 9
Karur taluk	Coimbatore distillery	Jaggery arrack	..	0 14 0	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do.	..	1 0 0	0 11 0
Nannilam taluk	Saramangalam warehouse	Molasses arrack	..	0 13 6	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do	..	0 15 6	0 8 9
18. Madura	Madura warehouse	Jaggery arrack	0 15 0	..	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 2 9	..	0 11 7
19. Ramnad—	Madura warehouse	Do.	0 15 0	..	0 8 7
Ramnad and Sivaganga Zemindaris.	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 2 0	..	0 11 7
Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks	Tuticorin distillery	Do	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
20. Tinnevelly	Tuticorin distillery	Do	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
	Coimbatore distillery	Do.	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
21. Coimbatore	Wholesale depots In the Kuppagal taluk.	Do.	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
	Wholesale depots In the rest of the district	Do.	1 1 0	..	0 11 0
22. The Nilgiris	Coonoor warehouse	Do	1 2 0	..	0 10 2
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 3 9	..	0 13 3
23. Salem	Saramangalam warehouse	Molasses arrack	0 13 0	..	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	0 15 0	..	0 8 9
24. South Canara	Mangalore or Udipi warehouse	Do.	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 0 6	..	0 10 9
25. Malabar (excluding Wynaad taluk).	Calicut warehouse	Do	0 13 6	..	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 0 0	..	0 10 3
26. Wynaad taluk (Malabar)	Contractors' wholesale depots	Do.	1 7 9	..	0 13 9

* The difference between the issue price fixed for 30° under-proof liquor and the price chargeable for 32° under-proof liquor at the rate mentioned for 30° under-proof will be recovered from the supply contractors concerned at the end of every month on the total issues made during the month.

† The liquor supplied to the Munagala and Jeypore Zemindaries and Ganjam and Palkonda Agencies will be coloured.

‡ The liquor supplied in the low duty area of the Saidapet taluk will be coloured.

§ Depots in the Chingleput district (except Saidapet taluk) will be supplied from the Voyasarpadi distillery, Madras, at the rate of Rs. 14 per gallon of 32° under-proof and Rs. 8-6 of 60° under-proof.

‖ Spirits supplied to the frontier tracts of this district will be coloured and will be of 40° under-proof and the price to be charged at the Nellikuppam distillery for issues to the wholesale depots in the frontier tracts and at these depots for issues to shops will be respectively Rs. 10-9 and Rs. 12-6 per gallon of that strength. Supplies of arrack to shops in these tracts shall be only from the wholesale depots.

C.

3. For the transport of liquor issued from wholesale depots, arrack shopkeepers should provide themselves with jars or other receptacles that can be effectively closed and sealed. The contract supplier and wholesale depotkeepers are bound to sell to all persons licensed to purchase from them on payment of the value in legal tender. Depot and shopkeepers shall be entitled to have issued to them from the distillery or warehouse in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch any spirit which they are licensed to sell at any of the prescribed strengths. Shopkeepers are entitled to obtain liquor from a distillery or warehouse even if there is a wholesale depot in the same place. Supplies to shops shall, however, be subject to the provisions as to sources of supply given in the table attached to condition 2 and in the footnotes thereto.

4. The quantities purchased at one time shall not fall below the following minima :—

Persons purchasing.	From a distillery or warehouse.	From wholesale depots.
Independent shopkeepers	5 gallons	½ a gallon.
Wholesale depotkeepers	9 gallons	3 gallons.

5. The prices to be charged by distillers and warehousekeepers are in addition to the excise duty the rates of which per gallon are as follows :—

Districts.	30° under-proof	35° under-proof	40° under-proof.	50° under-proof.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam, Vizagapatam, South Canara and Malabar (excluding Wynaad)	2 1 6	..	..	1 10 0
Madras which is Madras Revenue district and eleven adjoining villages of the Saidapet taluk	5 11 0	..	..	9 6 0
Godavari, Kistna (excluding the Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris) and Guntur	..	9 10 0	..	2 6 0
Nellore	..	4 0 0	..	3 0 0
Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	4 6 0	..	..	0 0 0
South Arcot (Pondicherry Frontier tracts)	..	..	1 0 0	..
Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris of the Kistna district ..	..	1 5 0	..	0 12 0
Chingleput (excluding Saidapet taluk), North Arcot, South Arcot (high duty area), Tanjore and Trichinopoly	..	4 12 0	..	2 12 0
The rest of the Presidency (Excise tracts)	4 12 0	..	..	2 12 0
Gunapur taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency	..	..	..	0 4 0
Palkonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency	..	..	..	1 0 0

6. The duty on spirits purchased from the contract supplier's distillery or warehouse must be prepaid into a Government Treasury unless the contract supplier has an advance account with the treasury, in which case the duty may be paid to him up to the limit of the balance in his favour in that account. The cost price of spirits purchased should be paid to the contract supplier.

7. In the case of purchases from wholesale depots the excise duty must be paid to the depotkeeper with the cost price.

8. Collectors may, if necessary, require that a portion of each supply from a depot to a shop shall be in a sealed bottle.

Special Conditions applicable to Arrack Wholesale Depot Licenses.

1. Each cask in a depot shall have its capacity legibly cut, branded or painted on it. The licensee will be responsible for the correctness of such marks. The contents of casks of 20 gallons and upwards must be marked to the nearest half gallon, those of smaller ones to the nearest quarter gallon.

2. In the following cases no consignments of spirits received at depots from distilleries and warehouses and, in the case of (*d*), from other depots shall be opened before they have been gauged and proved by an authorized Government officer :—

(*a*) In case of issues from the Vizagapatam distillery to depots in the Gunapur Agency of the Vizagapatam district.

(*b*) In case of issues from the Vivasarpadi distillery in Madras to depots in the Chingleput district excluding the Saidapet taluk.

(*c*) In case of issues from the Madras warehouse to places within the Madras Town Circle, but outside the Madras Revenue district including eleven adjoining villages of the Saidapet taluk where the duty is high.

(*d*) In case of issues from one part of British territory to another which must pass through Native States or Foreign Settlements.

(*e*) In case of issues from the Nellikuppam distillery to the low duty tracts of the South Arcot district.

(*f*) In case of issues from the Bezwada warehouse to the Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris of the Kistna district.

In all other cases the depotkeepers are required to verify the consignments on receipt and carefully enter the result of the verification in their accounts.

3. No consignments of spirits which have to be transported through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be issued without their being sealed by authorized officers.

4. Each depot must be furnished with a hydrometer of such pattern as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, a thermometer and a bung-rod. Bung-rods, and, if required, hydrometers and thermometers also will be supplied by the department on payment of the cost.

5. Spirits shall be sold only to licensed vendors in the district. But wholesale depotkeepers in taluks where a lower rate of cost price is in force shall not sell liquor to licensed vendors in the other taluks of the district where a higher rate of cost price is in force.

6. Wholesale depotkeepers shall obtain their supplies of liquor only from the distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier in the contract area or from other wholesale depots in the same area, as shown in column 2 of the table in condition 2 of the conditions applicable to arrack licenses.

7. Wholesale depotkeepers shall send letters of advice to the Sub-Inspector of the range in which the shop is situated whenever a consignment is issued to a shop in a different range from the depot. Letters of advice relating to shops in the same range as the depot shall invariably be written up by the depotkeeper at the time of writing the permit and either sent to the Sub-Inspector or handed over to him when he next inspects the depot.

8. A wastage allowance up to 3 per cent on the quantity advised in each cask received at the depot will be allowed to wholesale depotkeepers who should submit to the Inspector of the circle in which the depot is situated, a statement showing (i) the number of the cask received at the depot, (ii) the quantity advised in each cask, (iii) the quantity outturned, and (iv) the wastage ascertained in each case. The statement should be submitted not later than the 5th of the month following that to which it relates. All cases of wastage in excess of the 3 per cent. limit will be dealt with by Collectors at their discretion, by a fine not exceeding double the duty payable on the excess wastage. Only one cask should be kept open at a time for issue. Depotkeepers should show clearly in their account books the cask from which each consignment or part of a consignment is issued.

9. In the Madras Town Circle shopkeepers in the low duty area shall obtain from the Inspector of the circle books of requisitions or indents, and each time liquor is required by them they shall send the foil portion of an indent signed by them to the depotkeepers from whom they wish to buy liquor. Depotkeepers shall in each case paste the indent to the counterfoil of the permit issued by them, the permits being pasted by the shopkeepers to the counterfoils of their indents.

10. Depotkeepers shall seal all consignments of liquor issued to shops at their own cost. They shall use for this purpose a private seal, an impression of which shall be made not only on the jars or other receptacles in which liquor is issued to shopkeepers, but also on the permits issued with the consignments. All depotkeepers will be required at the beginning of the year to furnish the Inspector of the circle within which their depot is situated with a clear impression of the seal to be used and will not be permitted to change the seal during the year.

Special Conditions applicable to Independent Arrack Shop Licenses.

1. No consignments of spirits transported to a shop through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be opened before they have been verified by authorized officers; in the Madras Town Circle consignments received direct from the Madras warehouse in shops in the low duty area shall not be opened before they have been verified by an authorized officer.

2. Collectors may with previous sanction of the Board, fix maximum prices for spirits.

3. In the Madras Town Circle, shopkeepers in the low duty area shall obtain from the Inspector of the circle books of requisitions or indents, and each time liquor is required by them they shall send the foil portion of an indent signed by them to the depotkeeper from whom they wish to buy liquor. Depotkeepers shall in each case paste the indent to the counterfoil of the permit issued by them, the permits being pasted by the shopkeepers to the counterfoils of their indents.

Conditions applicable to all Tavern and Beer Shop Licenses.

1. If the licensee holds any other licenses for the sale of foreign liquor on the same premises, he must keep his accounts of transactions under it separate from those under this license.

2. The possession or sale of diluted beer by the licensee is prohibited.

Conditions applicable to all Tavern Licenses.

1. The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

2. Every receptacle containing spirits flavoured coloured or compounded in India and received into or kept for sale at the tavern shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Spirit compounded in India." All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in the Presidency received into or kept for sale at the tavern, shall bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling. The licensee is forbidden to alter either the nature of the bottled liquor purchased by him or the labels upon the bottles, on pain of forfeiture of his license.

3. If the licensee is desirous of obtaining a supply of cocoanut toddy arrack made in Malabar, he must make his own arrangements with the supply contractors. The contractors shall not be entitled to refuse to supply cocoanut toddy arrack except on the ground of want of stock. The liquor must be kept in receptacles labelled "Spirit manufactured in Malabar."

4. The maximum strengths at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be sold are 35° under-proof for gin and 25° under-proof for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits and Malabar, Cochin and Colombo arrack.

Condition applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are no Beer Shops and to Beer Shop Licenses.

Every licensed brewer is bound on payment of the value in legal tender or on security for such value being given to supply native beer at a price not exceeding Rs. 40-2-0, including the excise duty of Rs. 10-2-0 per hogshead, to all persons licensed to sell such beer. Applicants shall be entitled to have native beer of good quality issued to them in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch. All complaints as to the quality of the beer supplied will be disposed of by the Board whose decision shall be final.

Special Conditions applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are no Beer Shops.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises and no sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

2. Beer brewed in India excepting that brewed at the brewery belonging to the Bangalore Brewery Company cannot be imported into the Presidency except with the permission of the Board and subject to such conditions as the Board may prescribe. Permission will not be given in the case of any beer, which has not been brewed in conformity with the conditions laid down in the Presidency.

3. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India".

Special Condition applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are Beer Shops.

The privilege extends to the sale of any foreign liquor except beer to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

Special Conditions applicable to Beer Shop Licenses.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of beer brewed in India to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

2. Beer brewed in India excepting that brewed at the brewery belonging to the Bangalore Brewery Company cannot be imported into the Presidency except with the permission of the Board and subject to such conditions as the Board may prescribe. Permission will not be given in the case of any beer, which has not been brewed in conformity with the conditions laid down in the Presidency.

3. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India."

Special Condition applicable to Beer Shop Licenses on the Nilgiris.

The licensee shall obtain beer from such Brewery Company and at such price as the Collector may notify.

Conditions applicable to Ganja Licenses.

1. The privilege conferred extends only to the sale of ganja, charas, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

2. Ganja, charas and bhang must be obtained by depothespers from licensed cultivators at the storehouses at Daggapad, Santaveyr and Santaveesal or from other depothespers and by shopkeepers either direct from the cultivators, or from depothespers, or from other shops within the district. Depothespers shall sell intoxicating drugs only to licensed vendors. Neither depots nor shops can be held by or in the interest of licensed cultivators. Unpressed ganja will not be issued to any district in the Presidency. Shopkeepers are prohibited from breaking up the pressed ganja kept for sale in their shops.

3. Other drugs may be manufactured from ganja, charas and bhang in depots and shops and sold to other depot or shopkeepers.

4. The minimum quantities prescribed for sale at wholesale depots are five tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang or admixtures or preparations containing these quantities.

5. No consignments of intoxicating drugs obtained from a Government storehouse shall be opened before they have been verified and passed by an authorised Government officer. Infraction of this provision will subject the licensee to a fine which may extend up to Rs. 200.

6. The licensee shall also be entitled to arrange for the transfer to his name of ganja, charas or bhang, the property of licensed cultivators stored at a storehouse, in which case he shall abide by the orders of the officer in charge regarding its storage and accept all the cultivator's responsibilities in connection therewith.

7. The licensee shall not destroy the seeds or any part of his stock of ganja. The seeds if separated from the stock as well as any part of the stock which the licensee desires to destroy should be carefully preserved for examination and destruction by an inspecting officer.

8. No females shall be employed in the sale of intoxicating drugs.

9. The licensee shall keep no greater quantity of ganja, charas, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant than that fixed by the Collector at the time of granting the license.

Conditions applicable to Opium Licenses.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act now in force, or such other law as may hereafter be enacted, in the Notification of Government No. 814, dated 12th November 1913, published on pages 1217-1221 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 3rd December 1913, Part I, as subsequently amended and any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be notified.

2. The smoking or consumption of opium or its preparations in any form in premises licensed for sale and the sale of morphia or preparations for smoking are prohibited.

3. No shop shall be opened without a license from the Collector. The usual counterpart agreements must be executed by the licensees.

4. Discretion is reserved to Collectors to issue separate licenses to licensed druggists for the sale of opium and the manufacture and sale of opium preparations for medicinal purposes only. Private persons are permitted to manufacture intoxicating drugs and smoking preparations for their own use only provided they do not exceed the limits for possession. Licenses for the wholesale vend of opium or for the manufacture and vend of intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking, may be issued by the Collector in the town of Madras to chemists for medicinal purposes only.

5. The price of opium at taluk kacharis will be Rs. 39 per full seer cake and Rs. 19-8-0 per half seer cake.

6. The privilege conferred extends only (a) to the retail sale of opium and (b) to the manufacture and retail sale of intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking in shops duly sanctioned.

7. A licensed shopkeeper may not sell at one time to any person more than one tola of opium or intoxicating drugs, except in the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari where he may sell up to three tolas.

8. The licensee shall obtain his supply of opium from * . . . . . taluk kacharis in quantities of a half seer and multiples thereof on complying with the rules regulating such issues, or from other shops within the district under the special orders of the Collector. No opium other than that obtained in the manner specified above shall be sold or received or possessed by shopkeepers.

9. The licensee shall keep no greater quantity of opium and intoxicating drugs other than morphia or preparations for smoking than that fixed by the Collector at the time of granting the license.

10. If the license is used as a cloak for illicit sales or if the licensee knowingly sells opium to an opium smuggler or if the Collector has reason to suspect that the licensee is guilty of any of these offences, he may, after recording his reasons, forthwith cancel the license and re-sell or otherwise dispose of the privilege at the risk of the licensee. The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a license is cancelled under this condition.

* Here the name of the taluk where the shop is situated or of such other taluk as may be ordered by the Collector will be inserted.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 24th January 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1914. [Price, 6 pice.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH JANUARY 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches.			Prices in Seers (or 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1913.	Average of 40 years.	Average for Jan.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.*	Last week.	This week.
Carnatic.															
Ganjam	..	48·8	44·0	18·5	8·0	9·2	19·7	16·6	19·0	...	..	..	.	.	.
Vizagapatam (A.	..	36·6	39·0	16·8	8·2	9·6	20·0	16·5	18·9	..	16·2	18·6	20·6	§17·0	17·6
Vizagapatam (L.	..	34·2	39·8											16·1	17·1
Godavari	..	36·0	36·4	16·7	8·3	8·4	19·2	14·6	14·8	18·6	19·7	16·8	..	15·5	16·6
Kistna	..	29·1	26·3	16·8	7·2	7·7	16·8	14·5	14·6	16·8	13·1	13·1	19·6	14·2	14·2
Guntur	..	25·1	31·0	16·8	8·3	8·1	..	16·2	16·2	15·6	14·2	14·6			
Deccan.															
Kurnool	..	19·8	25·4	9·4	7·1	7·0	..	14·9	14·9	20·3	13·7	13·7	16·0	11·5	11·7
Ramandapalle	..	18·8	†23·8	..	6·8	6·8	..	..	..	..	13·6	13·6	..	..	..
Bellary	..	20·7	32·9	8·7	6·6	6·6	..	16·5	16·6	17·6	12·3	12·3	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	28·6	†26·5	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	14·4	13·4	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	16·3	22·6	8·9	7·2	7·8	16·6	14·3	14·3	16·6	12·8	12·6	18·0	12·9	13·1
Coddapah	..	32·8	27·5	9·0	7·8	7·2	17·0	13·4	13·6	16·8	13·5	12·8	17·6	12·6	12·7
Carnatic.															
Nellore	..	21·9	34·9	11·3	8·0	8·1	17·5	14·5	14·7	16·2	12·0	12·3	16·8	13·3	13·3
Chingleput	..	27·0	44·3	10·3	8·6	8·0	14·8	13·2	12·3	..	..	..	-	-	..
Madras	..	26·6	48·2	8·2	7·1	7·4	16·6	15·8	11·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	53·0	42·8	9·7	8·0	8·6	16·8	11·6	11·5	..	..	..	16·9	10·6	10·0
Central.															
Chittoor	..	26·0	32·2	10·6	8·1	8·1	17·0	13·1	13·0	..	..	..	16·8	12·0	12·0
North Arcot	..	33·3	37·3	10·5	7·6	7·8	16·6	12·8	12·8	..	..	..	18·7	10·8	10·6
Salem	..	37·6	32·6	9·5	7·6	7·1	16·7	13·7	13·8	14·8	13·6	12·6	17·6	11·7	11·5
Coimbatore	..	..	22·1	8·9	7·1	7·0	16·6	14·2	14·6	16·6	11·8	11·6	15·6	12·9	13·0
Trichinopoly	..	25·3	31·5	9·7	8·6	8·5	17·4	13·6	13·2	16·9	11·6	11·6	17·2	11·8	11·8
South.															
Tanjore	..	53·1	42·1	9·5	7·8	7·4	16·6	13·8	13·6	..	..	..	..	12·8	12·6
Pattukkottai	..	52·3	‡36·2	..	7·1	6·6	..	13·4	12·8	..	..	14·0	..	11·6	11·7
Madura	..	21·6	29·4	8·2	6·6	6·9	17·2	13·8	13·6	15·6	13·7	13·4	16·1	11·7	11·9
Ramnad	0·1	24·0	27·3	8·6	6·8	6·9	16·7	13·4	14·4	15·2	12·1	11·6	15·3	11·7	11·9
Tinnevelly	..	30·1	24·7	8·6	7·4	7·2	17·9	17·6	17·2	15·6	13·3	13·1	16·6	11·7	11·4
West Coast.															
Malabar	..	106·1	118·7	9·8	7·4	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	124·9	148·1	11·1	9·2	9·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	62·6	‖ 83·5	..	6·8	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	89·3	†108·8	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris.															
The Nilgiris	..	48·6	55·7	8·2	8·6	8·3	14·6	11·6	11·6	..	..	.	..	..	.

A. = Agency. L. = Laccadives.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1912-1913.

† Average of the 5 years ending 1909-1913. ‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1909-1913.

§ Revised figure.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of one taluk. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 24·80 and 28·70 feet deep respectively. Sowing of ragi, greengram and gingelly and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, redgram and horsegram outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, greengram and ragi proceeding. Transplanting of ragi, onions and sweet potatoes proceeding or ending. Standing crops thriving. Harvested sugarcane, tobacco, horsegram and chillies; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and one division. The Godavari 9·4 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly, preparing of seed-beds for second crop, transplanting of paddy, ragi and tobacco and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, gingelly, pulses, ragi, sugarcane and chillies; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in most parts of the upland. The Kistna 1·80 feet below anikat. Ploughing, preparing of seed-beds, sowing of second crop gingelly, transplanting of ragi and paddy and sowing of garlic in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested chillies and sugarcane; outturn fair; coriander and horsegram, poor to fair; ragi and red-gram, fair to normal; paddy and cholam, poor to bumper. Pasture scarce in parts of eight taluks; fodder deficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to bumper; chillies, oil-seeds and varigu, poor to normal; cholam, pulses and korra, fair to normal; horsegram, poor. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good except for black-quarter in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, spring channels, wells and a few tanks. Tungabhadra 2·76 feet below anikat, but discharge sufficient. Transplanting of ragi and paddy and ploughing lands for second crop proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, varigu, ragi, cholam, horsegram, groundnut, sriku, cotton, bengal-gram, redgram and castors; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam; outturn fair. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of second crop paddy, ragi and wheat, removing of anth grass and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except dry crops in parts of one taluk. Harvested cholam, korra and cumbu; outturn fair; ragi, normal; paddy and sugarcane, fair to normal; cotton, poor to normal; pulses and groundnut, poor. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good except for rinderpest in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing betel-crop good. Pasture not available, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good except for foot and mouth disease in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of four taluks. Ploughing for paddy, sowing and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair to normal; groundnut and sugarcane, fair; cholam, gingelly and cumbu poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in three taluks and fodder insufficient in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient under certain tanks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, gingelly and indigo, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair except cholam in parts of one taluk where it is poor. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, groundnut, arisi and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but foot and mouth disease in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but rain is needed to replenish tanks.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats but supply adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, transplanting of ragi, chillies and tobacco and weeding in progress. Standing crops generally fair to good. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair to normal; varagu, bad to normal; and cumbu, normal. Pasture generally available. Fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax, blank-quarter and malignant sorethroat in parts. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for paddy and gingelly, sowing of paddy and gingelly and transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly ragi and indigo; transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair except in parts of two taluks where they have been affected by floods. Harvested ground-nut, paddy, varagu, cholam; outturn fair except in parts of two taluks where they were poor owing to floods. Pasture and fodder both sufficient and available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks where the crops have been damaged by floods.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing for paddy, ragi and cholam ending; sowing of paddy and dry crops and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; groundnut, horsegram, sugarcane ragi and castor, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder available generally. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, groundnut, cholam, varagu, redgram and horsegram; outturn poor to normal. Pasture available generally. Fodder available but becoming dear in five taluks and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and in parts of four others. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and horsegram, transplanting of paddy and ragi and planting of tobacco in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, horsegram and sugarcane, outturn poor to normal; cholam, cumbu and groundnut, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under tanks. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, proceeding; transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding and of tobacco ending; weeding in progress. Standing crops generally fair, but require rain in three taluks. Harvested paddy, outturn four to normal; cholam and ragi, poor to normal; cumbu, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder available and sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy and cholam and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over Grand anikat and supply inadequate. Sowing of gingelly, paddy, maize and ragi and transplanting of paddy, tobacco and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of three taluks, where paddy was damaged by the late heavy rains. Harvested paddy, groundnut and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five taluks. Discharge from the Periyar main canal 985 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except in one taluk where paddy and cumbu are withered and in parts of another where paddy is withering. Harvested paddy, cumbu; and cholam outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair but rain is urgently required.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn poor to fair; cholam and cumbu, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam Anikut but discharge adequate. Sowing of gingelly ending in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn fair; cumbu, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Malignant sore throat, rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease prevalent in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for third paddy crop begun in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Paddy growing. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Cultivation of dry crops begun. Harvest of paddy progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning of main crops and sowing ending. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 24th January 1914.—Light rain in Ramnad; *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good but require rain in parts three districts and damaged by late floods in parts two others. Harvests of dry crops, paddy and sugarcane proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good; supply of water insufficient for irrigation in parts most districts; fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
27th January 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest, which is or may be destructive to crops, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1914 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest, which is or may be destructive to crops was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have made a verbal change in clause 5 so as to assimilate the wording to that of clause 6, but see no reason to modify the Bill in any other respect.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette	Date.
Gazette of India	13th September 1913.
Fort Saint George Gazette	23rd September 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette	18th September 1913.
Calcutta Gazette	24th September 1913.
Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette	24th September 1913
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette ..	20th September 1913.
Punjab Government Gazette	19th September 1913.
Burma Gazette	27th September 1913.
Assam Gazette	26th September 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette	20th September 1913.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd October 1913.
Sindh Official Gazette	25th September 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	29th September 1913.

In the Vernaculars.

Province	Language	Date.
Madras	Tamil	14th October 1913
	Telugu	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	23rd October 1913
	Gujarati	
	Kanarese	
Bihar and Orissa	Hindi "Behar Advocate" of 12th January 1914.	
	Uriya { "Utkal Dipika" of 8th November 1913 "Nursamabad" of 19th November 1913.	
Punjab	Urdu	26th September 1913.
Burma	Burmese	4th October 1913.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st November 1913.
Sindh	Sindhi	6th November 1913.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

R. W. CARLYLE.
SYED ALI IMAM.
MAUNG MYE
S. R. ARTHUR.
MIR ASAD ALI.
R. E. ENTHOVEN.
E. D. MACLAGAN.
L. M. WYNCH.
J. MACKENNA
JAMES DONALD.

The 14th January 1914.

As the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha are not in Delhi and did not attend the Select Committee, their signatures are not appended

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[BILL AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest which is or may be destructive to crops.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for preventing the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest, which is or may be destructive to crops; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "crops" includes all agricultural or horticultural crops, and trees or bushes;

(*b*) "import" means the bringing or taking by sea or land; and

(*c*) "infection" means infection by any insect, fungus or other pest injurious to a crop.

Power of Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit the import of articles likely to infect.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit or regulate, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may impose, the import into British India, or any part thereof, or any specified place therein, of any article or class of articles likely to cause infection to any crop.

(*2*) A notification under this section may specify any article or class of articles, either generally or in any particular manner, whether with reference to the country of origin, or the route by which imported or otherwise.

Operation of notification under section 3.

4. A notification under section 3 shall operate as if it had been issued under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the officers of Customs at every port shall have the same powers in respect of any article with regard to the importation of which such a notification has been issued as they have for the time being in respect of any article the importation of which is regulated, restricted or prohibited by the law relating to Sea Customs, and the law for the time being in force relating to Sea Customs or any such article shall apply accordingly. VIII of 1878.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

5. (*1*) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection or destruction of any article *or class of articles* in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 3 or of any article which may have been in contact or proximity thereto, and for regulating the powers and duties of the officers whom it may appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

6. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the India Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday, the 9th January 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 58 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOLESWORTH MACPHERSON, KT., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER said:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy has requested me, before we commence our proceedings to-day, to convey to the Council the deep regret with which he has heard of the untimely and sudden death of Sir John Molesworth Macpherson. On behalf of the Council I desire to associate ourselves with this regret. No man has done more for this Council than the deceased. In the long and laborious proceedings out of which the enlarged Councils arose no man played a more useful or prominent part. He was the first member of the revised Council to take the oath and his signature heads the register in which all members of the Council have subscribed their names. There are still some of us who have benefited by Sir John Molesworth Macpherson's kindness. He was ever ready to help and to suggest ways out of difficulties. His long experience in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, his knowledge of drafting, his unrivalled acquaintance with the Statute-book, gave his advice great weight and value. He was at once one of the most industrious and patient of men and at the same time inspired by high ideals of work and duty. He placed his ability at the service of the State in full and ungrudging measure and he earned the respect of successive Viceroys and Law Members of Council, no less than of the Departments of the Government of India and the public. He carried with him into retirement honours and the hopes of all for long life and prosperity. Some of us still remember the eloquent words in which the Viceroy then paid tribute to his work. He dies as he had lived, in harness, for he was engaged in the monumental work of consolidating the statutes of India. This is not the place to dwell at length on those personal qualities which endeared him to a large circle of friends—his kindliness, his courtesy, his sympathy, his philanthropy. But in a land where all religions seem to be at home, I may note that he earned the respect of all as a deeply religious man. I know that I am expressing what you all feel when I take this opportunity of conveying to the relatives of the deceased an expression of our regret for his death, our respect for his memory and our sympathy with them in their bereavement."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS said:—"Sir, as the oldest non-official member of this Council, I beg to associate myself with the remarks that have just fallen from you. It is with deep regret and sorrow that we have heard of the sudden death of our old friend, Sir Molesworth Macpherson, late Legislative Secretary to the Government of India. Those of us who came into contact with him cannot forget the urbanity, the unfailing courtesy and the thoughtfulness that marked his relations with us. Few could resist the magnetism of his genial presence; everybody felt attracted towards him as if by bonds of personal friendship. Sir, Sir John was a lawyer, and had the instincts of an honourable member of the English bar. The enactments of his time bear unmistakable evidence of his careful drafting. His personal relations with Hon'ble Members were cordial, so much so that they felt impelled to show him their sense of genuine appreciation at the time of his retirement. Little did we suspect then that his end was near. But although he is dead, his good work will remain, and he will be long remembered by the Members of this Council."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether, when a holding deteriorates during the currency of a settlement, owing to such causes as a diluvial deposit of sand, the spread of salts or of weeds difficult to eradicate, water-logging, or the failure of natural irrigation, relief is given to the individual revenue-payer, by an abatement of his land revenue? If so, have Local Governments been asked to explain what arrangements exist for promptly giving such relief, and will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the replies, if any, received from the Local Governments?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"I lay on the table a copy of extracts * from official correspondence which gives the information for which the Hon'ble Member asks."

* *Vide* Appendix A.

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

2. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to paragraphs 223 and 224 of the Report of the Famine Commission of 1901? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the railway lines, and the number of wagons that have been constructed by them, during the last five years, to carry grain and fodder to famine-stricken districts?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The Government of India are aware of the contents of the Report of the Famine Commission of 1901.

"No vehicles are specially constructed for carrying famine traffic, as every kind of vehicle that can be utilised for carrying purposes is brought into service, if necessary.

"A statement * showing the total number of all descriptions of goods vehicles added to the stock of Indian Railways during the last six years and the number now under supply is placed on the table. Including both the wagons added and those contracted for and now under supply, the statement shows an increase of rolling stock of close on 50,000 broad gauge wagons and more than 12,000 metre gauge wagons during the last six years. These figures, however, do not represent in full the increase in the carrying capacity of railways, which cannot be arrived at by simply considering the number of additional vehicles added. During recent years great progress has been made in the provision of more powerful locomotives and in increasing the carrying capacity of wagons, so that the increase in the carrying capacity of railways at the end of 1913 as compared with 1907 is much greater than that shown by the bare increase in the number of wagons."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consider the desirability of creating a reserve of the rolling stock referred to in paragraph 225 of the Report of the Famine Commission of 1901?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1901 with regard to the creation of a reserve of rolling stock received due consideration of the Government of India in that year. They came to the conclusion that the difficulties which were experienced in the famine of 1899-1900 were not to be overcome by the creation of a reserve, but on the contrary that such a reserve might lead to a false sense of security against future shortage of stock. Steps were then being taken to augment largely the stock on the principal railways of India, and it was decided not to lock up additional money in the shape of reserve stock which might not be required in ordinary times.

"The question of the creation of a reserve of rolling stock was revived in 1907, but it was decided that the best policy to adopt was to spend the funds available in increasing the carrying capacity of railways by improving the existing open lines so as to enable the existing stock and new stock to be worked to better advantage.

"The Government of India do not propose to take into consideration again at present the desirability of creating a reserve stock for Indian Railways."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

4. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to paragraph 219 of the Report of the Famine Commission of 1901? Will the Government be pleased to state what measure, if any, has been taken in the various major provinces for the storage of hay in the manner referred to in the above paragraph?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The answer to the first sentence of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative."

"The information asked for in the second part of the question has been called for and will be laid upon the table when it is received."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

5. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to paragraph 723 of the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India? Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Government of India have already drawn the attention of the Local Governments to the chapter of the Report in which this paragraph occurs and they do not propose to take further action in the matter."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

6. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to paragraph 765 of the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India?

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have under consideration a proposal that District Boards in provinces other than Madras should be empowered to levy a special taxation for local railway development?

"Will the Government be pleased to state when they will announce their decision?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"The Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has sanctioned a proposal that Local Governments other than Madras should, if they wish, be

* Vide Appendix E.

empowered by legislation to authorise District Boards subject to the conditions similar to those laid down in the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (V of 1884), to levy a special extra land cess not exceeding three pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of land for the development of light local railways and tramways."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

7. "Will the Government be pleased to state how far the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in India regarding the appointment of Boards of Visitors for educational institutions, has been carried out in various provinces in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"The recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation was referred to Local Governments, whose replies indicate that there are Managing Committees for Colleges and High Schools in a majority of the provinces and that visiting committes are not required in addition to these. From the last quinquennial report from Bengal, it appears that visiting committees were constituted in 1903, and have been of but little practical use in three divisions, while no opinion is expressed regarding their working in two other divisions."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

8. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to paragraph 564 of the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India? Will the Government be pleased to state whether Settlement Officers' preliminary proposals and final reports of assessment are submitted through the Collectors of the districts? If not, do the Government propose to issue orders directing that this procedure should be adopted?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied.—

"The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part of the question, the Government of India have decided to leave the matter to the discretion of Local Governments and they do not therefore propose to issue any orders on the subject."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

9. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to paragraph 251 of the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India? Have any definite rules limiting the amount of increase in assessment of land revenue been issued? If not, do the Government propose to issue any such rules?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The question is still under the consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

10. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to paragraph 252 of the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India? Do the Government propose to consider the desirability of giving effect to this recommendation?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part the Honourable Member is referred to the reply to a similar question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao at the Council Meeting held on 24th March 1911."

The Hon'ble Mr. ABBOTT asked.—

11. "Does Government propose to lay on the table a detailed report of the proceedings of the Committee which sat in July, 1912, to consider the matter of raising Anglo-Indian Regiments?"

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied:—

"The proceedings of the Committee referred to by the Honourable Member are being considered by the Government of India in conjunction with the proceedings of the Army in India Committee."

"These recommendations will in due course be referred to the Secretary of State, pending whose decision it is impossible to lay the proceedings on the table."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

12. "With reference to my question regarding non-official representation in Legislative Councils of cantonment stations, such as Bangalore and Secunderabad, will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider the advisability of including in the general electoral rolls of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils for the Madras Presidency the names of persons in those stations possessing qualifications similar to those prescribed for voters of the electorates concerned?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"Government do not propose a change in the direction concerned."

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE moved that the Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest, which is or may be destructive to crops be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Maung Mye, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr. MacKenna, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and the mover.

He said:—"The Bill was introduced on the 9th September and published in the *Gazette of India* of September 13th. We have received no suggestions from any other source and we are moving the further introduction of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in British India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnott, the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit, the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr Wheeler, the Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Nandi, the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb, the Hon'ble Mr. Rice and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER said:—" Mr. Vice-President, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to local authorities.

" The specific amendments which it is proposed to effect, and which are detailed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, do not involve any important question of principle, and, so far as they are concerned, the Bill is merely one of those measures which are from time to time found necessary when the original legislation was effected a considerable number of years ago—in this case a generation has passed since Act XI of 1879 was framed. When, however, these amendments were under consideration, it appeared to us that the present would be a good opportunity for effecting a consolidation of the whole law relating to the raising of loans by local authorities. At present that law is contained in no fewer than 8 Statutes, and the consolidation of these as now effected by the Legislative Department will, I think, be a great convenience for all those who may have occasion to consult the law on the subject. The side references in the Bill will enable the source or sources of each of its clauses to be readily traced. I have nothing further to add to what is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, except that I should like to emphasize the fact that the borrowing powers at present possessed by large Corporations, such as the Presidency Municipalities, Port Trusts, etc., under their own special enactments, are in no way affected by the present Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION FOR AMENDMENT OF THE PRESS ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE said:—" Sir, my Resolution refers to the Press Act of 1910 known as Act I of that year. I have no desire to revive the memories of a controversy now passed and I hope forgotten, but it is useless to disguise the fact that the Bill was passed amid some opposition in this Council and considerable opposition in the country. Reading through the reports of the debate which took place in February 1910, I find that there was a general desire evinced by the non-official Indian Members that it should be a temporary measure and should not find a place among the permanent statutes of the land. That view, however, did not commend itself to the majority and the Act has been added to the stock of our permanent legislation. Sir, the Act has now been in operation for a period close upon four years, and we are in a position to judge of its character. How it has worked, what are its defects and how they may be remedied—these seem to me, Sir, to be pertinent and relevant issues. They force upon our minds the conviction that the Act should be repealed, or, at any rate, should be modified, and that, if it is to be modified, it should be at least upon the lines of the suggestions contained in my Resolution. That, Sir, represents what I may describe as the 'irreducible minimum' which the opinion of the educated community demands, as the first definite step towards what they hope will lead to the final annulment of this Act. Sir, that this Act is bound to be repealed sooner or later—sooner I hope than later—is as clear as the noon-day sun; for it is inconsistent with the great traditions of British rule and those noble principles of government which are incarnated in British administration. No concession to popular freedom has been made by the British Government in India which has ever been withdrawn. The Jury Notification was cancelled; the Vernacular Press Act was repealed; and so will it be with this Act in the fulness of time. I submit, Sir, that the Government of India, standing at the head of the nation, becoming every day more and more nationalistic in its views by the breadth and liberality of its policy, ought to show us the way. Sir, the Act gives very large powers to the police. Under the provisions of section 8 of the Act, the magistrate is empowered to ask the publisher or printer of a newspaper, when he applies for registration, to find security. This power is exercised practically by the police. The magistrate in this case is the police and the police is the Criminal Investigation Department. Only the other day, in the case of the *Habul Matin*, a Persian journal published in Calcutta, it was not the Local Government but the magistrate which demanded security

at the instance of the Commissioner of Police. That surely was not the intention of the original framers of the Act. The interposition of the magistrate meant the exercise of judicial discretion and was intended to be a safeguard against the aberrations of executive authority. One of the greatest anomalies of the Act is that whereas a right is given to the aggrieved party to make an appeal against an order of forfeiture, no such right is allowed when the order for deposit of security is given, and the High Court has recently held in the case to which I have referred that even its revisional powers are not available in a case of this kind. Sir, thus in the absence of any safeguard of this kind, the result has been that many newspapers which were called upon to find security have ceased publication. I hold in my hand a statement giving the names of some of the newspapers thus dealt with. I find that 17 newspapers were asked to give security. Of these 3 were Hindu papers and 14 Muhammadan; and not having been able to give security, they all ceased publication. The case of one of these papers, the *Ahlt Hadis* of Amritsar, is very peculiar. It published a letter replying to certain strictures which had appeared in a Missionary organ reflecting upon the Muhammadan faith. This newspaper was asked to furnish security, but it does not appear that the book which published the strictures upon the Muhammadan faith was at all taken notice of. Then, Sir, passing from the papers which ceased to exist, we have a number of those which gave the security. The number according to the list which I have in my hands is 15—9 Muhammadan, 4 Hindu, 1 Sikh and 1 Anglo-Indian. The case of the *Zamindar* of Lahore calls for notice. It has been required to give security to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The head and front of its offence was that it protested against the removal of a mosque. The justice of the complaint was admitted; the mosque was restored, but in consequence of certain remarks which it made against the respected head of the Government of the United Provinces, the paper was asked to give a security of Rs. 10,000. I will say this at once, that I have seen these remarks; I deplore them; I consider them to be very discourteous, very disrespectful, very objectionable; but at the same time, it seems to me that it would have been quite worthy of a great Government, if, instead of demanding security to the extent of Rs. 10,000, the Editor was sent for and sharply reprimanded. There is one other case to which I want to refer. Amongst those that were required to give security, there was an Anglo-Indian newspaper named the *Cawnpore Herald*. Somewhere about the year 1912 an article called 'A Dramatic Scene' appeared in that paper. The Deputy Superintendent of Police called upon the proprietress of the paper, and wanted to know who the writer was. Naturally enough, she declined to give the name. Then she called on the magistrate; the magistrate said that it was very improper on her part to permit her newspaper to be the means of criticism directed against the police and the municipality, and that she had no business to have the press moved about from place to place. The upshot of it all was that she was required to find security to the extent of Rs. 500. She submitted a memorial to the Government of India somewhere about the year 1912. My information is that up to this time, she has not received any reply of any kind.

"Passing from these cases, let me note the vigour with which the Act has been worked under the different Governments. Through the courtesy of my honourable friend, the Home Secretary, I have been furnished with a statement. I find from it that for the three years during which the Act has been in operation, there have been 307 cases altogether dealt with under the Act. Of these, 239 were cases under sections 3 and 8, in which deposit of security was required; and the other cases were under section 12, in which certain publications and pamphlets were declared to be forfeited. If we take the figure 307 for three years, it comes to this, that there was an action taken almost every day of the year. This seems to me to indicate very great vigour on the part of the different departments superintending the operation of this Act. All this indicates the urgent need there is for the supervision of public opinion over the operation of this Act.

"Passing from facts, let me come to the authoritative expression of opinion. I will not refer to the popular verdict, for that may not commend itself to gentlemen on the other side of the House, but I will cite an authority of unquestioned weight, whose pronouncement, I am sure, will command the implicit acquiescence of all members, be they official or non-official. Let me quote the opinion of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal when delivering judgment in the *Comrade* case. This is what Sir Lawrence Jenkins said:—

'The provisions of section 4 are very comprehensive and its language is as wide as human ingenuity could make it. Indeed, it appears to me to embrace the whole range of varying degrees of assurance from certainty on the one side to the very limits of impossibility on the other. It is difficult to see to what lengths the operation of this section may not plausibly be extended by an ingenious mind. They would certainly extend to writings that may even command approval. An attack on that degraded section of the public which lives on the misery and shame of others would come within this widespread net, the praise of a class might not be free from the risk. Much that is regarded as standard literature could undoubtedly be caught.'

"That is the Chief Justice's opinion about section 4 of the Act. Sir, my Resolution does not cover it at all. It is a very modest one. I ask, Is it possible to conceive of a condemnation of any measure more restrained in its tone yet more emphatic in its reference? A law so dangerously comprehensive in its scope naturally needs many safeguards for its proper working. The Government of India recognised the necessity of such safeguards and wisely provided them. The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, late Law Member to the

Government of India, speaking from his place in this Council, speaking on behalf of the Government of India, referred to these safeguards in clear and explicit terms. I will read an extract from his speech. He said:—

'It is of no use to attempt to convince us that it is a very drastic measure, because we have put in all kinds of safeguards. I will mention another which my Honourable friends seem to have forgotten in their hasty perusal of the Bill. When the Local Government makes the order of forfeiture the Bill provides that it must state or describe the offending words, or articles, or pictures, or engravings, or whatever it is, upon which it bases its order. No making an order which is vague, which is indefinite. No order without allowing the man to know what he is being punished for, but a definite order stating the very words of the article or describing it as that which the man is being punished for. Is that not a safeguard? Apart from the Tribunal of Appeal, is it not a safeguard to provide that a man will not have his security forfeited without being told exactly what he has written that is taken exception to.'

"I think, Sir, there could not be a clearer exposition of the intentions of the Government in regard to this matter, and I understand that Mr. Sinha's speech on that occasion was endorsed whole-heartedly by the then Viceroy, Lord Minto. The question is whether these safeguards have been effectually provided, whether the promises then made have been redeemed. Let us examine the matter a little. Section 4 of the Act lays down that when a Local Government has decided to forfeit any deposit in respect of a printing press, it has to issue a notice in writing stating the grounds of the forfeiture—the words, signs, visible representations, to which exception is taken. Section 6 lays down that when a deposit has been forfeited and a fresh deposit has been made and the Government decides again to forfeit the deposit in consequence of the contravention of the terms of section 4, a notice is to be issued in writing again stating the grounds of the forfeiture. This is as regards printing presses. The same provisions *mutatis mutandis* apply to newspapers. Therefore it comes to this, that wherever a Local Government is invested with the right to forfeit a newspaper or a printing press, the obligation is cast on the Government to state the grounds for the forfeiture. But, Sir, unfortunately, all this is annulled by the provisions of section 22; that at any rate is the opinion of the High Court. It is necessary for me to read section 22. That section declares:—

'Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on such application as aforesaid, and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.'

"This is the opinion of the Chief Justice in regard to this section:—

'The notification therefore appears to me to be defective in a material particular and, but for section 22 of the Act, it would, in my opinion, be our duty to hold that there had been no legal forfeiture.

'That section, however, provides that every declaration purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place. The result is that though I hold that the notification does not comply with the provisions of the Act, still we are, in my opinion, barred from questioning the legality of the forfeiture it purports to declare.'

"Is it possible to hold in the face of this clear expression of opinion that the safeguards which were promised by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha have been provided? Be it observed that these pledges were given in order to allay the great public excitement that was caused by the enactment of so drastic a law as the Press Act. What was given with the one hand is practically taken away with the other. This was not, this could not have been, the intention of the Government of India, for apart from its high-mindedness, and even its sternest critics must give it credit for that, there is internal evidence to show the anxiety of the Government of India to incorporate in the Act the declaration of Mr. Sinha; and section after section reproduces the safeguards promised by him. But all of a sudden they are nullified by the provisions of section 22. It seems to me that there must have been some error, some mistake in the drafting. I am confirmed in this view by an examination of the Act. Section 17 gives the aggrieved party a right of appeal to the High Court; that however becomes nugatory and meaningless if the aggrieved party is not furnished with materials on which the High Court is to form its judgment, or the High Court is barred from considering these materials for the purposes of reviewing the decision of the executive authority concerned. It is preposterous to suppose that the Act deliberately nullifies in one part what it has deliberately conceded in another, or that it has thrown an impossible burden of proof upon the aggrieved party. I will quote the opinion of the Honourable the Chief Justice:—

'The Advocate-General has admitted, and I think very properly, that the pamphlet (that is the 'Comrade') is not seditious and does not offend against any provision of the criminal law of India. But he has contended, and rightly in my opinion, that the provisions of the Press Act extend far beyond the criminal law; and he has argued that the burden of proof is cast on the applicant, so that, however meritorious the pamphlet may be, still, if the applicant cannot establish the negative the Act requires, his application must fail.

'And what is this negative? It is not enough for the applicant to show that the words of the pamphlet are not likely to bring into hatred or contempt any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, or that they have not a tendency in fact to bring about that result. But he must go further, and show that it is impossible for them to have that tendency either directly or indirectly, and whether by way of inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor or implication.'

" Well, Sir, it is impossible for any person to prove a negative, and the difficulty of the task is enhanced by the comprehensive nature of the obligation of proof that is cast upon him.

" The second part of my Resolution follows as a matter of course from the first. It is no use placing materials before the High Court for a review, if the High Court is debarred from considering these materials. The High Court says that it is debarred. Therefore I submit that section 22 ought to be amended in order definitely to empower the High Court to set aside any order not made in conformity with the provisions of sections 4, 6, 9, 11 and 12. It may perhaps be held that the first portion of the Resolution is a surplusage, that it is already the law, and that therefore no amendment is necessary. If this contention holds good, it constitutes an overwhelming argument in favour of the amendment of section 22 in accordance with my suggestion. If it is already provided in the Act that the grounds of the forfeiture must be set forth in the notes of forfeiture, you are bound to make the law operative and to give it effect. Therefore you must modify section 22 upon the lines suggested by me.

" Sir, it is admitted on all hands that there has been a sensible improvement in the situation; the highest authorities in the realm have borne testimony to this effect. It is also admitted that there has been a change for the better in the tone and temper of the press. Our critics hostile to our interests and aspirations have ungrudgingly admitted the fact; that being so, I feel that I should be justified in demanding the repeal or, at any rate, a substantial modification of the Act, but I go no further than to invite the Council so to amend the Act as to remove a just cause for complaint, to carry out its declared intentions and to redeem the pledged word of the Government. In making this appeal I speak not only as a Member of this Council but as one with whom journalism has been the cherished vocation of his life. We journalists feel as if the sword of Damocles was hanging over our heads. We may be right or we may be wrong, but that is our feeling. Ours is a noble calling and we are entitled to the whole-hearted support and sympathy of the Government. The newspaper press is the great organ for the ventilation of popular grievances, it is the safety-valve of the State, it is an instrument of popular and political education, it is the gift of British rule and we cherish it with affectionate ardour. Its liberty may degenerate into licence, but I venture to hold that the arm of the law, such as it is without being reinforced by the Press Act, is long enough to reach it and strong enough to deal with it. The amendment of the Press Act which I pray for—and after all it is not an amendment but is in entire conformity with the intentions of the framers of the Act—will, if accepted, go some way to soften the rigorous of the law and remove a just source of anxiety and of uneasiness felt by the great body of Indian journalists, and above all, Sir, it will proclaim to the world the unalterable determination of the Government to redeem its pledged word and to make justice to the aggrieved party the keynote of its policy, even when enforcing a measure of some severity, deemed necessary by the Government in the supreme interests of the State.

" With these words, Sir, I beg to move the resolution that stands against my name."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said:—" Sir, I think in every province the Lieutenant Governor or Local Government is about the highest authority that there is, and perhaps an editor or anyone who writes an article in a newspaper is not even known to him. It is not possible that he would go against the writer unless he finds that he is so dangerous that he is disturbing the peace of the peace-loving population in that province, and we cannot for a moment think that any injustice would be done. The High Court is no doubt a very big court, but at the same time the Lieutenant Governor of a province is not an ordinary authority, and as he knows about the executive as well as the other side, I think he ought to be the highest authority in the province."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR said:—" Sir, we all know under what circumstances the Government had recourse to such a piece of legislation as this in 1910. Mr. Sinha, who was the Law Member then, explained the object for which the Government was forced to bring forward this law and he also explained the situation then existing, which necessitated the introduction of the Press Law which the country opposed very much at the time. Sir, I am not in a position to say that the circumstances have so materially changed that we can safely demand that the law should be repealed at this moment. We all, especially I, coming from Bengal, cannot say that the circumstances under which this law had to be enacted no longer exist. I think it is not at all safe that the Government should be divested of the powers of complete control over irresponsible writings of the press. I should also think that, as in this country the majority of the people form their opinion upon the writings of the newspapers, so the greatest responsibility lies upon the editors, and if they fail to discharge those duties, the Government should have power to put a stop to those writings.

" At the same time, Sir, I find that my friend does not wish that the law shall be repealed, but he asks for an amendment of certain sections. Under the Act itself the

Government, in ordering forfeiture of deposits, is to state and describe the offending words, or articles, or pictures, or whatever it is, upon which the Local Government bases its order of forfeiture. The law already provides for this point and I do not see any reason why an amendment is necessary on that point, but my friend has explained that the Calcutta High Court has ruled that they are debarred from questioning the legality of the order of the Local Government on the point. If such be the case, I think the ambiguity should be removed by an amendment.

"With these few words I beg to support only the latter part of the Resolution of my honourable friend on the right."

The Hon'ble Mr. QUMRUL HUDA said :—" Sir, it must be in the recollection of some of us present here that the Press Bill of 1910 was passed into law under peculiar circumstances. There was agitation in some of the important Provinces of India, and the Press Bill has created a sort of commotion and agitation over the Bill itself within the walls of the Council Chamber. After reading the report of the speeches of that memorable debate on the Bill, one cannot fail to notice that the Government was not unaffected by these agitations. It should be enough to prove the state of mind of the Government that they thought proper to push through the Council and to pass such an important Bill into law within three days. No case was made out for this post haste procedure. Persons possessed with the highest intellect and firmness of mind are liable to lose balance of reasoning when they are in hot haste. With due respect to Sir Herbert Risely, the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, I may be permitted to say that even a man of his calibre could not prove himself an exception. His chief object appeared to be very careful of the bargain he was making on behalf of the Government. He knew for certain what precious privileges he was taking from the people of India, but he did not seem to care for the words of his promises which he offered to them instead. He was fully aware of the fact that the Press Bill would not leave an atom of the freedom of Press to the people, and so he asked them to console themselves with the check provided in the Bill on the powers of the Local Governments. This check consisted of the right of appeal to the High Court against the order of Local Governments. He assured them of their right of appeal in these words:—

'So far I have dealt only with the powers of the Act. I will now turn to the check I have provided. This consists of an appeal to a special tribunal of three Judges of the High Court against any order of forfeiture passed by the Government. If it appears to the High Court that the matter in respect of which the order was passed does not come within the terms of section 4 of the Bill, then the High Court will set aside the order of forfeiture. I think it will be admitted that this is a very complete check upon any hasty or improper action by a Local Government. We have therefore barred all other legal remedies.'

"It is not difficult to guess that while Sir Herbert was uttering these words he had in his mind sections 18 and 22 of the Press Act. Then this sacred assurance and promise of complete check was endorsed and supported by the Honourable Law Member of the time. We believed in, and relied fully and completely on, the words of the responsible officers of the Crown. But when the first appeal under the Act goes to the High Court of Calcutta we, to our amusement and disappointment, are told that the 'complete check' promised to us and provided in the Act are words without meaning. I need not quote the judgment of the Chief Justice of Bengal, as I presume that his interpretation of the law on the subject must be fresh in the minds of the majority of us in this Council, and some portions of it have just been read to us by the Honourable mover of the Resolution. This ruling of the High Court should convince the Government as well, that the check it had placed on the hasty action of the Local Government, proved futile instead of being 'complete' as it was contemplated at the time of passing the Act. The Resolution we are discussing is nothing but a request to the Government to rectify its unintentional error, in an Act which was passed in a hurry and under peculiar circumstances. Sir, pray do not give any one ground to think that the Government can err, that it does not possess courage enough to mend that error. Let it not come into the minds of the people that the Government in its assurances and promises plays upon words.

"Sir, we cannot for a moment suppose that the Government ever says anything to the people it does not mean. When we ask for an amendment of this Press Act, we demand that on the strength of the weighty words of Sir Herbert Risley. It was expected of the Government to come forward ere long, with a Bill to amend the Press Act of 1910. Sir, it was a matter of honour for the Government.

"I think that both the people as well as the Government should be thankful to the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea for moving this Resolution in the Council. It may remove the grievance of the people, and it has given a chance to the Government to extricate itself from the awkward position it has been placed in. For my own part, while thanking my Honourable friend for this Resolution, I cannot help telling him that the scope of it is too limited to remove many other flaws in the Act. With these few remarks I strongly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR said :—" Sir, the request embodied in the Resolution appears to be modest and reasonable. If the request were for a repeal of the Press Act, many of us would have no hesitation in saying that it is not yet time for such a request. But, as I understand, the request is to amend the law and to give effect to the

'express intention of Government. Sir, in the proceedings of this Council relating to the enactment of the Press Law, there is the statement of the then Honourable Home Member in charge of the Bill assuring the Council that provision is made in the Act for the right of appeal to the High Court when the order of Government passed against the accused contravenes section 4 of the Act. The provision in the Act for the right of appeal in order to be effective as a safeguard, will have to be modified by the amendment now proposed. Honourable Members are aware of what the Calcutta High Court said recently in disposing of Mahomed Ali's appeal. In this case, in spite of the fact that there is in the Act provision for the right of appeal, the High Court could not interfere with the order passed by the Government and therefore the appeal had to be dismissed. If the legislature really intended the provision to be effective and the High Court interprets it otherwise, we have to presume that there is some defect in the wording of the Act. And it is proper that this defect should be remedied by an amendment. Of course the defect must have been the result of some mistake. Government, I am sure, will not persist in the mistake when the mistake is pointed out. Persistence in mistake is against the principles of good Government and assuredly it is against the enlightened policy of our benign Government. Sir, I therefore support the Resolution and hope that Government will see their way to modify the wording of the Act so as to bring the law into conformity with the intention as expressed by Sir Herbert Risley in that masterly speech which my friend the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, has just referred to."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das said.—" Sir, the Resolution before the Council seeks an amendment of the Press Act of 1910. That Act was passed under peculiar circumstances. The readings of the political barometer at the time made it necessary. As to whether an amendment is necessary now or not is really the question before the Council. At the time when the Act was passed, the conditions which necessitated the passing of the Act were considered extraordinary, they were considered unusual. An unusual state of things demanded a peculiar piece of legislation suited to the time.

" The figures cited by the Mover of the Resolution show that Government have found it necessary almost every day to exercise the powers reserved to Government under the Act with regard to newspapers only, for the Mover said that he had taken notice of 800 cases within a certain period, which on striking their average, gives more than one case per day. If that be the real state of things, what was considered an abnormal and unusual state of things at the time the Press Act was passed is now actually a normal state of things. On that ground, Sir, I think an amendment of the Act is necessary. If that be the right view, a thing which was considered usual at the time has developed into an evil which is to be permanent amongst us. So an amendment of the Act is necessary on that ground.

" The Honourable gentleman who rose immediately after the Mover had sat down, said that he would rather seek an amendment in order to make the provisions of the Act more stringent. Sir, on both sides the necessity of an amendment has been pressed. What really strikes one as a very difficult question—and yet it is a question in which the public are very much interested—is this, namely, whether the Act has been worded so as to give the people an idea as to what it is that is expected of them. The Act was interpreted by the learned Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court in the case to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mover, and the Chief Justice pronounced it as full of ambiguities. I am very glad indeed that the learned Advocate-General, who represented the views of the Crown in that particular case, is present here. I mean the case of Mr. Mahomed Ali with regard to the publication of the pamphlet "Come over to Macedonia and help us"—that was the pamphlet which was being interpreted and discussed before the Chief Justice at the time. The learned Advocate-General then contended, and I have no doubt that his contention represents the views of Government. I have his words here—' the High Court's power of intervention is the narrowest; its power to pronounce on the legality of the forfeiture by reason of failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act is barred.' These are the words which I find in that judgment of the learned Chief Justice, that even in illegalities by reason of failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act the High Court's powers are barred.

" Sir, I have always understood that the mandatory conditions of an Act, especially when the conditions are conditions precedent to any action, or to any measure, or to any procedure, are a *sine qua non* to the validity and legality of what follows. But here we have a case where the mandatory conditions have been differently interpreted.

" It is admitted that there are conditions of a mandatory character, and yet it is contended that the High Court's power to pronounce on the legality of the forfeiture, by reason of the failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act, is barred. If they are to be at all mandatory conditions, certainly they must be tested by those rules and canons of interpretation which have always been held to be applicable to mandatory conditions in all civilised countries. If we remove from the Act the mandatory conditions (let us suppose for a moment that the mandatory conditions are removed) how does the Act stand? The Government's power is defined in section 4 as—' whenever any printing press is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document, containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly ' and so on, ' notice is given to the keeper of such printing press stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in

his opinion are of the nature described above." Words to a similar effect recur in sections 9, 10 and 11. These words (if the mandatory conditions be omitted) will not find any place in the Act. What is left in the Act is the power of the Executive Government to order a forfeiture, and that power certainly is of an executive character. No doubt it is absolutely necessary that an Executive Government should possess powers which should stand beyond the power of a judicial court to criticise. If I remember aright the learned Chief Justice in that very judgment says that the Executive Government may receive information from other sources than are open to the Law Courts, and the Executive Government may be influenced by considerations which do not weigh at all before a High Court. It is quite open to the Executive Government to exercise its executive powers—such powers as it deems necessary for the better administration of the country, for the peace of the country and the preservation of law and order in the country. But at the same time when the Executive Government comes to the Legislative Council and introduces a piece of legislation with a view to arming itself with a power through the instrumentality of the Legislature, certainly that Act which gives the Executive Government its power must be interpreted according to the known rules and canons of interpretation which have been the result of ages of judicial decisions. The executive power of the Government in this case has been derived from a piece of legislation. It was quite open to the Government to exercise its power, such as it thought the conditions of the country demanded, without coming to the Legislative Council; but when the Executive Government, which takes the initiative in every piece of legislation, comes to the Legislative Department, and takes its arms from the armoury of legislature then certainly the provisions of the Act which arms the Government with the power must be interpreted according to accepted rules of interpretation and construction. Here we have a piece of legislation where power is given to the High Court to test the legality of an order issued by the Executive Government, and yet we find the Advocate-General contending before the High Court that the power of the High Court to pronounce upon the legality of the forfeiture, by reason of the failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act, is barred. I know there have been conflicting decisions on this point in the different High Courts, as to whether the High Court has power or not to pronounce on the legality of the action of the Executive Government under this Act. If there has been any conflict of decision, I should say that is an additional reason for an amendment of the Act. As to what should be the line of amendment it is not for me to suggest. If the Government thinks that it would be justified to reserve to itself absolute power—"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"I must ask the Honourable Member to resume his seat as he has exceeded his time limit."

The Hon'ble Mr. KENRICK said:—"Sir, as a member of the Select Committee on the press legislation of 1910, and as one who has had some practical experience of the working of the Press Act, I desire to offer a few observations in opposition to this Resolution. Every one acquainted with the provisions of the Act must admit, of course, that the Act has placed—and advisedly placed—an extremely effective and powerful weapon in the hands of the Executive. But those who are best informed are aware that this weapon has been wielded, and invariably wielded, with extreme moderation by the Executive in the many cases in which there has been unhappy necessity for using it. During the past four years since the Act has been in force, as was mentioned by the Hon'ble Mover, some 800 publications have been dealt with under the provisions of the Act. But the number of forfeitures—the number of cases in which forfeitures occurred—was comparatively few.

"I may say that many, if not nearly all, of the cases in which publications were forfeited under the provisions of the Act were cases in which the writings were of the most flagrantly revolutionary nature, and it would, at any rate in my view, have been deplorable indeed if the law did not provide some summary and effective means of dealing with such literature.

"The most complete answer to the proposed resolution for the amendment of the Act is the fact that during the whole period in which the Act has been in force for very nearly 4 years—3 years and 10 months as a matter of fact—during the whole of that period and with all the cases in which publications have been forfeited, which have come before the executive authorities and which have been dealt with by them under the Act, only one case (and that is the one to which the Hon'ble Mover has alluded) has been brought up before any of the High Courts in India, so far as I am aware, and in that case the validity of the forfeiture was supported.

"The Hon'ble Mover has urged, no doubt with the best of faith and in the sincerest belief, that the promises of safeguards made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha on behalf of the Government when introducing the Bill have not been fulfilled. But the Hon'ble Mover is, as I shall show, mistaken in that respect. It is a fallacious and wholly misleading argument to quote words which were used by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha when discussing sections of the Act relating to the forfeiture of a printing press and to the forfeiture of security given by the owner of a press; I say that it is misleading and fallacious to quote those words and to divorce them from their context and impute them to Mr. Sinha as being spoken by him in reference to a different section. By a different section I refer to section 12 which has a different scope, a different object, and a different subject-matter

from those sections relating to the forfeiture of the press and forfeiture of security in relation to which the words were spoken. Yet that has been the argument presented to this Council by the Hon'ble Mover. Upon those false premises the charge has been levelled by the Hon'ble Mover against the Government that they have failed to fulfil the promises which were then made on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE said:—" I rise to a point of order. I never charged the Government with having failed to fulfil their promises. What I said was that there was an error in the matter of drafting and I submit that is very different and I beg that the Hon'ble Member will withdraw that remark."

The Hon'ble Mr. KENRICK said:—" The Hon'ble Mover used the expression that ' the Government have failed to fulfil their pledges'."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE said:—" Yes; but the Hon'ble Member, if you will permit me, Sir, has done exactly what he charges me with having done in respect of Mr. Sinha, divorcing the whole context from that particular passage. The whole trend of my argument was that a mistake had been committed, and he must not pick out a particular sentence or a particular part of my speech and say that I meant to charge the Government with deliberately breaking its promise."

The VICE-PRESIDENT said:—" Mr. Kenrick is in order and will continue his speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. KENRICK said:—" I say that the Hon'ble Mover did more than suggest, he asserted that the Government had failed to redeem the pledges given on their behalf by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha in his speech in Council. I say that that charge is without foundation. The safeguards which were promised were incorporated in the Act.

" The proposed resolution asks for legislation to amend the Act by providing that ' when any order of forfeiture is made under the Act, the order must state or describe the offending words, or articles, or pictures, or engravings, or whatever it is, upon which the Local Government bases its order.' That is the first portion of the proposed amendment. But the safeguard which is there asked for is in fact already provided by certain sections of the Act, particularly by section 6 in the case of forfeiture of further security deposited by the proprietor of a press, also in the case of forfeiture of a publication where further security has been deposited under section 5. In all those cases, section 6 of the Act requires notice to be given in writing, stating the words, signs or visible representations which are held to offend against section 4. Now, those are the safeguards which were specifically referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha in his speech in Council, and those safeguards have been provided. Precisely similar provisions have been inserted in sections 9 and 11 in cases where the Local Government exercises the power to declare the security deposited by a newspaper publisher forfeited, and also in cases of forfeiture of further security deposited on making a fresh declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. So that in all these various sections, what is now asked for in the proposed amendment is already law. I would ask Hon'ble Members to realise and recollect that.

" There only remains for consideration section 12 of the Act, which presumably was the one to which the Hon'ble Member has directed his attention in the remarks which he addressed to the Council. That, as I have already said, is a section which was passed with a different object, and it contains different subject-matter from that of the preceding sections. Section 12, I would point out to Hon'ble Members who happily are not acquainted in detail with the provisions of this Act, is not concerned in any way with any particular press or with any particular newspaper publishers or with the security given by any owner of a press. This section, section 12, gives power to order forfeiture of publications offending against section 4 wherever these publications are found. The provisions of section 12 meet the case of publications coming into India from abroad, and not only such publications, but publications wherever found the sources of which may be entirely unknown. The object of section 12 is to give power at once to deal with such matter of mischievous and evil tendency; and it follows that section 12 was advisedly drafted differently from the preceding sections. I may say, from my recollection of the debate on this Bill in 1910, that this section 12—and I should like to be corrected if I am in error, though my recollection is very clear—was passed without any resolution for amendment being proposed and without any division thereon. That is an important point to be considered and to be kept in mind, and this notwithstanding the fact that Hon'ble Members at the time were fully cognisant that this section differed in language and in the safeguards provided from those sections which were dealing with the forfeiture of a press or the forfeiture of a security given by a newspaper printer or publisher. Section 12 differs from the other sections by merely requiring the Government when forfeiting any publication to notify the grounds of its opinion that the publication contains words or signs of the nature described in section 4."

" Section 4 contains six clauses which prescribe the various grounds on which a publication may be forfeited. These clauses consist of several sub-heads, and if the section is carefully read and analysed it will be seen that there are some thirty grounds on which a publication by means of its criminal and mischievous tendencies may be forfeited. Now, the Government in exercising their power of forfeiture under section 12, has always notified the particular ground in respect of which the matter comes within the section. In the notification of forfeiture of a particular pamphlet or paper it is invariably stated in respect of which particular ground of these thirty in the opinion of the Local Govern-

ment the document offends. I say that to go further in cases under section 12 and actually to state or describe the offending words or articles in a public notification by Government, and that is what the Hon'ble Mover has urged upon the Council should be done—to state the actual words which formed the subject-matter of the forfeiture, would be merely to emphasize, to extend, to spread broadcast and perpetuate the very evil which section 12 is designed to suppress. It is intended as a summary means, an effective means, of suppressing offensive matter, and when I use the word 'offensive' I use it in the sense of matter which offends against the provisions of section 4, which, as I have said, are comprehensive.

"Now, as to the quotations from the judgment of the Hon'ble and learned Chief Justice of Bengal, while according it the highest respect, I am entitled to say that in so far as the Chief Justice has gone beyond the facts of the particular case that he was deciding, his remarks amount to mere *obiter dicta*. The decision on the case amounts to this, that the forfeiture in the particular instance which was submitted to the Court was valid in law. Anyone whose misfortune it was to examine the proscribed pamphlet in that case, with its gruesome and revolting illustrations, could not have any doubt that the power of forfeiture vested in the Executive was, in that particular instance, properly and wisely exercised in the public interest. Notwithstanding that judgment and its *dicta*, I have no hesitation in expressing this opinion, and I do so with a full sense of responsibility: I say that if for the purpose of argument we assume in any individual instance an arbitrary exercise by the Executive of the powers vested in them by the forfeiture of a publication which all reasonable men would agree in holding to be innocuous, innocent, free from any mischievous tendency, on that assumption and in such a case, the special Bench of the High Court would have full power under section 19 to hold that the publication did not come within the provisions of section 4. I say without doubt that the Court would set aside, and properly set aside, the forfeiture. The provisions contained in section 19 of the Act, therefore, do contain reasonable protection against any arbitrary act of forfeiture under section 12 by the Executive. That no advantage has been taken of these provisions except in one case, and then unsuccessfully, demonstrates the absence of any arbitrary action on the part of the Executive.

"For these reasons I confidently ask the Council to show by their votes that they regard the Press Act as a beneficial measure and one necessary in the public interests, as necessary now as it was at the time it was passed. I further ask Hon'ble Members to refuse to impair its practical value by any modification of its salutary provisions."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—"Sir, the motion before the Council is not for the removal of the Press Act from the Indian Statute-book. The motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea is simply this, that in the judgment given by the High Court of Bengal in the case of Mr. Mahomed Ali section 22 of the Act has been interpreted in such a way as to weaken the safeguards provided in section 4, 6, 9 and 11. These sections lay down that if in the opinion of the Local Government the forfeiture of the security or of the press appears necessary, then the notice which is to be given in writing must state or describe the particular words, signs or visible representations. In other words, Sir, the grounds must be given on which the opinion of the Government is based. Section 22, as interpreted by the learned Chief Justice of Bengal, would not make the statement of the ground on which the opinion is based mandatory; but to use his own words, 'a repetition of an opinion cannot be the grounds on which that opinion is based.' The object of the proposed amendment is that section 22 should be so modified as to be in conformity with the provisions of the preceding sections inserted to serve as safeguards, and not to allow of the exercise of the powers given under the Act in an arbitrary way. The first portion of section 22 regarding which this Resolution is moved runs thus:—

'Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place.'

"That is the only point which has to be taken into consideration. The preceding sections prescribe that there should be a written notice by the Government, and clearly lay down that that notice should state or describe the signs, words and visible representations which are considered objectionable by the Government. These sections would imply that the notice without such statement or description is incomplete and that their omission does not fulfil the conditions laid down in the Act. I think, therefore, that the Resolution which my Hon'ble friend has moved, and especially its second part, is a sound one; and by amending the Act the Government would place section 22 in conformity with the preceding sections laying down necessary safeguards.

"With these words, Sir, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD ALI KHAN said:—"Sir, the resolution before the House is a very important one. It concerns not one particular class but all classes of the Indian community. It neither asks for the repeal of the Press Act, nor attempts to introduce radical changes into the Act. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea makes but a modest request, and that, I suppose, in the light of a recent judgment of the Calcutta High Court. The first part of the resolution requires a clear statement or description of the offending words or articles or signs or visible representations within the meaning of the law, in all cases of forfeiture, and the second part requires a modification of the section 22 of the Press Act, so as to give real and definite powers to the High Court in dealing with forfeiture-

proceedings. Though certain sections of the Act provide in the earlier stages of forfeiture and before the application to the High Court that the Government should state or describe the offending words or signs or representations, one of the most important sections, namely, section 12, does not contain such a provision. In the absence of a statement or description of the offending words and even of a statement of the grounds that led to an action of forfeiture, no judicial authority, however high and competent it be, can pronounce a judgment. The public are entitled to know the exact nature of the offence, when an order of forfeiture is made. Though section 12 provides that the Government should state the grounds of its opinion, it is rather strange and unfortunate that in a recent well-known case it has failed to do so. Referring to this obvious omission, the learned Chief Justice of Bengal observed in one of his judgments, 'the notification therefore appears to me to be defective in a material particular and but for section 22 of the Act it would, in my opinion, be our duty to hold that there had been no legal forfeiture.' If the offending words or signs or representations were stated or described, the Judges would have at least known the grounds of the action of the Executive. The observation of the Chief Justice brings me to the second part of the resolution, which is even more important than the first part. Elsewhere in his judgment, the Chief Justice says: 'Together with this section (meaning thereby section 12) must be read section 22 by which, with a qualified exception in favour of the High Court, all jurisdiction is in effect barred.' After this frank pronouncement by the highest judicial authority in the land, need it be said that the Press Act should forthwith be modified, so as to empower the High Court to deal with press prosecutions in an effective manner. But the Act, as it stands at present, is an instrument of unduly great power in the hands of the Executive, so much so that it makes the highest judicial tribunal feel their utter helplessness in the matter. Hence such small modifications in essential particulars as the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee suggests will bring the Act in conformity with the liberal principles of our Government. The exciting and critical times that demanded a stringent law are happily gone by, and the present peaceful times no longer require such rigorous Press Act. It is perhaps not fully known how little is the operation of the present Act calculated to promote the free growth of an independent public opinion. With these words I heartily support the resolution, and trust that it will meet with the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH said:—"Sir, after the very able and exhaustive treatment which the subject-matter of this resolution has received at the hands of the Honourable mover, I do not think I shall be justified in wasting the time of the Honourable Council by repeating what has already been stated by him. But the resolution is of such vital importance that I cannot give a silent vote in its favour. When the Press Bill was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council, the country was assured by the then Law Member (Mr. S. P. Sinha) and Sir Herbert Risley that sufficient safeguards were provided in the Act to prevent an arbitrary exercise of authority by Local Governments. This assurance, however, falls to the ground under the interpretation put upon the Act by the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court; and a situation has arisen which calls for the amendment of the Act on the lines suggested in the Resolution before the Council. If the two checks against arbitrary action by Local Governments were intended to be introduced into the Act, and if it is now found that the checks furnished have proved utterly abortive, it clearly behoves Government to take measures to revise the Act and bring it in conformity with the true purpose and intention of the Legislature. I think there ought to be no difficulty in amending the Act in such a manner as to make effectual the checks intended to be furnished, but not furnished, as a matter of fact, in the Press Act. With these few words I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. R. PANDIT said:—"Sir, the discussion which has proceeded upon the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has gone off at a tangent. The basis of the Resolution of Mr. Banerjee has been that there were assurances given in the course of the discussion that took place at the time that the Press Bill was passed into law in this Council that safeguards had been introduced in every case, whereas it has been found that those safeguards do not exist, and that, secondly, in order that the fullest effect should be given to the promises made at the time, such safeguards should now be introduced.

"The question of importance in connection with the Press Act, which was raised in the case decided by the Calcutta High Court, was really one with regard to the very wide terms in which section 4 of the Act was couched. It has been pointed out by the learned Advocate-General, who sat upon the Select Committee of that Bill, that the terms of section 4 were advisedly made fully comprehensive. The Press Act was directed against the malevolent activities of persons ill-disposed towards Government, Law and Order, and in order to meet every form which those malevolent writings intended for circulation through the agency of the printing press might take, the Government had necessarily to secure preventive and punitive powers in adequately wide terms. The evil was undoubtedly rampant at the time and it was realised by all the members who spoke on that occasion that, as it was an evil which it was found necessary to meet, if due provision had to be made, it ought to be made in an effective manner. It is admitted on all hands that the provision has been made in an effective manner. It is true, as was pointed out at the time by my predecessor in this seat, that the wording of the Act threw the burden upon the person against whom an order of forfeiture was passed of proving the negative, namely, that the publication concerned did not come within section 4 of the Act, and it has been

pointed out by the Calcutta High Court that it is a burden almost verging on the impossible for any person to discharge; but that is all beside the point on the present occasion. The Resolution does not concern itself with section 4 of the Act, and I would deprecate on this occasion any discussion upon matters which are not really covered by the terms of the Resolution. The main point at present before the Council is that, although in certain sections of the Act provision has been made that the Local Government, in forfeiting or passing an order in regard to forfeiture should state or describe the words, signs, pictures or anything else which has been taken exception to and which has led the Government to forfeit the Press or the newspaper. If the order does not specify these words, signs, or pictures, there is no provision in the Act to make that order illegal or liable to be set aside, for under the Press Act as it stands, the only power which has been given to the High Court to set aside an order of forfeiture is that contained in sections 17 and 19 of the Act, and that power is confined only to the case where the High Court comes to the conclusion that the particular publication does not contain any words, signs or other things which would bring it within section 4 of the Act. Section 22 of the Act has been referred to in this connection as making the order conclusive against all persons The main question which has given rise to the controversy is one with regard to an order of forfeiture passed under section 12 of the Act, and it has been pleaded in the course of the discussion that the wording of section 12 of the Act is, or was intended to be, uniform with that of sections 6, 9 and other sections. As a matter of fact there is a very important difference between the wording of this section and the other sections, because in section 12 all that it is necessary for the order to specify is the ground upon which the opinion is based. This is different from the wording in the other sections, which require that the words, signs, or visible representations should be stated or described, and where in the same enactment different wording has been used, it is one of the accepted principles of construction that differences of intention must be ascribed and it must be held that the difference has advisedly been made. Now with regard to section 12, it has been laid down that—' Where any newspaper, book or other document, wherever printed, appears to the Local Government to contain words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*) ,the Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty; and thereupon any police officer may seize,' and so on.

" This therefore refers only to the newspaper or to the particular publication which has been ordered to be forfeited, and it is only fair to conclude that in connection with this section it was assumed that the injury to be inflicted upon the particular person would be of an insignificant character as compared with the injury that would be inflicted in the case of the forfeiture of a press or forfeiture of a security or of a newspaper. This would only refer to a few cases and that would be in connection with a few copies of the particular publication. The cases that have arisen have mostly been of this description. I do not think that there have been many cases where any forfeiture of a press or forfeiture of security has been ordered, and section 12 does not confine itself only to publications by anonymous authors, and even where action is taken under the section where the authorship is known or the press which has published it is known, I suppose the Government has been actuated rather by the desire of stopping the evil than by that of causing an injury, which is peculiarly what is required in the particular circumstances of the case. The Government in acting under section 12 would really be acting in a lenient manner in connection with cases where the provisions of this Act have been transgressed. There is however this to be said that every right of property deserves to be respected. Whether it is only a few copies of books worth a hundred rupees or so, or whether it is the security for Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, or the press itself of considerable value, every person who owns property is entitled to have the grounds definitely stated to him because the provisions of this Act partake of the nature of a penal enactment. In the simplest criminal cases the accused is entitled to be informed as to what the charge is against him, and similarly in a case like this I venture to think that justice requires that the person against whom an order of forfeiture is passed ought to be informed as to what it is that is taken exception to. No doubt it would be sometimes throwing a great burden upon a Local Administration to require the Local Administration to state all the extracts which have been objected to and show that it is not merely upon a pervading impression but upon some particular grounds that the Local Government is acting, and it should be quite possible and quite easy for it to give those extracts upon which the opinion is based which renders the publication liable to forfeiture.

" It is on this ground and not on the ground of any promises made in Council at the time when the enactment was passed that I support the Resolution which has been brought forward to-day by Mr. Banerjea. The speeches to which reference has been made, particularly that of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the late Law Member, referred specially to the provisions of the Bill as it then stood; and by no stretch of language can it be said that when referring to the safeguards provided under the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha was referring not only to sections 6 and 9 but also to section 12 of the Bill as it then stood. I find also that the mere provision under section 12 of the Local Government being required to state or to describe the words, signs, etc., would not be of much avail because the Local Government having described anything which it chose to treat as being open to objection as falling under section 2 of the Act, there would be absolutely nothing in the Act to

warrant any other higher authority to object to that order and to set it aside, because under section 17 the order can only be set aside if in the publication there is absolutely nothing which could come under section 4 of the Act. The Resolution therefore, I am sorry to say, does not help materially in improving the Act but it does help in drawing the attention of the Government to this anomaly with regard to section 12, and it is from that point of view, in drawing the attention of the Government to that anomaly, that I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK said:—"SIR, the Honourable Mover of this Resolution desires us to commend that the Press Act of 1910 be amended in such a way as to provide that when any order of forfeiture is made under the Act, the order must state or describe the offending words, etc., upon which the Local Government bases its orders. He also desires to amend section 22 so as to extend the powers of the High Court to set aside an order of forfeiture.

"To some extent some of the previous speakers have explained what the Honourable Mover did not make clear. He bases his proposals on securing a general similarity of procedure under the Act without actually specifying the section which would require to be amended to bring about that similarity. In effect the Honourable Member was urging that the procedure when a newspaper, book or document is forfeited under section 12 shall be similar to the procedure when a security or a press is forfeited, that is to say, that the wording used in section 12 should be assimilated to the wording of sections 4, 6, 9 and 11, notwithstanding that section 12 is totally different from those sections and that the language used is quite dissimilar. It has been made quite clear—"

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE said:—"I rise to a point of order. I do not think I made that statement at all. I was trying to illustrate from the various sections that in every section where the Government has the power of confiscating a press or security, the obligation is also cast to state the ground of that order."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member will have a chance of explaining his remarks in his reply, and it is undesirable to interrupt speakers more than is absolutely necessary."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK said.—"I was explaining what the effect was of the amendments which are proposed by the Hon'ble Mover, and the only way the object of his Resolution could be carried out would be by the amendment of section 12, which section he did not specifically refer to. But I would like to explain a little more the differences between these sections. In the case of the four sections, 4, 6, 9 and 11, the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspapers is a known person. He is a person whose valuable security or property is being forfeited. The descriptions of the words and illustrations, etc., which are held to infringe the law are communicated to him personally. In all these cases the order is communicated with full particulars to the specific person concerned by a special notice addressed to him and to nobody else, which notice is not made public. He is the person responsible in law for the printing and publication of the matter complained of, his property is being forfeited, and the law therefore provides that he should be explicitly told exactly what the Government had to complain of in his writings. Now in the case of section 12 the order of forfeiture relates not to a valuable security nor to a press. What it relates to is the objectionable book or document which will in many cases—in fact in most cases—be of most trivial value. It is notified publicly in the various Government Gazettes and it is a notice to people at large warning them and all persons that may be concerned that a particular book or particular pamphlet has been proscribed. It is designed primarily, as the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, Sir Herbert Risley, said, to deal with cases of literature either printed abroad and over which the Government has no control, or printed secretly in India, the printers or publishers being unknown. It may of course be used in respect of publications when the printer or publisher is known, but in such cases neither the security nor the press has been forfeited and the mere forfeiture of the document itself would come under one of the minor penalties of the Act. Now the reason for this difference which I have explained, the difference between section 12 and the difference between the other sections was very marked, and I am sure no person of ordinary prudence would recommend to us that it is incumbent upon Government itself to do the very thing which this section is intended to prevent, namely, the dissemination to the world at large of anarchical, revolutionary, inflammatory or seditious literature. Nor do I think that any one is likely to contend that if the printer or publisher is so afraid of the contents of the pamphlet or book that he is publishing that he keeps the name of the press at which it is printed secret that he is entitled to much consideration if his pamphlet or book is found objectionable and is forfeited.

"Now in the case of literature produced outside India and imported into the country, the Government have all along possessed the power to prohibit its importation under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act and the forfeiture of such prohibited publications, which may be found to have escaped seizure at the seaports and to have found their way into the country, is the natural complement of the power to order their seizure at the ports. The bulk of the literature of this description proscribed under this particular section 12 is literature that is plainly revolutionary or designedly mischievous, though occasionally it may be found necessary to proscribe some document which though it may not be open to specially strong objection among European readers might yet be dangerous if circulated in India. In all these cases Government have no information as to how many copies may have entered India or who their possessors may be; and to publish the contents of such

documents in Gazette Notifications can only be described as an act of extreme folly. It is therefore not possible for the Government to consent to the provisions of section 12 being amended so as to bring them into conformity with the other sections that I have mentioned.

"A good deal has been said, Sir, of the pledge given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha in his speech on the Press Act when it was being passed into law. But, as Mr. Pandit has just said, Mr. Sinha in describing the various safeguards was clearly dealing entirely with the safeguards afforded by the Act when either the security deposited or a press was being forfeited.

"This will appear from the very remarks which the Hon'ble Mover himself quoted. After discussing the various circumstances under which such forfeitures, i.e., forfeitures of securities deposited by presses, can take place, Mr. Sinha proceeded to say 'Is it not a safeguard to provide that a man will not have his security forfeited without being told exactly what he has written that is taken exception to?' Obviously that passage in the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's speech could have no application to section 12, when no security is being forfeited and when in the majority of cases the possessor of the proscribed book is not the writer of the offending article, unless indeed he produced it secretly.

"I may remind the Council that though the Press Act of 1910 was thoroughly examined by a Select Committee, save members of which put in notes of dissent, and although many Hon'ble Members proposed amendments to various sections of the Act, yet there was not a single reference made either in any of the minutes of dissent to the provision of this section 12, nor did a single Member move in the Council to amend that section. The Hon'ble Mover might perhaps be taken to suggest—or it may be the suggestion of some people in the Council—that this was mere inadvertence; but Mr. Sinha was making his speech after the report of the Select Committee had been received. It was not a case merely of introducing the Bill, when Members had not had time to grasp its provisions. It is not a very long Bill. It had been examined line by line, clause by clause, by the Members of the Select Committee, and it was quite impossible therefore that a marked difference between section 12 and the other sections could have passed unnoticed by mere inadvertence. The fact is, as I have described, that the section was intended for a totally different set of circumstances, and that the difference in wording was absolutely intentional.

"I will now turn to the second recommendation contained in the Resolution. I may say at once that the action to be taken under the Press Act was all along intended to be the action of the Executive Government, but power was rightly reserved to no authority lower than the Local Government itself. This of course was in itself a very valuable safeguard. No Local Government is going to publish abroad, or take action which may come before the public or the High Court which is likely to show that it has acted in a very foolish and irresponsible manner. The Acts in the Statute-book are full of large powers reserved to Local Governments, and it is always assumed that the Local Government is a responsible body who will exercise those powers with reason and discretion. The only issue that it was intended should be submitted to judicial decision, and that only to a special bench of the High Court, was the question whether the words, illustrations, etc., which formed the subject of forfeiture fell within the aim of section 4 of the Act or not. Sir Herbert Risley said on this point, 'So far I have dealt only with the powers which are given by the Act' that was his previous description, 'I will now turn to the check we have provided. This consists of an appeal to a special tribunal of three Judges of the High Court against any order of forfeiture passed by the Local Government. If it appears to the High Court that the matter in respect of which the order was passed does not come within the terms of section 4 of the Bill, then the High Court will set aside the order of forfeiture.' 'I think it will be admitted,' he goes on to say, 'that that is a very complete check upon any hasty or improper action by the Local Government. We have therefore,' he concluded, 'barred all other legal remedies.' Consequently it is quite clear that there never was any intention to give any special bench of the High Court any other power except to decide Aye or No, whether the words, etc., complained of did or did not come within the description contained in the clauses and sub-clauses of section 4.

"Very naturally, the Executive Government will always desire to comply with the forms and prescriptions of the law as to the procedure to be followed; but the vital issue in this case—in all these cases—is whether the document concerned was or was not open to the construction placed on it which made its forfeiture proper,—whether that writing did or did not fall within the terms of section 4 of the Bill. That is the vital issue—vital to public interests and vital to private interests. If a technical error, and as I said, any irregularity of that kind would be unintentional on the part of the Government, if such irregularity were to come in and if that error in the form of the notification were to vitiate the action taken, then the most revolutionary pamphlet might have a free circulation while the error was being discussed and rectified. The Hon'ble Mover and various other speakers have laid great stress on the judgment of the learned Chief Justice in the Macedonia Pamphlet case. Now I have studied the judgment with all the care that a pronouncement by so high an authority deserves. So far as any judicial finding of the Hon'ble Judges is concerned, it would not be proper for me in this Council to enter upon any discussion as to the correctness or not of their decision. But the learned Chief Justice appears to have been under some misapprehension when he opined that the mischief chiefly aimed at by the Press Act of 1910 was to check anarchical crime and political

assassination. Although the legislature included incitements to these crimes in this Act, it had already passed Act VII of 1908 dealing with such objects, and the main object of the Press Act was to exercise a preventive control over seditious and mischievous writings which the prosecution of individual offenders had hitherto failed to secure. I mention this point although it has not been specifically referred to by the Hon'ble Mover or any of the other speakers, because naturally enough the judgment of so high an authority as the learned Chief Justice of Bengal may at any time be quoted in connection with the Press Act. There are some remarks in that judgment which were based, partly, apparently on his apprehension that the Act had been intended for the particular class of case involving incitements to violence. To that extent his judgment might be held to support the suggestion made by some speakers, although not very directly put, that the stringent circumstances which called the Act into existence and necessitated its being passed were no longer so acute. The Hon'ble Mover himself has once or twice referred to the fact that this judgment might be held in some sense to justify the repeal of the Act—at any rate, to justify its considerable amendment. Therefore I wish to make clear what the real object of the Act was, and to remove any misapprehension to which this *obiter dictum* of the Chief Justice might have given rise.

"Sir Herbert Risley, when moving the introduction of the Bill and explaining it, said that the check of incitement to murder and violence had been included in the Press Act of 1910, although it was already covered by the Press Act of 1908, because it was considered advisable to include such incitements in this Bill 'in order that we may, if necessary, take action of a less severe kind than that prescribed by the Act of 1908.' But besides such incitements there were five other classes of writings against which the Press Act of 1910 was directed, and these are all duly specified in section 4. Now it is quite true that the Chief Justice did complain that a mandatory portion of section 12 had not been complied with in the Government Notification, and he also alluded to the very wide terms in which section 4 had been drawn. But you will find in his judgment that he committed himself to no specific statement that the interpretation placed upon the document then before the Court by the Government was itself far-fetched or arbitrary; and he emphatically stated his concurrence in the view that the ability to pronounce on the wisdom or unwisdom—I am not talking about the legality or illegality, the lawfulness or the unlawfulness—but to pronounce on the wisdom or unwisdom of the Executive action, had been rightly withheld from the Court, and he gave his reasons for that view in no uncertain terms.

"I pass now to the statement that the obligation of the Government in issuing the Notification under section 12, of stating the grounds for its opinion, had not been discharged. The learned Chief Justice undoubtedly said that the Court had felt some embarrassment from the absence of these stated grounds in the Notification. But it has always been understood by Local Governments that when ordering the forfeiture of a document under section 12 it was sufficient ground for the Notification to specify which of the six clauses in section 4 and the sub-clauses attached to those sections were held to be applicable to the particular case. Thus if the possessor of a forfeited book were to ask why his book was forfeited, the Notification would tell him, because, in the opinion of the Local Government, it incited or tended to incite to murder, or it might be because it incited or tended to incite to the commission of an offence under the Explosive Substances Act, or incited or tended to incite to any act of violence; or again it might be that the writing complained of had a tendency to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy, or fell under one or other of the numerous sub-clauses, within which the writings might fall; and when the Notification appeared, by a reference to it, the public at large, and the possessor of a proscribed document, would be able to judge what were the real reasons which led to the forfeiture of that document. But although the Chief Justice complained of embarrassment, neither he nor the Judges who sat with him indicated precisely what kind of facts or what kind of information would be held to comply with the letter of the section. The reproduction of the document *in extenso* would, as I have said, clearly be most unwise, and it would not put the chance possessor of the document in any better position than he was before. He has the document before him; mere reproduction of the document in the Notification will not put in any better position to understand why it was being forfeited. Then the reproduction of certain passages which were deemed most objectionable would be equally undesirable for general publication in the Notification; and I think that every one would agree that it would be impossible for the Government to include in its Notification a discussion of the various arguments which had moved it. Especially would this be the case when there was a chance that the matter would come before a judicial tribunal; or even if there were no other objections to such a course the Government could obviously not bind itself, in the public interest, to the particular arguments contained in the Notification; indeed it must be remembered that in a great majority of these cases any delay in the order of forfeiture might result in the circulation of much dangerous, and seditious and mischievous writings before action could be taken. Even were the Government to attempt to comply with this section in some further way by quoting the particular paragraphs or lines of the offending document, yet in very many cases the pamphlets, etc., that are proscribed are throughout frankly revolutionary, or else their character may be deduced from their general effect on their readers, or may be deduced from their tone as a whole rather than from any single sentence extracted

and divorced from its context. It is certainly a most relevant issue in this case, that although a considerable number—somewhere between 300 and 400—leaflets, books and publications have been proscribed by the various Local Governments since the Act was passed into law, no such forfeiture has ever before been challenged on this particular ground. For although it may be said that it is difficult to prove the negative in cases like these, and that the onus of proving, that the writing is not open to the construction put upon it by the Government, lies on him, yet in effect there is no doubt that his position will not prove so burdensome as might be thought. For there is the document before both of them; both sides have equal opportunities of putting before the Court the construction which, from their point of view, should be placed upon it, and it remains for the Court to decide upon the document and upon the arguments of both sides whether that construction is borne out by the document or is not.

"The Hon'ble Mover referred to the cases in which the Press Act had been applied during the last three years, on information supplied him by the Home Secretary; but he included them all in one total, and various Members committed a small arithmetical error in pointing out that 800 cases in three years made a little more than one a day, while as a matter of fact—"

The Hon'ble Mr. BANNERJEE said :—"I said a little less than one a day."

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK said :—"The Hon'ble Mover said a little less than one a day, but it was another speaker who said that it came to a little more than one a day. As a matter of fact there are at present 1,647 newspapers and periodicals in India. Since the Act was brought into force, security was deposited from presses under section 3 in 247 cases only, and from publishers under section 8 in 100 cases. Under section 4, that is to say, when security which was given by the printer or the keeper of a press was forfeited, there have been only 5 cases altogether. Under section 6, there has been no case; that is, where the offending press having had its security forfeited and having given further security, offends for a second time; and of that there has been no case.

"Under section 9, that is the one under which security is forfeited, there have been two cases. Under section 11, when security is forfeited for a second time, there have been no cases. There have been altogether five applications only to High Courts in respect of orders of forfeiture or any other orders from which the law allows an appeal to the High Court, there have been only five cases; and, to the best of my knowledge, none of these have been successful. The large numbers which go to swell the total quoted by the Hon'ble Mover really relate to the proscriptions by Local Governments of these numerous leaflets and pamphlets, some of them of a very blood-thirsty kind, which have issued from time to time. In many of these cases also the Local Governments have merely repeated the notifications of other Local Governments so that if you arrive at the total of the documents affected by adding up the total of the proscriptions of each Local Government, you may largely overstate the case. I happen to be able to make this point the more clear, for I observed that the number of forfeitures have been largest in the Central Provinces and most of these forfeitures were made when I was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The reason why these forfeitures were large is because we reproduced and followed the lead of the surrounding provinces and from our central position we had colonists and immigrants of every race and language settled in our midst, and of course if a book or pamphlet is pernicious there is no reason why you should give exemption to particular people merely because they are not numerous. Although the total number of proscriptions in the Central Provinces comes to 291, yet the total number of original proscriptions were only three. That illustrates clearly how it is that these numbers from the various Provinces appear to represent a great number of proscriptions; though they total up to 1,100, as a matter of fact they have been just over 300. I think, therefore, that the Council will agree that the Press Act has been very moderately carried out and put into operation. Although the Hon'ble Mover from time to time, and other Honourable Members represent to us, that the tone of the Press has greatly improved and that the general situation has also greatly improved—it is a favourite topic with the Hon'ble Mover—it seems to me it would be very rash to remove these very things that have secured that improvement. You might as well say to us when after great labour and expense and many sanitary regulations we have improved the health of a town 'why have this expense and these harassing regulations, why not get rid of them?' What applies to the bodily health of a country may also apply to the mental health of its newspapers. Well, Sir, I am conscious that it may be said that although I have explained that there is nothing in the Act which can be held to be in any way contrary to any pledge or to its original intentions yet, from the judgment in the Macedonia case, it is difficult, and it remains difficult, for the possessor of a document to prove that the language of the document was wholly innocent and innocuous. I have drawn attention to the fact that the learned Chief Justice never said that that particular case of forfeiture was far-fetched. One of the Judges who sat with him, Mr. Justice Stephen, said :—

'I can well understand that in the mind of some Indian Muhammadans anger might easily and perhaps justifiably turn to a hatred of the Allies, from which, making allowance for the infirmities of human nature, a hatred of the co-religionists of the Allies would seem but a short step, especially for those whose co-religionists are involved in a national disaster.'

"While therefore the action taken in the Macedonia pamphlet case did not strain the law in any way, it certainly seems unnecessary for me to seek to amend the law on

account of that case. The fact that it has been difficult in the past to prove that offending documents were innocent, seems to me the very surest testimony that the executive authorities have exercised their powers in no arbitrary or far-fetched manner, and have only proscribed those publications which are really dangerous in one of the ways mentioned in the Act.

"As for the future, Sir, I have a very lively faith in the independance of our High Court Judges and I feel, no doubt, if at any time the Executive Government should use their powers under this Act rashly or oppressively, that the Judges will find no difficulty in surmounting these obstacles and in invalidating their illegal action."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said.—"Sir, the remarks which have been made by the Hon'ble the Home Member with regard to this Resolution which is now before the Council have simplified matters to a great extent. The issues are now clear. There has been a great deal of confusion in a portion of the discussion as to the real issue that is before the Council. There has been no suggestion on the part of the Hon'ble Mover that the Press Act should be repealed; the only proposal before the Council is that it should be amended in certain specified matters. Now, Sir, objection has been taken to the proposal to amend the Act. It has been pointed out that there is a difference in section 12 and section 4 and subsequent sections, and the difference is no doubt marked, but I submit that however different, this shows why the sections were framed as they were. Both the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and the Hon'ble the Home Member have mentioned that one of the reasons against stating the grounds upon which the forfeiture is ordered is that there will be a dissemination of the matter contained in the offending pamphlet. Now, Sir, the legislature provided against that. In the language used in section 4 it is said that there should be a notice in writing not to the world at large but to the keeper of the printing press. In section 6 again it is said: 'The Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare,' etc. Then we come to section 9 in which it is again repeated: 'The Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare'. So also in section 11. In all these sections the person concerned is the publisher or keeper of the printing press. The legislature have laid down that when an order for forfeiture is passed, the Local Government should state the grounds for the opinion upon which it has based its action, namely, that the words described in the pamphlet have offended within the meaning of the Act. But when we come to section 12 the language used is different. In that section the Council will notice it is said 'the Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, stating the grounds for its opinion, declare such book or other document to be forfeited.'

"So long, therefore, as we are dealing with persons who are the keepers of printing presses or publishers of newspapers, a statement of the grounds upon which the Local Government has based its action will not lead to the dire results which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and the Hon'ble the Home Member apprehend. It is only in the case of a forfeiture where a publication will have to be made in a local gazette that such a danger could have arisen, and there the legislature has guarded against it by saying that it is merely stating the grounds; in the other cases the words, etc., are to be reproduced. In section 4 and the other subsequent sections the Local Government is required to say by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations. These words are omitted in section 12, which merely requires that the Local Government should state the grounds of its opinion and declare such newspaper, etc., forfeited. So that, Sir, unless the matter comes before a judicial tribunal, as the Hon'ble the Home Member said, there would not be much danger of any dissemination of poisonous matter by reason of the statement of the object, and on that ground I do not think that there need be any apprehensions. But as the Hon'ble the Advocate-General said very clearly, the law requires that these grounds should be stated, and I do not think that my friend's amendment, so far as this part of the Resolution is concerned, can be supported. Not only because of the statement of the Advocate-General, but because of the language of the Act, it is clear that no such amendment is required so far as that section is concerned. But, Sir, the point before the Council raised by the Resolution is that relating to section 22. Section 4 and section 12 provide that on a person's doing a certain thing certain results will follow and it gives authority to the Local Government in those circumstances to issue an order of forfeiture of the printing press, newspaper, etc. No one questions that this Act, as the Hon'ble Home Member said, was passed to vest in the Executive power which would allow them to deal summarily with offending newspapers and printing presses and I do not doubt that that object was very clearly before the mind of the Legislature when the Act was passed; but the question, Sir, is that the Legislature has laid down that in a certain set of circumstances the Local Government will have the power to perform certain acts, to declare a printing press forfeited or to order security to be deposited or to order a book to be forfeited. The question now before the Council is—and it has been very powerfully raised in the judgment of the Calcutta High Court—if the Local Government, in the exercise of the power which the Act has vested in the Local Government, fails to observe the procedure which is laid down in the Act, is there to be any remedy for the person aggrieved by the act of the Local Government or not? The Legislature has thought it fit to say that there shall be certain safeguards. We need not go very much into a discussion

as to what the pledges at the time were or what the intention was. We have got the Act, and we have to deal with it as it stands. Now, in the Act, Sir, in section 6 and subsequent sections it is laid down that the Local Government shall describe the words or signs or visible representations which, in its opinion, offend against the provisions of the Act, and it also says that it shall describe the reason of its opinion. If the Local Government fail to describe it, I submit that the safeguard that is provided has been taken away. The safeguard lay in the Local Government reproducing the offending words in order to warn the person concerned that he had offended, and secondly, in the fact that when the Local Government came really to consider whether there was anything in the publication which came within the purview of the Act, it would have to calmly consider what the exact meaning of the words used was and that judicial act which the Local Government would have to exercise under the Act would provide the exact safeguard against any injustice being done to the person to whom the notice goes. Secondly, in the case of stating its opinion and the reason for its opinion—say, for instance, in the case of section 12, when the Local Government decides to publish in a newspaper that a certain book or pamphlet is to be forfeited on the ground that it offends within the meaning of section 4 of the Act, I submit the mere fact that the Government has to state its grounds was one of the safeguards provided by the Act. But now, Sir, suppose that the Local Government fails to respect the safeguard; fails, that is to say, to either refer to any words in the proclamation or in the notice, or it fails to state the grounds of its opinion, where the words are not referred to for thinking the words do offend within the meaning of the Act, what is the remedy of the person? Throughout the British Empire, where there is any right given to a man there is a certain remedy provided in the criminal law of the country and the Criminal Procedure Code. The High Court, as being the highest court of appeal, is vested with the power of revising any act of any authority or person, including the Local Government and the Government of India, if it has not been done under the sanction of some statute or law. That power may be restricted, Sir, as it has been restricted under the Press Act that we are discussing. But then, if the restriction is not justifiable, as has been shown in the judgment of the Calcutta High Court, it is time that, in the interests of justice, the Government should consider the matter. If any person were to take away any person's property except strictly in accordance with the law, that person could go up to the High Court and say, 'My property has been unjustly taken away: exercise your revisionary jurisdiction and set aside the order.' Here was property taken away under section 12 of the Press Act. There was an application to the High Court in which it was pleaded that the property was not taken away in compliance with the provisions of section 12 of the Act. Now, Sir, the High Court was satisfied that it was so. The Hon'ble and learned Chief Justice said, in words which can never be mistaken, that he was satisfied that there was room for interference by him, but, he said, he is barred. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice in his learned judgment says—in one passage he sums up the whole situation:—

'The Advocate-General has convinced me that the Government's view of this piece of legislation is correct and that the High Court's power of intervention is the narrowest. its power to pronounce on the legality of the forfeiture by reason of failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act is barred The ability to pronounce on the wisdom or unwisdom of the Executive order is withheld and its functions are limited to considering whether the applicant to-day has discharged the almost hopeless task of establishing that his pamphlet does not contain words which fall within the all-comprehensive provisions of this Act.'

"It goes on to say:—

'I describe it as an almost hopeless task because the terms of section 4 are so wide that it is scarcely conceivable that any publication would attract the notice of the Government in this connection to which some of the provisions of that section might not directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor or application or otherwise apply.'

"Now, Sir, the Honourable Home Member, in his admirable reply, said that there was reason and the learned Chief Justice did recognise the force of the provision that the High Court should not have the ability to pronounce upon the wisdom or unwisdom of the Executive, and that it had been rightly withheld, but the Honourable Member did not, and perfectly rightly he did not, justify the withholding of the power from the High Court to pronounce on the legality of the forfeiture by reason of failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act. I submit, Sir, that a very strong case has been made out for the Government to consider the whole position. We all, I think, are agreed—I don't think there has been one dissentient voice—that writing which is calculated to injure public interests, to excite evil passions or to create bad blood, should, under certain circumstances and certain safeguards, be absolutely checked.

"We are all agreed that the press ought to be helped by restrictions and regulations to run a smooth and honourable course and not abuse the great liberty which it enjoys, but, Sir, bearing all that in mind, the legislature has passed an enactment, which is admitted on all sides to be an enactment of a very repressive character, to regulate the action of the press. Under this Act those who offend can be punished. But suppose there are persons who do not offend, who are not guilty of violating the provisions of the Act, is there a safeguard provided to protect them from an injury which they have not deserved, which the Government most certainly does not wish that they should suffer, and which was not contemplated? Now, Sir, that was the provision with regard to this section. Under sections 4 and 6 and under section 19 there are certain things which can be done, but section 22 definitely limits the operation, as the

Hon'ble Judges of the High Court have held, of the interference of the High Court only to cases where the High Court is to ask the applicant to show that the words complained of do not fall within the definition of section 4. And the substance of the amendment now before the Council Sir, is that the Government should be pleased, in view of the remarks of the Chief Justice and of the facts which have come within its knowledge, to reconsider this Act and make up for the deficiencies both with regard to this section 22 by incorporating a provision to make it clear that the general power which the High Court possesses undoubtedly of remedying any wrong which may be done under cover of an Act is not taken away from the High Courts so far as this is concerned and also—"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—"I must ask the Honourable Member to resume his seat. He has already exceeded his time"

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said :—"May I conclude, Sir?"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said :—"You may conclude in one minute."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said :—"To make it clear that the High Court will still have the power to give a remedy to a person who has a real grievance that the provisions of the Act have not been complied with and that he has been wrongly dealt with, and I hope that when the time comes an amendment of other sections will also be considered and the Act put on such a basis that it should not be subjected to the severe criticism which this Act has been subjected to and similar to which no other Act of Government has ever been subjected."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA said :—"Sir, I think it will be recognised that the question at issue before the Council has been very ably discussed from all aspects of the case The Hon'ble the Home Member and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General have very ably laid before the Council the Government view of the case and they have explained in what manner the safeguards actually act under the provisions of the law I think it will be admitted that, when the Press Act was passed in 1910, much of the non-official opposition was won over on the ground that adequate safeguards had been provided in the Act, and were it not for the weight and importance attached to the safeguards in the speeches made on the occasion, it is very likely that considerably greater opposition would have been extended to the measure when it was passed. I think the Council is indebted to the Hon'ble the Home Member for having clearly explained that though so much was made out of the safeguards, in actual practice the safeguards are *nil*, and I will try to explain why I say so. The Hon'ble Member said that the very fact that the Local Governments were required to exercise the powers under the Act was a safeguard. I admit it to be so But the Local Governments have got to act on the reports of their subordinate officers. Most of these publications are in the vernacular, which I do not think many members of the Local Governments themselves know. They have therefore to rely upon the reports and the translations of their subordinates before making their orders If that is regarded as a safeguard, the people who hold it as such are welcome to it at opinion, but I think that this Council will want some further safeguards against the orders passed by a Local Government, which is after all the highest executive authority in each Province, and such safeguards have to be provided.

"I should like to point out that the reference to judicial courts provided in the Act is 'that appeals shall be heard by a bench of at least three judges of the highest court in a Province, if there are three or more judges in that Province; but that if there are only two judges, they will form the tribunal of appeal, and if they disagree, that is to say, if one judge holds that the order ought to be set aside and the other holds that the order should stand, then the order does stand.' There is no further remedy for the appellant. If there are three judges, then the view of the majority prevails. Now, Sir, the safeguard in the Act, as very lucidly explained by the Hon'ble the Home Member, is merely this: that the judicial bench will decide whether the action of forfeiture taken by a Local Government comes within the provisions of section 4. If any words (and a few words in a book or pamphlet may be held to do so) come within what has been aptly described as the comprehensive provisions of section 4, then the order must stand Be it remembered that when an appellant goes to the High Court in these matters he has to face heavy expenditure in costs, and when he goes up in appeal all that he can have is a declaration from the High Court that in the most comprehensive terms in which section 4 has been drafted and embodied in the Act, a few words or signs, or visible representations do come within the purview of section 4, and therefore no relief is allowable. That to my mind completely disposes of the question of safeguards.

"Then we come to the next point, namely, that we should repose trust and confidence in the executive actions of Local Governments No one wishes to raise at this stage the slightest question as to the manner in which these provisions are given effect to by local authorities, but it stands to reason that when Government ask the Legislative Council to sanction legislative measures empowering large and comprehensive powers to be given to them, they ought to follow one of two courses. They ought to say, 'gentlemen, we want these powers to be conceded to us, and we want you to extend to us your trust and confidence in regard to the manner in which we will apply them.' That would be a perfectly straight course, and if they do that and the Council accepts that view, there is nothing further to be said. But if they come to this Council and say that 'though we want certain powers in regard to matters which are under consideration and that in order that these powers may not be arbitrarily exercised, we suggest embodying in

the Act certain safeguards to protect people who may be adversely affected by executive action under those provisions,' we are entitled to ask that those safeguards should be effective and of such a character as to give the relief which Government themselves propose they should have Now, Sir, the question at issue before the Council, when the latter alternative is adopted by Government, is to see whether the safeguards which are deliberately intended to be provided are real and effective, or are merely illusory. If they have been declared illusory by the Calcutta High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee's Resolution, which merely asks that they may be made effective, should be accepted. I do not see that there is any reason why they should not be made so effective by an amendment of the Act.

"Our experience in the Legislative Councils has shown that there have been frequent occasions on which Executive Governments have come before the Legislative Councils asking for amendments of existing enactments, on the ground that while the original intention of the legislature was in certain specified directions and the Bill had been drafted on those lines and passed, matters had gone to the High Court and that Court had put a different interpretation upon the words used, necessitating an amendment in order to carry out the original intention of the legislature. Well, Sir, that has often been the case so far as Bombay is concerned; and we must recognise that however able the draftsmen may be, they are not infallible When Government have thus frequently approached the Legislative Councils to amend enactments in view of the interpretations put upon them by the High Court going against the original intentions, surely it is open to us to go to the legislature also and to say that in view of the safeguards deliberately provided in the Act having proved illusory, Government should take steps to introduce amendments in order to give effect to their original intentions and to make the safeguards real and effective.

"As the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee's Resolution asks for nothing more, I beg to support it."

The Hon'ble MR. CHAKRAVARTI VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR said:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words on the question before us. It seems to me that the issue is a very narrow one. What is asked for is a verbal amendment of the Act, and I hope that previous speakers will forgive me if I say that a great deal of their observations were somewhat irrelevant to the issue before us The question broadly is whether this particular law was intended to be made in accordance with the declared intentions or not. Now the High Court has found that there was a considerable discrepancy between the declaration and the performance in respect of this enactment and the mover of the Resolution asks that this discrepancy may be removed. I do not at all see any rigid distinction between the provisions under section 12 and the provisions of the other sections relating to forfeiture in reference to appeals, because the law distinctly says that any man who has an interest in the subject of these forfeitures, no matter under what section the order for the forfeiture has been made, whether under section 12 or under the other sections, has a right to appeal to the High Court. The only question therefore to consider is, 'Is the Act under consideration in accordance with the express declarations and intentions of Government'? We have nothing whatever to do with the question whether the political position has since improved, or has remained stationary or has grown worse. We must try to understand our position somewhat retrospectively, and see what those who made this law intended it to be.

"As regards this question, the High Court have distinctly declared that there is an inconsistency between the declaration and the performance The learned Advocate-General, I believe, traverses this point. I always yield to him in construing law and wish to yield to his argument if I can. But I would remind him of the statement which he himself made in the course of the argument in the case of Mr. Mahomed Ali. When the learned Chief Justice was about to refer to the speeches made in this Council at the time of the passing of the Act, the distinguished Advocate-General stopped him and said 'Please don't, look at the Act itself. You are not at all entitled to look at the speeches' He said this in the consciousness that there was a discrepancy between the speeches and the Act. If there was no such discrepancy, why did the learned Advocate-General adjure the Chief Justice not to look at the speeches? Therefore, so far as the argument of the learned Advocate-General is concerned, I believe he agrees with me that the performance was not in accordance with the declarations.

"Then there is the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member I am somewhat embarrassed in understanding his position as much as were the Judges of the Calcutta High Court in understanding the Act. If he claims as a member of the Government to construe the Act with a competency which others do not possess, I humbly enter my respectful *caveat*. He was not here when the Act was passed, any more than I. As to the present and future intentions of Government in reference to the Act, no doubt he is Government but as to the construction that should be put upon it when it was passed, I claim fellowship with him while disclaiming equal capacity. At that time, in view of what members on behalf of Government said, Government offered consolation to the members and to themselves that it was not a purely executive measure. I would call attention to Sir H Risley's statement in this connection It is said it is administered by the Executive Government. It may be administered by the Executive Government, but the measure is not an executive measure and it cannot be administered in the sense of a purely departmental order or of what is called an act of State. To the extent to which the Executive Government administers this Act it is a judicial tribunal and the powers exercised are judicial, and what is more, appeals are allowed by the law to the High Court.

"It is in these circumstances that the question arises as to what was then intended. Now I do not see how a distinction made between section 12 and the other sections is germane to the question at issue. The Resolution may be divided into two parts. The first part relates to the question whether a statement of the grounds of action under certain sections of the Act is imperative. The High Court have distinctly held that it is imperative; there is no doubt about that. I cannot therefore understand the official position taken up, which, if it means anything clearly, practically amounts to saying: 'We do not care about what the High Court has said and we will do as we please.' The Act has been construed and declared to have a particular meaning by the High Court and I believe even the Executive Government is bound to abide by that declaration and interpretation, unless and until it amends the Act itself. Taking the law therefore, as it is, so far as the first portion of the Resolution is concerned, no reform or amendment is needed in my opinion. Mr. Justice Woodroffe, Mr. Justice Stephen and the Chief Justice agreed that the words there are imperative and that it is not open to the Executive Government to violate that portion of the law and that they are bound to state the grounds so as to give an opportunity to the person concerned to know what it is that he is called upon to answer. That being so, the first part of the Resolution may be left out of consideration altogether in my humble view.

"As regards the latter part, I cannot understand the opposition at all. Is it plain that there was a defect or is it plain that there was not a defect? It seems to me that the trend of the argument is this. Apparently there was a defect, but as it suits us we wish to have it. That, I understand to be the upshot of the argument in opposition to the Resolution. The Act makes no distinction as regards an appeal to the High Court between one set of forfeitures and another set of forfeitures. I read the speeches in the Council, both when the Bill was introduced and when it was passed, to see if there was any distinction between this section 12 and the other sections. I find there is none. The learned Advocate-General confines the pledge of Mr. Sinha to one set of provisions but the speeches themselves do not warrant such an interpretation as the Hon'ble the distinguished Advocate-General has put upon them. It was admitted by the learned Advocate-General that the Notification of forfeiture relating to Mr Mahomed Ali was unsatisfactory and that it was not drawn up by a lawyer. While the learned Judges in playful irony declared that what they were saying might come within the Act. Also all the three learned Judges say that they were considerably embarrassed in dealing with this case. The Chief Justice said so. In the course of the argument Mr. Justice Woodroffe asked this question of the Advocate General: 'Has the reference to this Court any reality at all? Can this Court fulfil any function at all?' While so, we may take it that all the three Judges were considerably embarrassed in interpreting the Act. Mr. Justice Stephen says: 'Never was an English Judge since the early days of English Jurisprudence in so helpless a position,' as he was in this case. So all these three Judges were considerably embarrassed. Is it the object of this law to embarrass the Judges, so that they may say 'We are helpless. We can't do anything'

"All that we ask for is to make the language of the Act plain. There is yet another aspect. And it relates to the question of the statement of grounds in the order of forfeiture. It is said that it would defeat the object of the Act to state the grounds in the order. Sir Herbert Risley said that 'this Act was intended to take the place of public opinion in India; that in England there is a strong public opinion, and that it is a weapon of national education in this country.' May I know how this nation is to be educated by this Act and its administration? By embarrassing the learned Judges of the High Court? For God's sake, let us know how is this Act to educate us? It may repress us, it may cause inconvenience to us, but to say that it will educate us is to use language which has no meaning, if it is kept in its present state. So this is the law which is to be a means of national education—a weapon of national education which will embarrass the brilliant Judges of the Calcutta High Court is an extraordinary invention worthy of 20th century civilisation. All we ask is this—'Please put the law in such a way that ordinary common sense can understand what is meant by it.' I cannot at all understand, therefore, the attitude of the Hon'ble the Home Member, and I am somewhat surprised that Government does not hold out any hope to us that it will hand the law over to a learned expert to see in the light of what is said whether it cannot be improved. I expected the Hon'ble the Home Member would have given us an answer like that, and that the point raised will be sympathetically considered. My disappointment is very keen that such a hope is not held out to us. I do not think it necessary to allude to the other observations made by the Hon'ble and learned speakers on either side, because in my opinion they are beside the issue. The Hon'ble the Home Member assured us that the independence of the High Court would be maintained in its integrity, and that where any obstacles are thrown in its way he has expressed the hope that it will overcome them. I am thankful for the assurance and I join in the hope. It strikes me that before this judgment was passed, there are humble lawyers like myself who would have thought that the High Court would have set aside this order as *ultra vires* and void, which the Advocate-General and the Home Member both say was declared by it to be a valid order. I am sorry to state that to say so is a brilliant quibble. The High Court did say that the order passed by the Government was *ultra vires*—it was an order in no legal sense. But they say 'we cannot give effect to our opinion by reason of this section 22.' To say that the High Court found this order to be valid is not correct. They found it *ultra vires*, illegal and void. Mr. Justice Stephen asked whether he was prevented from looking into this case because the Government had no jurisdiction to pass such

on order. Therefore to say that the High Court has declared such an order to be valid is, I respectfully suggest, a splendid mistake, a brilliant quibble.

"On the whole therefore, Sir, the question is 'Have we or have we not to revise this Act, intended not to suppress actual crime but to repress the roots of crime and intended as a means of national education. What the Government say amount to this: 'The High Court may say and do what they like, but we will pass our orders as we have been hitherto doing under the Act.' While in this unsatisfactory state the law is, the administration must continue unsatisfactory too. I respectfully submit that the case made out by the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution as regards the necessity for the reform of the latter portion of the Act, that section 23 should be amended, has not been answered at all by Government."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS said :—"Sir, I do not agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee that the time has come when the Act should be repealed. I supported the measure in 1910 from an honest belief in its utility in the existing circumstances. The experience gained in the interval in the working of the Act has, if anything, confirmed me in the opinion that it was necessary and good, both for the Government and the public. The administration of the law has, as pointed out by the Home Member, so far been satisfactory and unattended by any real or general hardship, while the mere existence of such an Act has had a preventive and deterrent effect upon the malevolent activity of a disaffected portion of the Press. There is now less of incitement to violence, and there can be no doubt that the most potent means of exciting hatred in the public mind before has been the cheap and irresponsible Press. The Act has thus justified its existence. But this conviction does not prevent me from advocating an improvement in the language of the Act. To-day's discussion also shows that there is a difference of opinion among the best of lawyers, that an ambiguity exists, and that the law is not clear on certain points. And so it will not be improper if the ambiguity and cause of embarrassment are removed by making the provisions quite clear."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE said :—"Sir, I will not, at this hour, take up many minutes—especially in view of the criticisms which have already been offered by my Hon'ble friends over there on the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member and of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. Sir, it is abundantly clear from the discussion that has taken place that, barring one exception of course, there is a general consensus of opinion as regards the course that should be followed in connection with the Press Act. I think we are all on this side of the House agreed that if there are safeguards provided in the law, those safeguards are inoperative and that they should be made effective. I am sorry that there was a disposition on the part of the Hon'ble the Home Member to go back upon the declarations of the past and discard the safeguards provided in the law itself. For the Hon'ble the Home Member observed that there was a danger in publicity. I am afraid it is too late to make that complaint at this hour. Section after section explicitly say that where notice of forfeiture is issued the grounds should be *stated*. I hope the Government of India and the various Local Governments will give effect to this part of the law, such as that law is. We were expecting some kind of assurance from the Hon'ble the Home Member that in future when a notice of forfeiture was issued the notice would contain the grounds —would contain a statement of the words, signs or visible representations as indicated in the law. I must confess to a sense of disappointment that an assurance to that effect was not forthcoming.

"But the Hon'ble the Home Member must have been convinced of the trend of public opinion as regards this matter. There is practically unanimity in our ranks, amongst the non-official Indian Members, that the law should be amended, so as to render operative the safeguards which have been provided; and if on this occasion there is to be an adverse vote, as I fear there is likely to be, I feel that the Council have not heard the last of this matter; because there is a body of public opinion in favour of an amendment of this Act, and we, as representatives of the public voicing the public sentiment, will feel it our duty to give expression to that sentiment within the walls of this Chamber. Whatever may be the outcome of this debate, I am sure, I fear, that the matter will have to be brought before this Council again."

The Resolution was put and the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad,
" Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar.
" Mr. R. R. Venkataranga.
" Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.
" Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
" Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
" Maharaja Ranajit Sinha.
" Maharaja M. C. Nandi.
" Raja Abu Jafar of Pirpur.
" Mr. M. S. Das.
" Mr. Huda.
" Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur.
" Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit.
" Sir G. M. Chitnavis.

Noes.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
" Sir Harcourt Butler.
" Sir Ali Imam.
" Mr. Clark.
" Sir Reginald Craddock.
" Sir William Meyer.
" Mr. Wynch.
" Mr. Donald.
" Mr. Walsh.
" Mr. Arthur.
" Major Brooke-Blakeway.
" Malik Umar Hyat Khan.
" Mr. Disck.
" Mr. Laurie.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh.	The Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnott
" Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.	" Mr. Rice
" Pandit M. M. Malaviya.	" Maung Mye
	" Mr. Abbott.
	" Mr. Hailey.
	" Sir T. R. Wynne
	" Mr. Monteath.
	" Mr. Cobb.
	" Sir A. H. McMahon.
	" Mr. Bonnyate.
	" Mr. Wheeler
	" Mr. Enthoven
	" Mr. Sharp.
	" Mr. Porter.
	" Sir E. D. Maclagan.
	" Major-General Birdwood.
	" Mr. Michael.
	" Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis.
	" Mr. Russell
	" Mr. Maxwell.
	" Major Robertson.
	" Mr. Kenrick.
	" Mr. Kesteven.
	" Mr. MacKenna.
	" Sir William Vincent.

The Resolution was accordingly rejected.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th January 1914.

DELHI,
The 14th January 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

APPENDIX A.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 1.]

Extracts from correspondence with the Local Governments and Administrations regarding the arrangements for giving prompt relief to a revenue-payer when a holding deteriorates during the currency of a settlement.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESOLUTION No. 6-192-2, DATED THE 24TH MAY 1906.

* * * * *

12. They also take the opportunity of asking all Local Governments, including those of Madras and Bombay, to explain what arrangements exist under the present system of assessment for ensuring that when a holding deteriorates during the currency of a settlement, owing to such causes as diluvion, a deposit of sand, the spread of salts or of weeds difficult to eradicate, water-logging, or the failure of natural irrigation, relief shall be promptly given to the individual revenue payer by an abatement of his land revenue. They are of opinion that even in the case of a land revenue assessment fixed for a term of years, a reduction of assessment should be at once given in such circumstances, so far as the necessary machinery can be provided, and they are prepared to accept the resulting loss of land revenue in preference to continuing to realise from an unfortunate revenue-payer a land revenue assessment which is no longer justified by the circumstances of his holding. They are aware that in most provinces rules exist for the abatement of land revenue on an entire estate when its resources have been seriously reduced, but they considered that, where such an advance is practicable, further provision should be made to enable relief to be given without delay to individual landholders, who may have suffered from deterioration affecting their own holdings, although the estate as a whole may not have suffered a serious diminution of resources. As already said, they are entirely in favour of the policy of granting exemption from assessment to new improvements for a period sufficient to recoup the landholder for his expenditure, but they attach still greater importance to the prompt relief from over-assessment of holdings which have suffered deterioration since they were assessed. It was observed in paragraph 37 of the Resolution of the 16th January 1902 that any such alteration of the assessment is in conflict with the terms of the original contract by which the landholder has undertaken a liability for loss in return for an expectation of profit, but that in this matter the interests of the Government are identical with the interests of the people, and that it is unwise to exact from impoverished persons a revenue which they really cannot pay, merely because they are under an engagement to pay it. To these views the Government of India adhere, and the policy which they wish to see adopted is required, not only in order to encourage improvements, but for the attainment of an equitable distribution of the land revenue demand.

Replies from Local Governments and Administrations.

MADRAS.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, No. 2918, DATED THE 29TH OCTOBER 1906.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Wilson's letter No. 793-193-2, dated 24th May 1905, I am directed to forward a copy of the marginally noted Proceedings of this Government, in which their conclusions on the subject of the taxation of agricultural improvements effected by private persons at their own cost, which is dealt with in the Resolution of the Government of India No. 6-193-2, dated 6th May 1906, are embodied.

G.O. No. 2917, dated 29th October 1906.

MADRAS G.O. No. 2917-REV., DATED THE 29TH OCTOBER 1906.

* * * * *

10. In paragraph 12 of the Resolution, the Government of India ask all Local Governments to explain what arrangements exist for ensuring that, when a holding deteriorates during the currency of a settlement owing to such causes as diluvion, deposit of sand, the spread of salts or of weeds difficult to eradicate, water-logging or the failure of natural irrigation, relief shall be promptly given to the individual revenue-payer by an abatement of land revenue. The Government of India are of opinion that, even in the case of a land revenue assessment fixed for a term of years, a reduction of assessment should at once be given in such circumstances so far as the necessary machinery can be provided, though any such alteration of the assessment would be in conflict with the terms of the original contract by which the landholder has undertaken a liability for loss in return for an expectation of profit.

11. The District Officers consulted on the point are of opinion that cases of deterioration of holdings owing to such causes as those mentioned by the Government of India are of rare occurrence in this Presidency, and that, whenever they occur, they are sufficiently met by the existing rules for relinquishment with or without sub-division, for the transfer of unirrigable wet lands to dry, for remission and for the lowering of the classification of the irrigation source.

Where land goes permanently out of cultivation owing to such causes as diluvion, deposit of sand and water-logging, the obvious remedy for the ryot is to relinquish it. Temporary disturbances owing to such causes are met by the remission rules in Board's Standing Order No. 14. Cases of deterioration of land owing to the spread of weeds, such as prickly-pear, idenote slovenly cultivation and do not deserve any consideration. The spread of salts is peculiar to lands irrigated for the first time for purposes of cultivation and is of rare occurrence in this Presidency. Where lands have become uncultivable on this account the ryot will not retain them in his holding even at reduced rates of assessment. Frequent floodings counteract the saline nature of the soil and where surplus water is available, as under the Godavari and Kistna river systems water is supplied free to the ryot for this purpose. In the case of dry lands in this Presidency, facilities for irrigation are not taken into account in assessing them to revenue and such lands do not, therefore, require any relief when their irrigation source fails either temporarily or permanently. In the case of wet lands if the irrigation source fails permanently out of repair, its ayakat is transferred to dry and the assessment thereon is revised accordingly. Where however, during the currency of the settlement, the irrigation work falls into disrepair to the extent of permanently impairing its condition, capacity or efficiency but not of rendering it wholly useless the classification of the irrigation source can be lowered under the orders of the Board of Revenue in virtue of the power vested in it by Board's Standing Order No. 1 (5). This course has the effect of automatically reducing the rates of assessment on the lands in the ayakat of the source. Failure of irrigation due to such temporary causes as vicissitudes of season is provided for by the remission rules in Board Standing Order No. 13, under which if the lands are left waste the whole wet assessment is remitted and if dry crops only are raised dry assessment is charged, the difference between the wet and dry assessments being remitted.

12. There may also be cases in which the land has deteriorated in value, but has not gone entirely out of cultivation. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that in such cases the lowering of the settlement classification and grouping and the consequent reduction of assessment should be restricted to cases where large areas have been effected, *e.g.*, part of a village, ayakat of a tank, etc. Collectors can, under the existing rules, bring to the notice of, the Board cases in which owing to deterioration of land the assessment fixed on it has become excessive and submit proposals for lowering the assessment to be dealt with by the Board. The Government consider that this is sufficient and that the grant of relief in similar circumstances to individual holdings is beset with great practical difficulties which render the adoption of such a course in this Presidency impossible.

13 In this connection the Board of Revenue suggests that the rule authorising the composition of double crop assessment at reduced rates on account of existence of wells in a field may be modified to provide for the transfer of such lands to single crop in the event of the wells failing into disrepair The Government consider such a provision to be desirable, and accordingly direct that the following sentence should be inserted before the last sentence of paragraph 1 (5) of Board's Standing Order No. 1 :—

"If the wells, however, fall into disrepair the land should be transferred from compounded double crop to single crop wet."

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RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS, No. 33, DATED THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1908.

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8. In paragraph 12 of their Resolution the Government of India enquire what arrangements exist under the present system of assessment to ensure that when a holding deteriorates during the currency of a settlement as an effect of such causes as floods, the deposit of sand, the spread of salts or of weeds difficult to eradicate, water-logging, failure of natural irrigation, etc., relief shall be promptly given to the individual revenue payer by an abatement of his land revenue. They observe that they are aware that in most provinces rules exist for the abatement of land revenue on an entire estate when its resources have been seriously reduced, but they at the same time desire that, where such an advance is practicable, further provision should be made authorising the grant of immediate relief to individual holders whose holdings have deteriorated in value, although the estate as a whole may not have suffered a serious diminution of its resources. As observed by Mr. Moir, these suggestions are applicable to Northern India, where the assessment is levied on the entire holdings and takes into account such incidents and *profits a prendre* as fisheries, pasturage and future extension of cultivation, and not to the Madras Presidency, where the assessment is levied on each survey field with reference strictly to its extent and actual capacity for growing some standard crop. Under the revenue system prevailing in Northern India, if any of the assets forming the basis of the assessment of a holding is seriously diminished, the assessment becomes proportionately oppressive, whereas, under the revenue system in force in Madras, no such difficulty is experienced, since the assessment has a definite relation to the productive capacity of the land and to nothing else, and the ryot is at liberty to relinquish any field that he does not require Nor is it necessary for a ryot to resign the entire extent of a field; and the relinquishment of portions of fields is permissible, provided the extent relinquished is not less than two acres if dry and one acre if wet, while portions that have been destroyed or rendered useless by floods or other causes beyond the ryot's control may be relinquished, however small their extents This fully covers all cases of diluvium, deposit of sand and water-logging. The spread of salts or saline inflorescence is peculiar to lands irrigated for the first time for purposes

of cultivation, and is, comparatively speaking, a rare occurrence in the Madras Presidency. Where lands have become uncultivable on this account, the ryot will not retain them in his patta even at a reduced rate of assessment. In the majority of such cases frequent floodings or the cultivation of special crops afford an effective remedy. The existence of weeds of any considerable extent on occupied land is a clear indication of slovenly cultivation, due either to the negligence of the ryot or to the unwieldy size of his holding, and there is no reason why he should in such cases be granted a reduction of assessment, the more so as sufficient allowance is made at settlement on account of unproductive areas. In the case of waste lands various concessions are granted under the cowle rules to meet the initial cost of bringing them under cultivation, but no such concessions seem called for in respect of occupied lands. Cases of deterioration of wet lands due to failure of the irrigation source are fully provided for in the existing rules. The imposition of the full wet assessment is not possible in such cases, and it is a recognised principle that where irrigation is not possible, either temporarily owing to vicissitudes of season, or permanently owing to the irrigation source having fallen into disrepair, the portion of the assessment imposed in consideration of the supply of irrigation by Government should not be levied. Board's Standing Order No. 17 provides for the transfer of unirrigable wet land to the head of dry, while Standing Orders Nos. 13 and 14 allow the grant of remissions when crops have failed either owing to vicissitudes of season or under exceptional circumstances, such as floods, hail-storms, locusts and the like. When an irrigation source falls into disrepair to such an extent as to be incapable of irrigating the lands which it was intended to irrigate, the ryots are granted, on application, a remission of the entire assessment if the land has been rendered waste in consequence, or of the difference between the wet and dry rates if a dry crop is grown, provided that the disrepair was not brought about by the ryot's own failure to execute customary repairs. Further, if an irrigation work becomes utterly useless or goes permanently out of order, the Collector can transfer its ayakat to dry, thus reducing the assessment to the dry rate. Where an irrigation work falls into disrepair to the extent of impairing its condition, capacity of efficiency, but not of rendering it wholly useless, it might be expedient to lower the classification of the source as well as of the lands under it. Although there is no express provision to this effect in any of the rules on the subject, it has always been the practice to grant a reduction of assessment in such cases. In these circumstances the Board considers it unnecessary to modify the existing rules or practice. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned any attempt to enforce the payment of assessment, when the advantages of irrigation on which it is based no longer exist, would defeat itself, as under the existing revenue system the right of relinquishment is practically unrestricted. The only case in which such a policy may appear feasible is in respect of land assessed as special rates under ruined Government tanks handed over for private repair and maintenance. In this case the ryot can have no ground for complaint, for if the tank goes out of use it must be on account of his own negligence and even then it is open to him to abandon the tank and to get his land transferred to dry. The Board considers that the special rate cannot be regarded as a tax upon improvements inasmuch as it is merely a return for the money spent by Government in the past on the construction and maintenance of the tank and for the facilities afforded for the cultivation and irrigation of the lands under its ayakat as compared with other dry lands in the neighbourhood. This view is confirmed by the fact that at resettlement such special rates are enhanced solely with reference to the increase in the dry assessment of the village. As irrigation facilities do not enter into the calculation of the assessment on dry lands, the question of granting an abatement of the revenue due from them on account of the failure of the irrigation source does not arise. When the lands in a holding deteriorate, the ryot can take advance from Government at favourable rates of interest for their reclamation and the existing rules regarding relinquishments, seasonal and exceptional remissions and transfers from wet to dry sufficiently meet all cases of deterioration of lands mentioned by the Government of India.

9 It may be urged, however, that where land has deteriorated in value but has not gone entirely out of cultivation, an abatement of revenue should be allowed. The Collectors of Nellore, Malabar, Salem and Vizagapatam suggest that provision should be made for the reduction of assessment in such cases by lowering the settlement classification and grouping, while the Collectors of North Arcot and the Special Settlement Officers of Cuddapah and Kurnool, Nellore and Tinnevelly would restrict the application of the suggestion to cases where large areas have been affected, *e.g.*, part of village or *khandam* or the ayakat of a tank. There seems to be no objection to the proposal thus modified; paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 1 indeed enjoins upon Collectors the duty of bringing to the notice of the Board cases of large relinquishments of land which may, with any degree of probability, be ascribed to excessive assessment. It is quite possible that heavy relinquishments in a village may be due to the settlement rates having been pitched too high, in which case the obvious remedy is to make an all-round reduction of assessment. But the Government of India apparently desire to introduce, as far as practicable, a system under which individual cases of deterioration will be duly considered and disposed of. Such cases have at present to be dealt with at the annual jamabandi by the Collector and his Divisional Officers, who, however, lack the requisite experience. As observed by Mr. Paddison, the practical working of the Government of India's suggestion seems to be beset with overwhelming difficulties, for the relief cannot be fairly distributed unless the rule is thoroughly made known, and if once the ryots understand that there is a chance of the assessment being reduced on these grounds, the Revenue Department will be flooded with petitions for reduction of

assessment on various grounds. On the other hand, the disposal of such petitions cannot be satisfactorily attended to by the higher Revenue officials and would, as observed by Mr Davidson, ultimately rest with the inferior officials whose opportunities for fraud and corruption would be enlarged. Even if sufficient machinery were provided, the Revenue Department cannot satisfactorily alter the classification fixed by a professional department whose officers are equipped with special training and are given full discretion in carrying out the settlement. The Board further begs to point out, in support of these arguments, that the assessment of unclassified land, granted on patta by Revenue officers in the interval between two settlements, has often to be revised at the next settlement. Returning to the case of lands which have an argona deterioration a Revenue officer may not, as observed by Messrs. Moir and Chadwick, even be aware that due allowance has already been made by the Settlement Department for the alleged deterioration. A Settlement Officer, on the other hand, raises or reduces the classification intuitively and as a result of long experience and the policy inculcated by the Government of India would, as observed by Mr. Muir, accordingly give a ryot, who complained of defects such as *trenches* or submersion which had been taken into account at settlement, the right of bringing, what would practically be, second appeals against assessments arrived at during settlement which is undesirable. On the whole, the Board respectfully submits that the proposals of the Government of India in paragraph 12 of their Resolution, however desirable in theory are open to grave practical difficulties which render their introduction in this Presidency inadvisable.

10 The Special Settlement Officer, Salem, while fully alive to the evils and difficulties attendant on the introduction of a system involving extensive reclassification or resettlement by officers of the Revenue Department or detailed inspection by Revenue subordinates, submits the following proposals for consideration. He considers that in all cases of deterioration, whether sudden or gradual, whether temporary or permanent (by "permanent" he means "lasting at least until the expiry of the current settlement"), whether wide-spread or local, the Collector should be in a position to decide with the help of an expert, if necessary, whether the grant of temporary relief would suffice or whether a permanent reduction of the assessment is called for:—

(1) If the deterioration is sudden such as is caused by exceptional floods, the Collector should forthwith grant a remission of the entire assessment or of only a portion of it according to the nature and circumstances of the case, and then consider whether the reduction should be permanent or temporary. The Collector of Coimbatore also makes a similar recommendation in cases of deterioration caused by insect pests or fire.

(2) If the Collector finds that deterioration is temporary, he can, on the application of the ryot, substitute for the ryotwari tenure a system of cowle tenure for such period and on such terms as the circumstances of the case may warrant. A similar suggestion has also been made by the Collector of Godavari in respect of lands containing a deposit of sand and of lands near the sea-coast or alongside of backwaters.

(3) If the Collector considers that the deterioration is permanent, the assessment should be permanently reduced. When only a few holdings are affected, the Collector should be authorised to grant a reduction of the existing assessment on the recommendation of the Tahsildar or the Divisional Officer, but such orders would be liable to revision at the next resettlement. The Collector of Malabar makes a similar recommendation in the case of garden lands destroyed by strong winds or floods and of lands washed away by the sea, which the ryots are unwilling to relinquish.

(4) If the deterioration is widespread, a whole-time officer of tried experience in settlement work should be deputed to make full enquiry and submit, for the orders of the Board and Government, detailed proposals for a general reduction of assessment. The Special Settlement Officer would even give retrospective effect to the reduction, should such a course be found necessary.

As observed by Mr. Richards, it is hardly possible to frame rules to suit all these conditions any more than those referred to in paragraph 6 *supra*, and there is probably no actual case on record in which land has so far deteriorated as to call for reclassification in the interval between two settlements.

11. (1) In this connection the Special Settlement Officer, No V Party, recommends that the rule authorising the composition of double crop assessment at a reduced rate on account of the existence of wells in the field may be so modified as to provide for the transfer of such lands to single crops in the event of the wells falling into disrepair. With reference to this suggestion, the Board begs to invite the attention of Government to their Order No. 463, Revenue, dated 12th May 1887, in which they agreed with the Board in considering that such transfers should not be carried out by Collectors without the previous sanction of the Board. Transfers of this kind were freely allowed in the past in deserving cases and the Collector of Trichinopoly quotes several instances in which the policy was adopted. There is, however, no explicit provision in the Standing Orders authorising the procedure; the omission will be supplied, should Government so direct.

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BOMBAY.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, No. 6876, DATED THE 25TH JUNE 1908.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 6-193-2, dated 24th May 1906, indicating the policy of that Government regarding the assessment of land improvements, I am directed to forward, for their information, a copy of the Resolution of this Government,

No. 6106, dated 18th June 1908, which contains orders on the several points dealt with in, and the information required in, paragraph 12 of that Resolution.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION No. 6106, DATED THE 18TH JUNE 1908.

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13. In paragraph 12 of the Resolution, the Government of India ask all Local Governments to explain what arrangements exist under the present system of assessment for ensuring that when a holding deteriorates during the currency of a settlement, owing to such causes as diluvion, a deposit of sand, the spread of salts or of weeds difficult to eradicate, water-logging or the failure of natural irrigation, relief shall be promptly given to the individual rate-payer by an abatement of his land revenue. They are of opinion that, even in the case of a land revenue assessment fixed for a term of years, a reduction of assessment should at once be given in such circumstances as far as the necessary machinery can be provided, and they are prepared to accept the resulting loss of land revenue in preference to continuing to realise from an unfortunate revenue-payer a land revenue assessment which is no longer justified by the circumstances of his holding. Cases of the nature specified by the Government of India are provided for by law or by executive orders as briefly explained in the following paragraphs.

14. As regards the deterioration of land on account of diluvion, section 47 of the Land Revenue Code provides that every holder of land paying revenue in respect thereof shall be entitled, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf, to a decrease of assessment, if any portion thereof, not being less than half an acre in extent, nor less than one-tenth of the holding, is lost by diluvion. The regulations on the subject are contained in Nos. 44 to 47 of the rules under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code. Rule 45 prescribes that it is the duty of the village officers to ascertain from time to time and to record the changes caused by alluvion and diluvion in every holding subject to such changes. Government Resolution No. 773, dated 13th February 1880, directs that a decrease of assessment can be granted under section 47, only if the portion of the holding lost by diluvion amounts to not less than half an acre and to one-tenth or more of the holding. Under Government Resolution No. 2771, dated 12th April 1886, in all cases in which the area of holding is less than half an acre, only the one condition is required of the loss by diluvion exceeding one-tenth of the holding affected.

15. In respect of deterioration due to failure of irrigation, special orders are already in existence, the most important of which are those contained in Government Resolutions, Public Works Department, No. 34-W. I 419, dated 5th March 1895, paragraph 4 (*b*) and (*c*), and Revenue Department No. 2207, dated 25th March 1899. The former Resolution prescribes that if a tank is in such a dilapidated condition or of so little use, that it is decided not to repair it, the Revenue authorities should consider whether any reductions in the assessment of the land under it are necessary and should take any such action in the matter as may be required. The effect of this order is that the share of the assessment on land under the tank, which is due to the water may be remitted, and the assessment on that land may be levied at dry crop rates only, and that the same rates may be levied on the land in the bed of the tank, which becomes available for cultivation. The Resolution proceeds to direct that if rayats, who have been charged water assessment on land under a tank which Government have decided no longer to maintain, wish to maintain it themselves, they may be allowed to do so, subject to sanction, and that in such cases the tank site will not be treated as available for cultivation, this concession being taken into account when considering any reductions of assessment; with the result that cultivation in the tank bed, which takes place as the water recedes, or when the tank does not fill, is charged no assessment, and that any remission on account of the water-share of the assessment of land under the tank is reduced by the amount of the assessment of land in the tank bed at dry crop rates. In the Resolution of 1899 it is directed that if complaints are made of injury to, or contraction of, rice cultivation due to the disrepair of Government tanks, they should be promptly and fully investigated, and that lists of the abandoned tanks may also be prepared and placed in the hands of Assistant or Deputy Collectors who should be required, in the course of their inspections, to note cases in which serious and permanent injury to cultivation is clearly due to disrepair of the tanks.

Under Government Resolution No. 6946, dated 3rd October 1902, power was delegated to the Commissioners to reduce, on account of deficiency of water for irrigation, survey settlement assessments, when the reduction did not exceed Rs. 50 in each case, and to the Collectors, when the amount to be reduced did not exceed Rs. 10 in each case. These powers were, however, subsequently withdrawn under Government Resolution No. 1788, dated 7th March 1904, in paragraph 1 of which it was remarked that cases in which the propriety of an abatement of revenue on account of permanent loss of some source of water-supply or the like reason was not open to question would not now be numerous, and that all cases in which a decrease of assessment for the remainder of the period of settlement was considered desirable should be reported to Government for disposal through the Director of Land Records.

Government Resolution No. 5475, dated 5th July 1905, lays down the following principles to be applied to the reduction or remission of assessment of certain lands assessed for water advantages in the district of Gujarat :—

"(*c*) Where tanks or other sources of water are abandoned as Government improvements, 'himayat' should be struck off the assessment of land under them; and it should also be struck off the assessment of land which manifestly cannot now be irrigated from tanks maintained by

Government, the procedure prescribed in the penultimate sentence of paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 1782, dated 7th March 1904, being followed in every such case.

"(ii) For land which is irrigable from tanks or other sources of water belonging to or maintained by Government, 'himayat' should be remitted if in any year the water for irrigation is not available for that land.

"(iii) When rice is grown without irrigation from any source of water belonging to or maintained by Government, the general orders relating to the suspension and remission of land revenue should be applied with the understanding that the assessment is 'akasia' and soil assessment combined. When any crop other than rice is grown in lieu of rice in rice land, the orders should be applied with the understanding that the assessment is the soil assessment alone, 'akasia' being entirely remitted."

Under the orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 9393, dated 24th September 1907, and 11896, dated 3rd December 1907, a Committee, consisting of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N.D., the local Assistant Collector and the local Irrigation Engineer, has been appointed to examine the condition of the tanks in the districts of Gujarat in respect of which "himayat" is charged, and the Committee has been informed that with due regard to the instructions issued in Government Resolution No. 5475, dated the 5th July 1905, Government are prepared to remit the "himayat" assessment where it presses heavily.

By the orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 2758, dated the 15th March 1907, and 7087, dated the 18th July 1907, patasthal assessment has been abolished entirely in several talukas which are precarious in tracts, and recommendations have been called for from Collectors in respect of other talukas in similar circumstances. No. 7 of the rules regulating the grant of suspensions and remissions, as revised by Government Resolution No. 5324, dated the 27th May 1908, also provides for the remission of water-rates when the water fails to produce irrigated crops below four annas.

The several orders mentioned above provide amply for any deterioration that might be due to failure of irrigation from any cause.

16. Relief in respect of the other causes of deterioration mentioned by the Government of India, is not provided for by the Land Revenue Code or special orders, but is covered by the general orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 7713, dated the 27th July 1884, and 5428, dated the 5th August 1902. In the Resolution of 1884 it is laid down that it is the duty of all District Officers to observe carefully a contraction of cultivation or decrease in agricultural stock in any locality, and thereupon to ascertain the cause and propose remedial measures, and it is observed that the relinquishment of highly assessed land is *prima facie* evidence that the assessment is too heavy and should be promptly made the subject of investigation. Under the orders contained in the Resolution of 1902, the following instructions for the guidance of the Revenue Officers have been inserted in the compilation of the Standing Orders of Government under the head "Lands and Land Revenue":—

"The importance of early detection of cases of local deterioration of soil should also be borne in mind. The subject is of vital importance not only to the well-being of the people but in the interest of the State, since the failure to reduce the demand as soon as it ceases to be payable without serious difficulty results in a weakening of the resources of the people and finally in loss of revenue. Collectors and Sub-divisional Officers are directly responsible for bringing the fact of local deterioration to the notice of Government at an early stage."

In Government letter No. 3163, dated 11th May 1901, to the Commissioner, Northern Division, it was observed that the relinquishment of land in several parts of Gujarat had indicated that in some places the assessment was for the present at any rate too high, that there seemed reason to believe that there had been somewhat extensive deterioration through salt efflorescence, water-logging and other causes, and that in the circumstances it was desirable to make a general reduction of the assessment for, at any rate, some years, in all areas where there was reason to suspect that the assessment pressed hardly on the cultivators; and the Commissioner was asked to report whether there were any well-defined areas in which such relief could suitably be given until the effects of famine had disappeared, and if so, what measure of reduction he would recommend. Copies of the letters were also forwarded to the Commissioners, Central and Southern Divisions, with the intimation that it was understood that the assessment in the districts in their Divisions was generally so light that a temporary reduction of it was not required, but that, if the Commissioners considered that relief of the kind indicated was needed in any tract, their recommendation would receive due consideration.

In accordance with these orders, when definite cases of local deterioration from any cause are brought to the notice of Government, they are dealt with on their merits; and assessments have actually been reduced by Government on several occasions as a result of reports showing deterioration due to the deposit of sand, water-logging and salt efflorescence.

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BENGAL.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, No. 491-T.R., DATED THE 6TH MAY 1907.

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5. As regards the reduction of assessment when an improvement ceases to exist, or to be of use, it appears from paragraph 11 of the resolution of the Government of India that the proposed rules are intended to apply chiefly to small land-holders who have constructed, at their own expense, wells or other irrigation works, the existence of which has been taken into

account in fixing their assessment; and it is recognised that rules on this subject cannot be satisfactorily carried out in the absence of a trustworthy and well-supervised land revenue agency. This question also is not one of much practical importance, so far as Bengal is concerned. Under proviso (*ii*) to section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, an enhancement fixed in consequence of an improvement is payable only so long as the improvement exists. If the ryots of a proprietor of a temporarily settled estate or of a tenure-holder in a Government estate were to refuse to pay the rents fixed at the settlement, on the ground that the improvement which was taken into account in fixing those rents was no longer effective, the landlord would almost certainly apply to the Collector for a reduction in his assessment on this account. But this would not often happen; as a rule the landlord would continue to realise full rents from his ryots rather than give them an abatement and apply for a corresponding reduction of assessment. The real problem in such cases is to reach the ryot who has suffered owing to the failure of an improvement; and in the absence of a qualified local agency, this problem, in Bengal, would generally prove insoluble. It has already been pointed out that no enhancement is made in respect of improvements by ryots in Government estates. There is, therefore, in their case, no necessity to provide for abatement if the improvement should fail.

6 There are at present no special orders for ensuring that when a holding deteriorates during the currency of a settlement owing to such causes as diluvion, deposit of sand, water-logging or the failure of natural irrigation, abatement of land revenue should promptly be given. Each case is dealt with on its merits The ryot can claim a reduction of rent under section 38 of the Bengal Tenancy Act; and, in the case of temporarily-settled estates, if the ryots obtained a reduction on this account, the temporary settlement-holder would no doubt apply for a corresponding reduction of revenue. But the practical difficulty is the same as that pointed out in the last paragraph. No general scheme for taking prompt and systematic action for the reduction of rents on the first appearance of the deterioration appears to be practicable under present conditions.

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UNITED PROVINCES.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, No. 4132, DATED THE 24TH DECEMBER 1906.

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4. As regards the matter dealt with in paragraph 12 of the Resolution, the prompt relief from over-assessment of holdings which have suffered deterioration since they were assessed, the conditions of the United Provinces appear to vary widely not only from those of the ryotwari provinces of Bombay and Madras, but also from those of the Punjab. In the United Provinces, estates (or *mahals*), not holdings, are assessed, and in most cases a holding, except in the case of proprietary cultivation, is not earmarked as the property of a particular co-sharer. If there is local deterioration in a holding as opposed to a *mahal*, the loss will, therefore, ordinarily fall on the whole body of co-sharers and not on any particular sharer. The rules in force (Board's Circular No. 6-III), provide sufficiently for prompt relief when *mahals* deteriorate, whether from water-logging, the spread of *kans* grass, or the like, and the case of diluvion is governed by special rules (Board's Circular 6-I). It is but seldom that there is deterioration which is confined to one or two individual holdings. In these conditions, the policy laid down by the Government of India would appear to have but little application to the circumstances of this province.

PUNJAB.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 89, DATED THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1907.

With reference to Mr. Wilson's letter No. 797-193-7, dated $\frac{24\text{th May}}{1\text{st June}}$ 1906, and in compliance with the request contained in paragraph 12 of Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution No. 6-193-2 of the same date, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter No. 62, dated 24th January 1907, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, together with its enclosures, which explain the existing arrangements in the Punjab for remitting land revenue on lands carried away or injured by river action.

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LETTER FROM THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 62, DATED THE 24TH JANUARY 1907.

With reference to paragraph (*ii*) of Mr Maclagan's letter No. 1333 S., dated the 7th August 1906, regarding the arrangements in force for the reduction of assessments on holdings which deteriorate during the currency of a settlement, I am directed to forward the marginally-noted papers and to say that Mr. Doutie's letters give the information asked for. In the Financial Commissioner's opinion, the arrangements already made in this province for the reduction of assessments due to (*a*) diluvion and (*b*) other minor causes are generally quite adequate, and the question is always fully considered at each settlement.

Copies of—
(*a*) letter No. 4882, dated 31st October 1906, from Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.
(*b*) letter No. 4883, dated the 31st October 1906, from Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

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LETTER FROM THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB, TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB, No. 4882, DATED THE 31ST OCTOBER 1906.

In your No. 6306, dated 19th October 1906, I have been asked to explain the existing arrangements in the Punjab for remitting land revenue on lands carried away or injured by river action. In dealing with the subject one can hardly avoid noticing also the rules for the assessment of lands thrown up or improved by river action.

2. The importance of the subject has from the first been recognized in the Punjab, where the action of the seven great rivers and of the numerous torrents which issue from the hills renders the assets of the estates on their banks very unstable. The policy followed at different times as regards periodical revisions of assessment on account of changes due to river action is briefly described in chapter XII of the Land Administration Manual, which is now being printed, and need not be set forth here. Rules issued under the first Land Revenue Act, XXXIII of 1871 (rules D.II 12-34), provided for a yearly revision so far as necessary of the lands affected. The rule of assessment is No. 19—"In ordinary cases, however, only the actual increment or decrement will be considered. The rates fixed at settlement on lands which have not been affected by the river will not be enhanced, nor will culturable waste which was not assessed at settlement be brought under assessment. But lands previously unculturable, and therefore unassessed, will be liable to assessment if by alluvial deposits they become culturable and lands assessed in previous years below the full settlement rate may have their assessment increased up to that rate, or to any lower rate which, with reference to the capabilities of the soil, may be thought applicable." It will be observed that that rule assumes that the demand on land which is carried away will be remitted, but while it provides for assessing unculturable lands rendered culturable by deposits of silt, it says nothing about the reduction of the demand on cultivated land injured by deposits of sand. No doubt the practice was better than the rule, for long before it had been pointed out in Book Circular XLII of 1860 that overlaying by sand might do as much mischief as actual abrasion, and both cases were provided for in the form of annual statement used from that time onwards.

But in ordinary cases only actual changes will be considered.

3. Section 59 (1) of the Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, provides that special assessments may be made by revenue officers when existing assessments "require revision in consequence of the action of water or sand."

Rule 217 under that Act is as follows:—

Alluvion and diluvion assessments.

(i) Where land of an estate paying land revenue is injured or improved by the action of water or sand, the land revenue due on the estate under the current assessment shall be reduced or increased in conformity with the instructions issued from time to time in this behalf by the Financial Commissioner with the sanction of the Local Government.

(ii) And in every such case the distribution of the land revenue over the holdings of the estate shall be revised, so as to similarly reduce or increase the sum payable in respect of the holding in which the land that has been injured or improved is situated.

The rules issued under Act XXXIII of 1871 were reproduced, in substance, in the 33rd of the Consolidated Revenue Circulars published in 1890. There are no other general rules, but for reasons presently to be given they have ceased to be of practical importance, and this is recognized in the revised edition of Revenue Circular No. 33.

4. There are two reasons for this. It was gradually realised that in some large tracts the changes caused by river action were so frequent and so extreme that nothing would serve but the abandonment of a fixed assessment altogether in favour of a fluctuating one, which involved the reassessment of the whole demand harvest by harvest. Broadly the fluctuating system has been applied—

(a) to the Indus valley below Kalabagh, where the river ceases to be hemmed in by hills on either bank;

(b) to parts of the Chenab valley in Gujranwala and Jhang;

(c) to the Ravi valley in Montgomery and Multan;

(d) to the Sutlej valley in part of Ferozepore, in Montgomery, and in Multan;

(e) to the valley of the river formed by the union of the Chenab and Jhelum in Multan and Muzaffargarh;

(f) to the valley of the Panjnad in Muzaffargarh.

5. In the second place the general rules referred to above are being replaced as districts come under settlement by special rules all more or less framed on one model. The process of replacement is now nearly complete. The defects of the old general rules are referred to in the 455th paragraph of the Settlement Manual, but they have ceased to be of practical importance.

6. As stated in the same paragraph, the "defects have been corrected in the special rules drawn up at recent settlements, the main feature of which is the division of the land into two or three classes, for which separate rates are fixed, the class to which any particular field belongs being mainly determined by the crop or crops grown on it. A light rate is also generally imposed on uncultivated land which is fit for grazing. At the same time the procedure connected with the measurement and record of changes due to river action has been greatly improved."

7. A collection of the special rules sanctioned up to 1896 was issued in that year in Part I of a Volume of Selections from the records of the office of the Financial Commissioner, new series, No. 12. It might be worth while to bring that part up to date by adding the rules for remission of revenue on lands submerged by lakes in the hill circle of the Shahpur and Jhelum districts and for alluvion and diluvion assessments of land affected by the Soan river and hill torrents in Jhelum.

Shahpur Settlement Report, paragraph 104; Jhelum Settlement Report, Appendix C.

8. Rules dealing with alluvion and diluvion consist of two parts.—

(a) assessment rules sanctioned by the Local Government; and

(b) procedure rules sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner.

Perhaps as an example of the sort of rules now adopted in the Punjab the Government of India might be supplied with—

(a) the assessment rules applicable to lands affected by the Ravi and Beas in Gurdaspur and Amritsar,

(b) the assessment rules applicable to lands affected by hill torrents in Gurdaspur;

(c) the procedure rules with forms of statements.

The above will be found on pages 68—70, 81—83, 84—87 of the volume referred to in my last paragraph.

LETTER FROM THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB, TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB, No. 4883, DATED THE 31ST OCTOBER 1906.

In your No. 6906, dated the 19th October 1906, I have been referred to the 12th paragraph of Government of India Resolution No 6—193-2, dated the 24th May 1906, and asked to explain the arrangements in the Punjab regarding remissions for deterioration due to—

(a) diluvion,

(b) other minor causes enumerated in the paragraph cited above.

These minor causes are "A deposit of sand, the spread of salts or weeds difficult to eradicate, water-logging, or the failure of natural irrigation."

2. As instructed I have dealt separately with diluvion in my No. 4882 of to-day's date. In doing so I have necessarily also referred to damage done by sand, for the spread of sand in the Punjab is mainly a result of river action. The failure of natural irrigation probably refers chiefly to the failure of beneficial inundation by rivers or hill torrents, which also falls within the scope of what are somewhat loosely called alluvion and diluvion rules. As an example the 15th of the Lahore rules may be referred to:—

> "Lands hitherto assessed as sailab, but subsequently found to be out of reach of the ordinary river flood owing to a change of the river course or other cause, shall be relieved of its sailaba assessments and shall be assessed under rules 13 and 14 (*i.e.*, shall be put in the 3rd or lowest class)."

3. The other causes of deterioration are not very prominent in this province. We suffer from reh, but not, I think, to the extent that some tracts in the United Provinces do. One hardly hears of the spread of any grass in the Punjab doing such mischief as the spread of kans has done in some parts of the adjoining province. Water-logging has certainly wrought much evil in some canal tracts and near streams like the Ghaggar and Sarusti, but the remedy does not lie so much in revenue arrangements as in the application of engineering science to the problem of drainage. In the case of the Karnal Nali, it was provided at last settlement that even within its term any estate which found itself in difficulties might throw up its fixed and demand a fluctuating assessment.

4. The action to be taken when an estate is found to have markedly deteriorated since settlement is described in the draft of Chaptar XVI of the Land Administration Manual, of which there is a copy in your office. I refer to paragraphs 574—579.

5. I know of hardly any rules dealing with special causes of deterioration. Rules were sanctioned at the last settlement of Jhelum for the remission of the demand on land injured by the spread of kallar shor or reh. These will be found in Appendix C to Mr. Talbot's Settlement Report.

BURMA.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, No. 377-5 L-1, DATED THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

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5. Finally, I am to explain the arrangements now in force for ensuring an abatement of revenue in the case of deterioration of a holding during the currency of a Settlement and the steps now being taken to extend these arrangements.

It is unnecessary to discriminate between cases where the right to a reduction may be based simply on a deterioration in the nature of the holding and those in which it may be based on the ceasing of an improvement, previously effected, to be of utility. These have hitherto not been directly provided for in Burma except that in Upper Burma in the case of failure of irrigation-works, Direction 28 of the Upper Burma supplementary Survey Directions contained provision for a reclassification by the Deputy Commissioner or, when so empowered by the Deputy

Commissioner, by the Superintendent of Land Records or by the Sub-divisional Officer, of lands irrigated at settlements which have since ceased to be irrigated. Amendments have been made to the Supplementary Survey Directions for both Lower and Upper Burma which provide for a reclassification of lands which have deteriorated from causes other than irrigation. These amendments provide that these powers shall be exercised only in exceptional cases where land is abandoned to a considerable extent and where the inapplicability of the classification adopted at settlement is clear beyond reasonable doubt.

The Government of India are aware that this Province enjoys an exceptionally liberal remission system (as a reference to Directions 49 to 70 under the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act and to Rules 229 to 241 under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation will show) and that in addition the assessment may be materially reduced on land left fallow for certain reasons in (Lower Burma Rules 77 *ff.*) while in Upper Burma assessment is made only on land which has produced a matured crop.

In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor has not thought it necessary to adopt in this matter rules similar to those in force in the Punjab. His honour believes that the changes now made in the Supplementary Survey Directions, taken in conjunction with the rules regarding assessments and remissions, will fully provide prompt relief from over-assessment of holdings which have suffered deterioration since they were assessed.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES, No. 280—XI-4-52, DATED THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

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3. The Chief Commissioner has had a draft circular drawn up to give effect to the suggestions . . . . . in regard to the circumstances under which exemption from assessment may be withdrawn. The instructions contained in the draft circular, copy of which is appended, will ensure full effect being given to the wishes of the Government of India in respect of all the matters dealt with in the correspondence . . .

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REVENUE BOOK CIRCULAR NOS. 1–9.

SUBJECT.—*Exemption of Improvements from assessment.*

In the correspondence printed as an appendix, the Government of India sanctioned the exemption of improvements from assessment. The rules then laid down have been scrutinized and extended in accordance with the principles laid down in the Government of India's Resolution No. 8-193-2, dated the 24th May 1906, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

* * * *

6. If an improvement ceases to be of use, relief is usually granted at the next revision of settlement by assessment of the land at the rates for unirrigated or unembanked land. In ryotwari villages, however, if a ryot is paying at a higher rate on account of irrigation (whether provided by himself or by the State) and irrigation permanently ceases to be available, the Deputy Commissioner will propose the reduction of the ryot's revenue to the rate payable on unirrigated land. In malguzari villages if a malik-makbuza or Government ryot (holder of escheated malik-makbuza land) is paying at the rate for irrigated land or if sir or khudkasht is assessed at irrigated rates, and irrigation permanently ceases to be available, the Deputy Commissioner should, in case of hardship, recommend the reduction of the revenue to the unirrigated rate or an abatement of revenue proportionate to the difference between the rental value of the home-farm at irrigated and dry rates. And in malguzari villages where tenants are paying at irrigation rates, if a permanent failure of the water-supply causes hardship, the Deputy Commissioner may recommend a reduction of revenue conditional on the reduction of rents paid at irrigation rates to dry rates, whether the tenants have applied for reduction under section 14 of the Tenancy Act or not. Provided that the failure of the water-supply be not due to the wilful neglect of the malguzar or to his applying the land to some other profitable use.

7. Similar action for reduction of revenue in the case of ryots, malik-makbuza and tenant of effected villages may be taken when the quality of land on which revenue was assessed is permanently lowered by diluvion, deposit of sand, water-logging or other natural calamity beyond the cultivator's control.

AJMER-MERWARA.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, No. 1229-151 A-II, DATED THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1911.

* * * * *

2. A draft of the rules revised accordingly is submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

3. To meet the case of permanent deterioration, it does not seem necessary to introduce into the rules a fresh class of calamity. But a paragraph has been inserted after Rule XI to the effect that when the Collector reported that the damage done was of a permanent nature, the Commissioner should have power up to Rs. 500 in any case to direct that the orders for remission should continue in force for any period up to the termination of the current settlement.

RULES FOR THE REMISSION AND SUSPENSION OF REVENUE IN AJMER-MERWARA ON THE FAILURE OF CROPS BY REASON OF PHYSICAL CALAMITIES

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12. In all cases where the Collector reports that the damage done is of a permanent nature the Commissioner shall have power to direct that the orders for the remission of revenue not exceeding Rs. 500 in any one case shall continue in force for any period up to the termination of the current settlement. When it is proposed to exceed the limit of Rs. 500 in any one case the Chief Commissioner's orders should be taken.

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COORG.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, COORG, No. 1626, DATED THE 31ST OCTOBER 1906.

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3. *In regard to paragraphs* 11 *and* 12.—The existing Revenue Rule 250 does not cover all cases of deterioration of land, inasmuch as it provides for the revision of the current assessments of estates only and does not allow of the reassessment of individual holdings. An amendment of the rule is, therefore, necessary, and it is proposed to revise the rule as follows :—

"250. (*a*) On the application of the land-owners or on the recommendation of the Commissioner the Chief Commissioner may order the current assessment of an estate or a holding to be revised, if, owing to calamity or reason of other cause not above provided for, the profits of the estate or holding have been materially reduced.

"(*b*) In revising an assessment under this rule the Commissioner shall except in cases in which the Chief Commissioner may by special order otherwise direct, be guided by the principles and instructions which were followed when the last general assessment was made.

"(*c*) When the assessment of an entire estate is revised, the distribution of the land revenue over the holdings shall be revised in conformity with the revised assessment of the estate."

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

LETTER FROM THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, No. 234 H., DATED THE 13TH AUGUST 1907.

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10. (4) Paragraph 12 of the Resolution calls for a report as to the existing arrangements for securing that when a holding deteriorates during the currency of a settlement from such causes as dilution, deposit of sand, spread of salts, water-logging or the failure of natural irrigation, relief shall promptly be given to the individual revenue-payer.

The most common forms of deterioration are those due to the action of river and hill torrents, viz., diluvion and sand deposits. These are amply provided for in the di-alluvion rules which have recently been revised in the re-assessment operations in all districts but Peshawar, where very comprehensive rules had been framed at the last settlement. These rules provide for the remission of the revenue when the land is carried away or rendered uncultivable and for its reduction when the land has been injured in quality. The periodical inspection of lands liable to action of the above kind is part of the revenue system and works smoothly and automatically. Some districts, *e.g.*, Hazara, heretofore had a local rule, that no relief was necessary unless the result would be to alter the revenue of the whole estate concerned by more than 5 per cent. This worked hardly in individual cases, and under the present rules all changes are taken into account.

11. (4) The forms of deterioration next in importance are (1) water-logging or spread of "reh" in badly drained tracts, owing to excess of flooding from canals or other sources ; (2) failure of irrigation from canals, springs or hill torrents. Provision has been made in the existing settlements and revenue rules for giving prompt relief in such cases.

In Dera Ismail Khan where the cultivation mainly depends on hill torrents the supply from which is very uncertain practically the whole district has been put under the fluctuating system. In Peshawar where both the above influences come into play all villages liable to deterioration were classed as "insecure" at last settlement, and the di-alluvion rules were made applicable to them. So that account is taken of such changes periodically as if they were due to river action. Thus in 1902 a reduction of Rs. 2,036 was sanctioned in the revenue of 13 villages injuriously affected by water-logging, and a similar reduction was allowed to three estates where the irrigation from springs had seriously diminished. Circumstances in Bannu are similar to those of Peshawar. The irrigated area, 130,000 acres, is dependent on zemindari canals with temporary heads liable to be carried away by floods and often badly aligned. Hence water-logging in certain tracts and failure of supply in others are not uncommon. The question of improving

the irrigation system is now under consideration, and will soon be referred to Government. Meantime in the assessments recently sanctioned in the protected tracts—irrigated and unirrigated—the people have been given the option (of which so far they have not availed themselves) of accepting fluctuating rates, and provision has been made as in Peshawar, for the remission of revenue on land thrown out of cultivation by water-logging, deterioration of the soil or the failure or reduction of source of irrigation. In the two remaining districts, Hazara and Kohat, the irrigated area (10 per cent. in Hazara and 12 per cent. in Kohat) is comparatively small and liable to little alteration, and the unirrigated land is not subject to any special forms of deterioration beyond the usual seasonal fluctuations which are allowed for in assessing. No special rules have been framed, but the general principle of allowing for deterioration caused by a failure of the water-supply is acted upon.

12. (4) It seems desirable, however, that the liberal policy which the Government of India has now enunciated for dealing with such cases should be embodied in rules or circular instructions, and made more widely known to the subordinate establishment, and the revenue-payers. The present procedure for dealing with cases other than those due to river action, if strictly followed, is lengthy and cumbrous, and is, therefore, apt to deter the revenue officials from taking action until the deterioration has assumed serious dimensions.

Section 59 (1) (*e*) * authorises special assessments when the "Assessments require revision in consequence of the action of water or sand or calamity of season or from any other cause." This is comprehensive enough, but the rules framed to give effect to it appear over-elaborate. Rule 217 deals with di-alluvion changes and the procedure requires no modification.

* Of the Punjab Revenue Act.

Rule 218, which deals with other forms of deterioration, runs as follows:—

"(1) On the application of land-owners, the Financial Commissioner, with the sanction of the Local Government, may order the current assessment of an estate to be revised, if owing to calamity of season or other cause not above provided for, the profits of the *estate* have been *materially* reduced." Clauses (*ii*) and (*iii*) authorise the Collector to revise the assessment on the lines on which the last general assessment was carried out, and to make necessary alterations in the distribution.

It is, I think, obvious, that this rule does not go far enough in the direction of the liberal policy which the Government of India has now accepted. The Collector should be allowed to take the initiative, and should do so not only when the profits of an *estate*, but the profits of one or more *holdings* have been materially reduced, and he should submit his proposals for the sanction of the Chief Revenue authority, who would only refer to Government in cases where large reductions, or some question of principle were at stake. The circumstances which would justify an abatement of the revenue for the remaining term of the settlement or till the land has been restored to its former condition, can be fairly easily defined; in fact all that would be required is the extension of the di-alluvion rules, the working of which is readily understood to other forms of deterioration which have not been allowed for in the last general assessment.

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APPENDIX B.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 2.]

Statement showing the total number of all descriptions of goods vehicles added to the stock of Indian Railways during the years 1908 to 1913 and the number under supply.

Railways.	Number added in—						Total number added the 6 years, during 1908 to 1913.	Number under supply to date.
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.		
5' 6" Gauge.								
Bengal-Nagpur	1,712	503	889	250	215	402	3 981	1,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	471	776	729	821	544	586	3,933	350
Eastern Bengal	811	88	18	19	164	364	1,464	510
East Indian	1,072	1,436	189	—27	311	1,228	5,007	2,017
Great Indian Peninsula	742	810	850	676	728	428	4 724	1,011
Madras and Southern Mahratta ..	77	102	51	3	..	1	233	150
Nizam's Guaranteed State	226	3	—3	—1	1	104	474	110
North-Western	3,553	3,733	114	613	1,887	1,364	10,262	2,486
Oudh and Rohilkund	349	283	209	..	259	190	1,271	350
South Indian	31	77	62	11	10	70	257	70
Total ..	7,501	7,672	3,349	2,036	3,516	5,733	30 358	10,222
3' 3½" Gauge								
Assam-Bengal	102	393	34	98	—8	100	765	1,026
Bengal and North-Western	249	240	190	93	977	927	2,199	810
Bengal Dooars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	101	103	68	65	146	240	823	140
Burma	41	460	104	331	612	61	1,791	257
Dhrangadhra	110	50	6	20	..	..	186	..
Eastern Bengal	—10	182	37	178	504	88	919	628
Gondal-Porbandar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hingoli Branch and Hyderabad-Godavari Valley.	..	..	—1	64	..	..	63	26
Jamnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur Bikaner	60	78	61	91	45	275	612	240
Junagad	..	..	..	20	60	..	70	..
Madras and Southern Mahratta ..	676	6	97	259	3	36	699	183
Morvi	2	..	..	37	..	..	38	9
Rohilkund and Kumaon	..	26	218	..	6	267	499	153
South Indian	6	..	27	128	60	71	293	240
Udaipur-Chittorgarh	..	8	..	..	8	..	16	..
Total ..	1,276	1,646	801	1,385	1,566	2,048	8,104	3,238

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th January 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1914.

An Act further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. This Act may be called the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1914.

Addition of provisos to section 8, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. 2. To section 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Code"), the following provisos shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that —

(1) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, as the case may be, may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that any such provisions not inconsistent with the express provisions of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, and with such modifications and adaptations as may be specified in the notification, shall extend to suits or proceedings or any class of suits or proceedings in such Court.

(2) All rules heretofore made by any of the said High Courts under section 9 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, shall be deemed to have been validly made."

Amendment of section 67, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. 3. Section 67 of the said Code shall be renumbered section 67 (1) and to the same section the following sub-section (2) shall be added, namely:—

"(2) When, on the date on which this Code comes into operation in any local area, any special rules as to sale of land in execution of decrees were in force therein, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare such rules to be in force, or may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by a like notification, modify the same.

Every notification issued in the exercise of the powers conferred by this sub-section shall set out the rules so continued or modified."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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